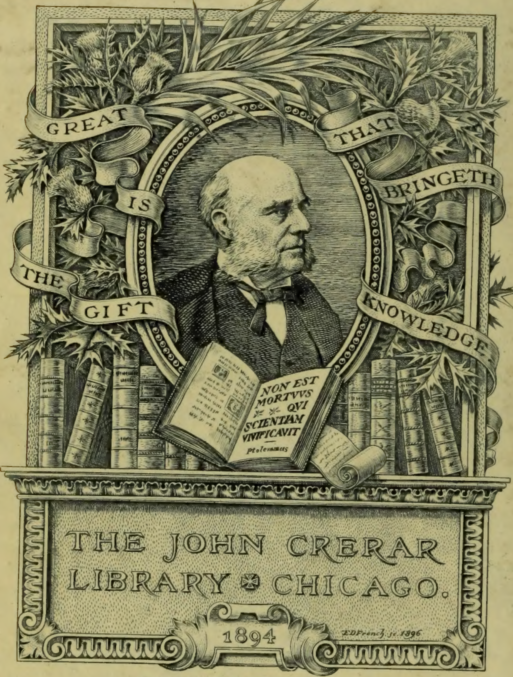
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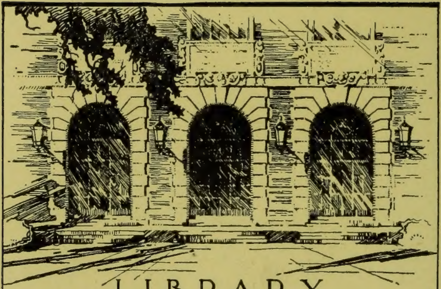

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MESSAGE

OF HIS

HONOR THE MAYOR

AND

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

TOGETHER WITH

A List of the Members of the City Council,

AND

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

BALTIMORE:
KELLY, PIET AND COMPANY,
PRINTERS TO THE CORPORATION,
174 Baltimore Street.
1870

G. F

MESSAGE

OF

ROBERT T. BANKS, Mayor,

TO THE

Members of the First and Second Branches

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

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MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

BOOKSTACKS OFFICE

MAYOR'S OFFICE—CITY HALL,
Baltimore, Jan'y 18th, 1870.

To the Honorable Members of the
First and Second Branches City Council.

GENTLEMEN :

Another fiscal year of my administration has elapsed, and in obedience to law, I have again to pass the several departments of our City Government in review before you, in order to exhibit, as plainly as possible, the condition of its municipal affairs. This duty I will seek to discharge as breifly as may be consistent with a proper thoroughness, trusting, as I advance therein, to discover to you causes for mutual congratulations amongst ourselves, in a better and more satisfactory working of some of those departments, under our direction.

I will not disguise the fact, however, that this improvement has neither been so thorough, nor so extensive as at this period of the last year, I hopefully anticipated.

Harmony and perfect accord are no less essential to proper working among the several branches of City or State Government than they are to the peaceful operation of physical laws. Any disturbance of the just and established relations existing among *these* produces sudden and often disastrous results ; so, also, any derangement of the legitimate contacts and differences existing among *those*, if it does not induce disaster, is certain to retard a due and proper progress in efficiency, or solid improvement, since it must tend to produce among their several agents mutual distrust, hopelessness and final indifference of all good fruitions.

That there have been, during the year just ended, such disturbing and retarding causes, all intelligent citizens, who have been at all observant of our city affairs, must be perfectly cognizant, and all who have her interest at heart must as greatly deplore ; and while the effect of these things may be seen, as yet, but in a certain listlessness, it is to be hoped that, there being now no apparent reason to the contrary, time will induce a readjustment of that disturbed harmony, and with restored confidence, all parts of our City Government may address themselves to an earnest endeavor to discharge their several functions, with the honest view of promoting the largest and most general interest of the whole population of Baltimore, irrespective of the specious or factious claims of any—thus causing the duties of the year, upon which we have just entered, to be performed to the satisfaction of our common constituency and creditably to ourselves.

But Baltimore is abundantly favored by nature, and the enterprise of some of her citizens, with valuable lines of communication, under the impulse of which she has continued through the year to attract the stranger within her limits, and to expand in almost all varieties of material wealth. These are facts which address themselves to the thankful appreciation of all of our people—as none, however exalted or humble, are without the sphere of their beneficial influence and are proper subjects of congratulation to all, and of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of all things.

FINANCE.

The financial affairs of the City Government have been, considering the embarrassing causes which were intrinsically beyond the control of the officers, whose peculiar duty it was to direct them, well conducted during the year.

The tax levy for the year fell short of the requirements of the city about $750,000, and while the per centum of taxes collected was greater than for the year previous, there was, of course, some embarrassment experienced in promptly meeting current liabilities.

This embarrassment was increased by the general monetary stringency throughout the country, which was more particularly felt in this city, from the great disproportion between the amount of currency available for business purposes here, aud the large amount of business done. It is a matter of congratulation however, that delays, occasioned by these causes, were of a temporary character.

In this connection I desire to repeat a suggestion made in my last annual report, which, in my opinion, increases in importance with the growth of the city. It is this:

"That the office of Commissioners of Finance be, by law, made, in its interior management, an independent department; but subject to a control similar to that of other departments, in order that a thorough check can be had upon its operations, and information had of them from books other than its own."

Apart from the security which would result from this reorganization, much relief would be experienced in the Register's office by the separation of its functions from those of the Finance Commissioners. On the other hand, however, it would add to the duties of the Comptroller.

It has been apparent to me, from an early period of this administration, that the duties of the Comptroller's office are much too large and varied, even under the present system, to be discharged by the clerical aid allowed him, with that minuteness of accuracy and detail which their public value demands.

Should the reform advised be formally concurred in by the Council, there would follow more imperative reason for additional clerical force in his office.

The statement below, taken from the books of the Register, indicates, it is believed, the present financial condition of the city:

The funded debt of the city on the 31st December, 1869, was	$23,279,970 85
Its liabilities on account of aid to various works of internal improvement, exclusive of the $5,000,000 loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the $1,000,000 loan to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Company, were	1,953,500 00
Other obligations, consisting chiefly in temporary loans made for the Water Baard, and in anticipation of receipt of taxes heretofore levied	762,896 06
And for property condemned for the Richmond market, as per Ordinance No. 78, of 1868	63,159 14
Making a total liability of	$26,059,526 05
The assets of the city applicable to the payment of the above are as follows	22,121,524 25
Showing a debt of	$3,938,001 08

The receipts from all sources during the year, ending the 31st December, 1869, were	$6,245,360 60
To which add cash in bank at beginning of year 1870	187,349 88
Making total cash	$6,432,710 38
Disbursements on all accounts for same period were	$6,265,601 96
Leaving a cash balance in bank of...	$169,108 42

For the details of this statement you are referred to the Register's Report, which will be forwarded to you on Monday next.

THE COLLECTOR

makes a satisfactory exhibit of the working of his office, both in the capacity of City and State Collector during the year just ended; having received for use of the former $2,930,360.53, and for the latter $253,929.09, in the way of general taxes.

The corresponding receipts for the year 1868 being for the City $2,063,990.56, and for the State $243,241.24, indicate an increased revenue collected during the late fiscal year for the one amounting to $866,369.97, and for the other $10,687.85. A comparison of the amount received for opening, closing, widening and paving streets, alleys &c., during 1869, with that during 1868, showing

1869	$338,513.24
1868	117,123.24
A balance of	$221,390.00

in favor of 1869, while indicating an increased activity and usefulness in this office, also marks most gratifying improvement in the essential particular of convenient public highways. Indeed nothing more distinctly evidences the growth in population and wealth of cities, than their demands in that regard.

An examination of the following tabular statement compounded from the Collector's report for the several years named, discovers a singularly large collection of taxes *in arrear* made last year—one much exceeding it is believed any heretofore made:

			BASIS.	
Collected	1865	on	$25,097,822	$250,253.30
"	1866	"	22,790,572	281,172.80
"	1867	"	25,593,310	294,328.22
"	1868	"	25,916,745	357,437.87
"	1869	"	46,780,313	567,822.31

There is an additional fact to which I desire to invite attention as being, like the foregoing, agreeable. Of the levy of 1868 on basis of $196,983,193 there had been collected up to Jan'y 1st. 1870, 95.01 per centum—leaving in arrear less than 5 per cent. of the levy for that year. The following table will illustrate this point:

On	Basis	of	1862	to	Jan'y	1st,	1864	91.45
"	"	"	1863	"	"	"	1865	92.39
"	"	"	1864	"	"	"	1866	93.20
"	"	"	1865	"	"	"	1867	94.31
"	"	"	1866	"	"	"	1868	92.77
"	"	"	1867	"	"	"	1869	93.37½
"	"	"	1868	"	"	"	1870	95.01

During the year 1868 there was collected of the basis 1867-68, 68.90 per cent., during 1869 there was collected of the basis of 1868-69, 72.60 per cent., showing notwithstanding the monetary difficulties of the latter months of the last year, a gratifying readiness on the part of our fellow-citizens to defray the proper expenses of the City Government, and a zealous efficiency in the management of this department.

APPEAL TAX COURT.

The Appeal Tax Court renders us a cheering report from the working of its office, of the growing condition of the city.

The most palpable indication of this is the increased number of permits to build and enlarge houses, issued during the last year, beyond that reported for the year before. This fact is the more agreeable when we are reminded that the large number of permits issued by the Court, for this purpose in 1868, was regarded by many persons as evidencing an unhealthy and temporary activity in this sort of progress, the result of which would be a supply of house room beyond the demand of the growing population of the city, and a corresponding inability of builders to dispose of this species of property. This activity, however, has continued steadily to increase, entitling it now to be regarded as an index of healthy and solid growth.

No. of building permits issued 1869	3,012
“ “ “ “ 1868	2,879
Increase	132

The Assessor of the Appeal Tax Court reports 2,836 dwellings and 696 improvements upon dwellings, assessed by him, since the first day of January, 1869, estimated at the value of $6,615,275 ; a minor portion only of which the Court remarks, was taxable last year, making nearly the whole of it an addition to the basis of taxation for 1870.

There seems to have been an unusually large number of transfers of property, in this office, during the year. The desire to own property, more especially a home, constitutes one of the strongest incentives to industry. The industry of a people is usually the measure of its prosperity. Then the extraordinary number of transfers of house property (5,249) reported by the Appeal Tax Court (many more than in any former period), indicates thrift of the most pleasing and encouraging sort, because probably progressive, as, in the main, occurring among the younger portion of our adult population.

The errors of the late assessors induced the necessity of a large number of abatements during the years 1868 and '69, amounting, as reported, to something over $24,000,000, which, with the unusual number of transfers above mentioned, have doubtless added much to the labors of the office.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

The exhaustive report of this officer reveals the fact of an increased amount of work performed under the direction of his department, during the year 1869, much beyond our anticipation. Under that branch of duties belonging to him, classified as grading and paving *new* streets, we are enabled to make the following comparative statements:

No. square feet new streets graded and paved in 1869	806,289
No. square feet new streets graded and paved in 1868	179,999
Showing an excess in favor of 1869 of	626,290
No. square feet new streets graded and paved in 1869	806,289
No. square feet new streets graded and paved in last six years	488,196

Showing an excess of 318,093 square feet of new streets graded and paved in favor of 1869 over that of the entire period of six years previous thereto.

This flattering indication of the rapid growth of our city cannot fail to be a subject of congratulation with all of her inhabitants. As wealth and population within her limits expand, these avenues of public travel and convenience must be extended and improved.

With this view, secondarily, no doubt, and the desire primarily, of adding to our assessable basis of taxation, the wealth of those who, residing near the city are enabled to enjoy most of her municipal advantages, and who, because without her limits proper, do not in any way assist in defraying the expense of maintaining them, your Honorable Body adopted the resolution of instructions to our delegation in the General Assembly to endeavor to secure the passage of an Act to authorize the extension of those limits in every direction.

It is believed that our delegation is duly impressed with the value of the measure to their constituency, and will not fail to address themselves faithfully to secure its adoption.

Several streets have been repaved entire at an aggregate cost of $33,343; and many narrow streets which, for a series of years have been entirely neglected, in addition to the main streets, have received careful attention, resulting in placing them all in a fair condition. In the item, "repairs of streets," there is a reduction, as compared with the expenditures, on this account, for the year 1868, of about $13,500, thus verifying the anticipation expressed in the first report, made by this officer, to the Mayor and City Council to the effect that the condition of the streets generally, on his entering upon the duties of his office, was such as to render an extraordinary outlay in 1868 to renovate them absolutely necessary.

The difficulties occasioned by the overflow of Jones' Falls in July, 1868, and by the subsequent flood in October last, have been managed during the year with commendable judgment—the Commissioner very properly avoiding, as far as seemed to him safe, to spend the appropriation made to this account, ($56,000) on the present line of the stream, in view of the probability of that line being changed. Other expenses, not contemplated at the time of making the appropriation, were also charged to it.

The bridge building division of this department is in as advanced state perhaps as can reasonably be expected, considering the retardation occasioned by the freshets of last fall, rendering necessary a change in the plan of Northern avenue bridge by substituting for the original a much larger and more expensive structure of iron and wood, and dispensing with the wooden tressel work. Charles street bridge, it is believed, has been much delayed by the latter cause. For the crossing at this point, the Commissioner recommends an iron bridge with trusses below the grade of the street—the elevation of street grade, and the comparative depression of the flood mark of 1868, easily admitting of a bridge of this character, having a clearance of six feet above that mark.

The report before us gives particulars in which most of the public squares of the city, under the joint action of their respective commissioners and the City Commissioner, have been materially improved during the year. At two of them—Franklin square and Battery square—neat houses have been erected for their keepers. This is an improvement which will render easy and convenient another, in my opinion, of much general advantage—that of keeping the squares open, all the year, as a place of public resort for those who may desire to use them.

There occur many pleasant days, even in midwinter, when these places, if accessible, would be thronged with young children, and their parents too. This would result, I doubt not, beneficially to them in improved health and spirits. The squares belong to the public, and should be kept open for the public at all seasons of the year.

All of our people have observed, with gratification I am sure, the marked improvement made during the year, in the appearance of the two objects of their *peculiar* pride, the Washington Monument and the Battle Monument. They have been thoroughly cleaned, and now in the solidity and fresh purity of their appearance, are fitting memorials at once of the illustrious dead, in whose honor they were erected, and proper outward expressions of the enduring pride which ourselves and posterity should ever entertain in them. The former of these having been erected by the State, and being, in point of fact, a State monument, there seems propriety in our delegation in the Legislature seeking to secure an appropriation at present needed to make further repairs on its interior parts.

All the market houses, with the exception of the Lexington, have been renovated, and are now in good condition. They are bringing increased revenues to the city, and deserve to be well cared for by the Councils.

As the outskirts of the city are built up and settled, the demand for new lamps becomes felt. The measure of this advance, as the Commissioner reports, is 193 lamps erected during the year just ended.

The matter of sewers seems likely to continue a source of increasing trouble and expenditure to this department, from the circumstances of bad original construction and improper location perhaps of the greater portion of them. The expenditures on this account have been, for the year, large. The ground work of a plat of the main sewers of the city, to be kept for reference in the Commissioner's office, has been prepared. This will be added to from time to time, in the way of supplying omissions that may have been made, or in marking upon it new sewers that may hereafter be constructed, and thus "*pari passu*" with the improvement of our sewerage system will be the completion of its map.

There is certainly no street improvement that, to the extent of its utility, is more highly appreciated by the public than the wide flag-stone crossings on Baltimore street. I took occasion to recommend this sort of improvement in my last annual communication, and desire now to suggest its continuance in other streets.

The Commissioner is, by ordinance, the builder of Public School houses. His work in this direction during the year has also increased, and was as follows: Five new buildings completed, an addition to an old building, and the Eastern Female High School building progressing towards completion.

A lot on which to erect a Central Police Station having been procured, the building is in progress, and hopes are entertained that it will be finished early in the summer.

The steps looking to the extension of the city limits, we believe, will be successful. A survey was made in the year 1868 on its northern boundary, and a map made showing the proper locations of streets and building lines with reference to extending the city limits in that direction. This was a judicious movement, as tending to promote the architectural beauty of future buildings and their proper locations with regard to each other, so as to produce the good effects of order and symmetry. I earnestly recommend that this course be pursued with reference to our contemplated extension.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING AND CLOSING STREETS.

In the annual report of this Board before us, we notice that in addition to the six streets which at this period of last year were mentioned as in process of opening, sixteen others are reported as having been opened also, and two closed, and the awards of damages and benefits duly made. There is an equally striking contrast in the item of streets advancing to completion of opening and sewers to completion of construction in favor of the present condition of the office as compared with 1868—the report indicating twelve of the former and three of the latter that will be finished by the 1st of March next.

The growing importance of this office, thus strongly shown, seems to justify the repetition of the suggestion which I thought proper to make last year in reference to it, to this effect, that it is proper matter of inquiry to what extent the business of this office may be facilitated by relieving it from apparently undue connection with other offices which seem greatly to delay its operations.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

The working of this department for the year just ended is satisfactory—evidencing a steady advance toward financial independence.

Indeed we are assured that this sound, self-sustaining condition would even now have been achieved but for the fact of the devotion of so large a portion of its revenues to the extension of water mains and the construction of Druid Lake—both permanent improvements, which perhaps should not be charged to current yearly expenses.

This desired end cannot be soon attained, however, but by funding the cost of these permanent works, thus relieving the department of all floating indebtedness on their account.

The following table taken from the report before me, shows a steady increase of the nett receipts of this department for the last three years, and a gradual decrease of current expenses for the same period:

	REVENUES.	WORKING EXPENSES.
1867	$290,530 56	$49,725 33
1868	313,177 76	47,838 93
1869	336,465 91	42,472 89

There is but little doubt that this improvement in the revenues of the office would have been larger in favor of the last year, but for the repeal of the water tax, and the refunding of all such taxes collected during 1869. That measure is believed, however, to have been judicious, and the Water Board itself had intended recommending its adoption, though there had been an average receipt from this source for each year of the last seven, amounting to $19,038.

The estimated revenues from water rents alone, during the year 1869, was placed at $299,099.50, the actual collection was $297,811.58; the income for 1870 from this source it is believed will not fall short of $320,000.00.

The report of the Water Engineer indicates that the operations of his office were more extensive during the year just ended than in 1868. His expenditures on account of water metres, locating mains, and fire-plugs in 1869, were in excess of those in 1868 by $14,617. For this extension of the permanent and useful appliances of our water supply, it is reasonable to look for a corresponding increase in the expenditures of the Engineer's office. But we have only a slight difference between the outlays for the two years.

1869	$65,148
1868	58,849=$6,299

It is matter worthy of note that, during the protracted drought of last Summer, while the cities of Philadelphia and New York experienced serious inconvenience from the scarcity of water, there was, with us, an ample supply for *all* the wants of our people, furnished from Mount Royal and Hampden Reservoirs alone.

It is scarcely conceivable to those understanding our unequalled resources in this respect, that we can ever feel serious embarrassment on account of scarcity of water.

During the year the Board especially had in view the prosecution of the work upon the south embankment of Druid Lake, completing its connecting pipe line, and in building vaults, &c., so as to make it ready for the use intended.

This object has been accomplished. The work on the Lake has been suspended. It is believed at its present stage of completion, to have the capacity to contain 150,000,000 gallons, which is thought to be ample for any period during which Lake Roland may remain discolored or muddy.

There continues to be felt serious embarrassment in the higher parts of the city in the vicinity of Lafayette Square, for the want of proper supply of water in the upper stories of the buildings. This matter was adverted to in my last annual message, and has not ceased to give me much concern. A remedy of the difficulty is in contemplation, but not fully determined upon as yet. It will involve considerable outlay perhaps, but this will be compensated for by the radical and permanent relief given to that section of the city. To accomplish it the aid of the Council must be invoked.

The adaptation of water metres to supply pipes, is a new feature introduced by the department last year. It has been found to work well, alike for consumers and the water office. The reports, herewith forwarded, contain other valuable suggestions which I beg leave to commend to your Honorable Body.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Fire Commissioners informs us of much more duty performed, during the last year, than the year before, the department having been called to action fifty-two times more frequently than during 1868.

This increased demand for the services of our efficient firemen, though incident to a growing community like ours, has during the year been more than commensurate with our growth, and we regret to observe the losses by fire of our fellow citizens, in whose aid they have been specially called to act, have been more than proportioned to the increased number of fires.

Number of fires during 1868....145....Losses.... $76,244.75
" " " 1869....197.... " 397,259.00

There is, however, no necessary fixed relation between the growth or size of a community and the number of fires that may occur therein, they being the result of causes that cannot be restrained; hence, only in a rough way may the one be estimated by the other, as in general, the greater number of persons in a community, the greater the liability to accident, or arson. Nor is there necessarily any certain proportion between the number of fires occurring during a period and the aggregate loss by them—*that* may be merely an approximate index to *this*.

By a single fire—the one at Fell's Point—a large portion of the loss of 1869 occurred.

I feel quite confident then, notwithstanding the exhibit made in the report we are now considering, that the Fire Department has, during the last year, acted worthily of its reputation.

In the month of August last, rumors very derogatory to the discipline and efficiency of the department reached this office. These respected their management of the fire at Fell's Point.

I invited, publicly, all who had charges of bad conduct or inefficiency, from sloth or other cause, to appear before me and prefer them, on a named day. None such appeared. Upon close inquiry of the Commissioners and men of the department, as well as of other persons who were in the vicinity at the time of the occurrence of the fire, I am persuaded that the rumors had no proper foundation in fact.

Under a recognized want of the western part of the city, the Council made an appropriation, last year, of $21,000 for the establishment of a new engine company.

The preliminary steps have been taken, a lot purchased, an engine built, and a plan, thought to be both economical and judicious, has been adopted; but the appropriation is reported inadequate to carry out the purpose, and an additional amount of $6,000 is asked for by the Commissioners.

The founding of this company, however, it is thought will not make the Fire Department equal to the increasing demand of our city upon its services. The Board claims that three more additional engine companies are needed. If we can, measurably, judge our necessities by the supplied wants of other cities, the importance of our city authorities adopting the Commissioners' recommendation is strongly suggested by the following statement:

	Population (Approx.)	No. of Engine Co.'s.
New York	1,100,000	43
Philadelphia	900,000	41
Boston	200,000	14
Cincinnati	225,000	25
Baltimore	380,000	7

But our present ability should graduate the supply of our wants.

I desire to repeat a recommendation heretofore made by me.

There are three classes of officers in this department whose pay is entirely inadequate to meet their necessities, and whose time (*twenty-one in the twenty-four hours*) is so engrossed by their duties to the public as to render it impossible for them to engage in other pursuits. These are the assistant enginemen, hostlers, and tillermen ; their salary—seven hundred dollars per annum—should, in my opinion, be increased to nine hundred or a thousand.

Comparing the expenditures of this with the fire departments of other cities in the country, we have every reason to be gratified at the economy with which ours is conducted.

From reports before me the following table is made up:

		Expense of	Loss.
Fire department of	New York.	$1,000,000.00	$2,626,393.00
“	Boston	240,000.00	437,723.35
“	Chicago	300,000.00	1,241,151.00
“	Louisville..	85,000.00	990,000.09
“	Cincinnati.	353,803.00	447,382.00
“	Baltimore .	95,549.56	397,259.00

POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

In my last annual message I had the pleasure to commend to the special attention of the Council, an improvement suggested by the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, consisting in the general adaptation of the Automatic Fire Alarm Box to the circuits of the city.

The subject was referred, by the late Council, to an appropriate committee which, in the month of June last, reported favorably through a resolution, directing the

Superintendent to make such improvement, and, also, to materially extend the circuits, repair the same, wherever needed, and to place new boxes at certain named locations. The extensions have been made and the new boxes located. The old "crank boxes" have not yet been replaced with the new approved sort. The Superintendent assures us that it will be done as soon as he receives the new ones from the manufacturer.

An additional extension of the wires was ordered by resolution, November 23d, 1869. The completion of this is also delayed by cause above mentioned. These improvements completed, it is thought that the practical working of our telegraph system will be as effective as ought, reasonably, to be expected, when we take in view the disturbances to which all telegraph operations are naturally liable.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

I am gratified at being able to remark that the general management of this important department has been more satisfactory during the year just, ended, than during 1868.

This had been observable in the improved condition of the streets until within the last two or three months, when the rapid exhaustion of the appropriation to the department constrained a partial suspension of work upon them.

The condition of streets in large cities is, usually, a fruitful subject of complaint. From this we have enjoyed a comparative immunity during the year 1869.

The City has maintained its high character for healthfulness; for with the exception of a few cases of fever known to have been imported, there were no indication of disease of epidemic tendency. Proper steps were at once taken, which resulted in their early suppression.

The physician at the Marine Hospital was instructed to observe the strictest caution, and enforce the quarantine regulations in all cases of vessels arriving from infected ports, unless he should be perfectly assured from their bills of health, and the closest personal inspection, that there was no reason to apprehend danger to the health of the City.

The report before me, repeats the recommendation made last year, in relation to the importance of a general inspection of meats, milk, &c., by a properly authorized officer. In it I heartily concur.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

There can be little doubt that, but for the strict enforcement of quarantine regulations, by the physician of this institution, there would have been such indications of disease of yellow fever type, if not yellow fever itself, as would have excited general alarm. The presence of febrile diseases, of malignant character, in the West Indies and other tropical parts of the world, in commercial connection with our port, was much more frequent during the last summer than I have observed at any former period of this administration.

This, of course, increased the slight danger to which our city is exposed from foreign disease, and induced greater circumspection on the part of that officer and the Board of Health. There were treated at the hospital in 1869, 84 cases; in 1868, 4 cases. Of the former (one of yellow fever, eighteen small pox, and forty-three measles) sixty-two were taken from ship board.

The passengers on the vessels in which these cases occurred were landed at quarantine grounds, and detained a proper length of time to render it certain that they might, without jeopardy to the health of the city, be allowed to proceed.

It is matter of congratulation that vessels of the regular lines of trade to this port continue to maintain a high character for cleanliness and freedom from disease.

Number of vessels boarded at quarantine 1869....	1,026
" " " 1868....	828
In favor of 1869....................................	198

Receipts at Marine Hospital, 1869.....................	$4,962 00
" " " 1868.....................	3,161 77
In favor of 1869..	$1,800 23

ILLUMINATING GAS.

The average illuminating power of gas for the year 1868 was equal to 14.7, and 16.3 spermaceti candles for 1869.

The standard of brilliancy, as fixed by the ordinance, is the combined light of twelve spermaceti candles. This standard is, in my opinion, too low, or the machinery through which the gas is burned in our streets and buildings would seem to be much inferior to that used in the test apparatus of the Inspector. There is no question of the variable intensity of gaslight on the streets and of the justice of complaints which sometimes reach us; but an inspection of the column, showing even the minimum average brilliancy for the year, in the table of the report of the Inspector of Illuminating Gas, indicates an excellence above the standard fixed by the ordinance. Experience has demonstrated that the practical light-power of gas depends much upon the form of the burner through which it is consumed. This has been shown to be of the first importance by experiments made in some of the large cities of Europe and in this country. In the city of London an experiment, made under the direction of its municipal authorities, discovered the astonishing fact that, by most of the burners used in that city there was a loss of from fifty to seventy per cent. of the gas passing through them, as registered by the metre ; hence, there was consumption of, and light from, only thirty or fifty parts of the gas actually paid for. If the burners in general use in the city are of this indifferent character, need we inquire further (supposing the ordinance standard to be sufficiently high) for the explanation of the obvious inconsistency between super-standard of illuminating power of the gas burned in Baltimore city, as reported by the Inspector, and the complaints respecting it, which are not uncommon?

If the question of what is the best sort of gas-burner could be determined by comparative trials of the several varieties of that article from time to time, for the city as well as for the general public, by an authorized officer, there seems to me no doubt that a general good would be subserved, and all cause of complaint respecting indifferent gaslight be removed thereby.

An experiment made at the Jail last year, under the authority of the Mayor and Council, to test the working of a certain gas-carburetting arrangement, showed very satisfactorily its value, in an economical point of view, when applied to public buildings in which the consumption of gas is large.

It occurs to me, then, that good policy would dictate the adaptation of this apparatus to all such buildings belonging to the city.

I have once or twice during the past year, communicated with the Council relative to th importance of proper steps being taken to legalize the inspection of Kerosene Oil offered for sale in our midst for illuminating purposes. Of the significance of this matter, we are every day admonished by the reports, in the papers, of severe burning and often death, occasioned by the explosion of lamps, containing oils whose vaporizing and burning points are much below proper standards. I also, in my last annual message, referred to the importance of establishing a general inspection of articles of food, as conducive to the health of the City.

These several duties, when authorized, might be properly devolved upon the office of Inspector of Gas, and the salary, now a meagre one, be correspondingly increased, so as to secure a thorough discharge of them. The Inspector has supplied the appliances of his office from his private means. He believes an appropriation of $100 will reimburse this outlay, and provide for the wants of the current year. This appropriation should be made.

CITY JAIL.

This institution is in good condition—in cleanliness and healthfulness, seeming to be all that can reasonably be desired.

In economy of administration, during the year, it was simply remarkable. See the following statement:

No. of prisoners committed in 1869	8,171
" " " " " 1868	7,372
	799

Cost of subsistence in 1869	$13,947.49
" " " " 1868	$15,147.41
	$1,199.92

Showing an increase of 799 prisoners for the last year, and a reduction in the item of subsistence of $1,199.92.

This, in one respect, is an agreeable developement whether it be the result of a shorter average period of incarceration for the individual convict, of a reduction in the average price of articles of food, or of superior economy of management.

In another point of view, the increased number of prisoners, as it apparently indicates a declining morality in our City, our reflections should not be other than painful. But as remarked in my last annual message, " this indication is *only* apparent, marking merely a condition of things which this community proper had no agency in creating and over which the law, as yet, has given it no control."

The observation of the Board of Visitors of the Jail, derived from the experience of a period of twelve months, as expressed in their report for the year 1868, is repeated to us, in that of 1869, confirmed by the additional experience of a similar period of official duty, in these words :

" Your Body will observe that the number of prisoners committed during the year 1868, was 7,370. This is large and is 1,554 in excess of the number of the previous year. It will be noticed, however, that the increase has mainly been in the lighter classes of misdemeanors and offenses, and not in the graver classification of crimes. The Board has not failed to notice this difference and although it is powerless to apply a corrective, it deems it not inappropriate to call attention to the fact."

During the year just ended this increase has, from the same cause, continued, and though not to so great an extent, " it will still be (as the report before me remarks) a matter for those entrusted with the law-making power of the State, gravely to consider if this increase of crime cannot be diminished by careful and wise legislation, which shall more narrowly discriminate in the treatment and punishment of different offenses, and check the too easy practice that now prevails in the procuring and issuing of warrants of commitment.''

This purpose could be more effectually accomplished by a recognition, in mode of treatment, of the wide moral difference between the wilful and deliberate criminal, and him who, thoughtless or unfortunate, commits a lapse from propriety, and by seeking always to subordinate the punitive to the reformatory end. But the common jail is not the place for such a discriminating regimen ; for there all enter upon the same general basis—that of punishment for crime done.

That all have violated the law leaves no distinction of grade between them, save that marked by the period of their atonement under the law.

During the year a large number of colored children was also committed to Jail for small offences, for which, in their case, there is at present no other available corrective. This matter has continued to engage the attention of the Board, and they again, in the report before me, recommend the establishing, by the proper authority, of a House of Industry or Farm School, similar in management to the House of Refuge, in which these youthful delinquents, while being reformed of evil propensities, might also be taught to be useful and self-sustaining. Such an institution, under wise direction, could be made to defray its current expenses in a few years, and would work great good to the people of this race, and protection, as well as economy, to the community.

The present is deemed an opportune period in which again to call this matter to your consideration, as the General Assembly is now in session, and, it is believed, would readily authorize any well-digested plan that would, at the same time, ameliorate the condition of the colored people among us and work economically in the end to ourselves. It is the disposition of this race to congregate in and about cities and towns ; hence we have a deeper interest than any other portion of the State in effecting this important object.

There are said to be many humane and liberally earnest persons among us, who, recognizing the economy as well as the benevolence of doing something in this direction, are ready to contribute freely of their means towards establishing such an institution as would accomplish the desired result.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed an act repealing sections 567, 568, 569, 570 of the Fourth article of the Code of Public Local Laws, relating to the city of Baltimore, and substituting for them the following :

"Section 567. The Mayor and City Council have power to provide by ordinance for the appointment, as other city officers are appointed, of Visitors or other Superintendents of the Jail of said city, and to prescribe the powers and duties of such Visitors or Superintendents ; provided that, until the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall have acted in the premises, the powers and duties of the Visitors of the Jail of Baltimore shall be such as are prescribed in and by those sections of this article, under the title 'Jail,' not hereby repealed ; and provided further, &c., &c."

A certified copy of this law was duly forwarded to the Council, by me, immediately after its passage, with the view of inviting such action under it, as their legislative wisdom might deem proper.

No reform in the management of this institution occurs to me as being specially needed.

It would at least be well, however, to provide by ordinance for the termination of its fiscal year on the 31st day of December, as is the case with other city offices.

The 26th day of November, at present, closes the fiscal year of the Jail.

ALMSHOUSE.

The Trustees of the Poor of Baltimore city report this institution in excellent condition in all respects.

Cost of maintaining it in 1868	$78,055.96
" " " 1869	67,308.01

Showing an expenditure of........................$10,747.95 less for the year just ended than for the year before.

This, taken in connection with the additional fact that the number of indigent persons, who experienced the benefits of the Asylum during the year 1869, was 745 greater than the number of such during the year 1868, evidences gratifying economy. This reduction of expenses is not referable altogether to the lower average number—$704\frac{5}{12}$—of inmates for 1868 than that—$730\frac{5}{6}$—for 1869, and the reduced average price of the leading articles of food used in the institution.

There is not any doubt that Bayview Asylum has been managed judiciously, and is accomplishing the humane and benevolent purposes for which it was established.

Not only have many of the poor of this community found a refuge within its comparatively comfortable walls, and been ministered to by the officers who conduct its inner management, and whose duty brings them in contact with the objects of their care, but the unfortunate also, from some of the counties of this State, and even from other States, when overtaken in our streets by adversity which they could not withstand, have, in obedience to the demands of a common humanity, not unfrequently been temporarily sheltered and cared for during the year.

It should, however, be remarked that all such have uniformly been remitted to the proper authorities of the community whence they came, as soon as it was judicious, under the circumstances of their several cases, to do so.

This is in liberal conformity with the benevolent object of the founding of the Asylum.

I am gratified to announce that the difficulty under which the institution suffered from the want of a sufficient supply of water, for the purpose of cleanliness and health, has been removed.

It is to be regretted, however, that no remedy for *the* great difficulty under which the Asylum labors—that of the worst conceivable ventilation—seems possible, or rather that none has been suggested.

Of the grave importance of this matter I cannot more strongly impress you, perhaps, than by quoting at length the views of the Physicians of the institution expressed in their report of 1868 respecting it: "The impurity of the atmosphere must be manifest to the most careless observer; particularly at those seasons when the doors and windows are required to be closed. At such times an impure, heated air is diffused throughout the entire building, finding but scanty means of exit through the existing flues, placed (we believe injudiciously) near *the floor* of the apartments.

"This state of things cannot fail sooner or later to be a source of evil; and should the seeds of epidemic influence unhappily be sown among us, disastrous consequences cannot fail to ensue, as the brief history of the institution has already shown."

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

This Reformatory School continues to hold a prominent position among the philanthropic Institutions of the State.

The whole number of inmates admitted since its opening has been 1,981; present number, 259, which is forty-one more than at this period of last year. A large proportion of these were sent from this City. This increase is a practical evidence of its public usefulness, while, as we learn, the reports of many who have gone out into the community, strengthen this evidence as to its disciplinary capability to make good and useful men of the wayward and incorrigible youth who have been submitted to its care. The pecuniary necessities of the Institution, of course, increase with its enlarged number of inmates, and make the demand more pressing for that fostering care which has been so well bestowed upon it heretofore through annual appropriation, by the City. For the better accommodation of the inmates, and to replace the loss of buildings occasioned by fire some time since, a new wing has been in course of erection during the past year, the work on which is now suspended for the want of means to complete it. This will occasion an additional subject for relief only to be met by a special appropriation. Such matters, no doubt, will be brought to the attention of the Council by the Board of managers in proper detail. As on former occasions, I wish to commend the "Refuge" to your favorable consideration, feeling assured that its great public utility to the City, will elicit from the Council proper financial aid.

HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Frederick, Maryland, has within its walls at present, 36 pupils—27 males, and 9 females—from this city, who are being educated and otherwise cared for at its expense.

We are assured that they have made progress, since their transfer from the Columbia Institute, in the District of

Columbia, to the Frederick Asylum, much beyond anticipation. That their disciplinary training and general treatment have been kind, I have witnessed unmistakable evidences in their natural demonstration of affection for their teachers.

The Agent for the city reports several additional applicants for admission, and only four vacancies existing under the present appropriation of $8,000 at the rate of $200 for the maintenance of each of its beneficiaries. To meet this increasing demand, the amount $8,000 is inadequate.

The Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, is also doing much good for those whose sad afflictions, under the dispensation of Providence, can be even partially eleviated only by appliances and treatment such as are there employed.

Upon inspection of the list of the hapless, yet fortunate ones, who were enabled to avail themselves of the advantages of this Institution during the year 1868, it gave me much pleasure, since we cannot escape the ills to which mankind is liable, to discover that so large a proportion—27 of the total 48—were from the city of Baltimore.

The institute building, standing on an eminence to the north of the city, adds by its fine architectural appearance, and unsullied whiteness of exterior, (fitly typical of the benevolent impulses that reign within,) greatly to the beauty of the landscape in that direction.

Its interior appointments are believed to be worthy of this external elegance.

The St. Mary's Industrial School, and the Manual Labor School, are both performing their parts well in educating many of our youth who are under the necessity of learning, early in life, to be self-sustaining. In these, not merely are mud they have withheld from receding, and in its large and rapid accumulations thus made, reaped incalculable advantage in making valuable wharf property. Why may not the City imitate them in this respect?

I am persuaded that our remedy is in the erection of a solid sea wall of stone, upon closely driven piles, on the shore of the Marine Hospital property, and at a proper distance therefrom, within which these deposits shall be made, with absolute certainty that they will be restrained from receding into the channel, and that our work of harbor and channel deepening, will not be fruitless.

By this means, also, land will be made, which, belonging to the city, will, as in the case of our citizens, above referred to, become a source of great profit to her, at no distant day.

It needs no demonstration to discover the great importance to the city of these results. As long as the present conformation of land and water, that constitute the city of Baltimore and surroundings, remains as it is, so long will the cleaning out of the harbor have to be one of the ever-recurring labors of our city government, and one of the greatest causes of tax upon our citizens.

Impressed with the grave importance, then, of commencing, at once, to apply what seemed the only cure for this serious difficulty, at the suggestion of the late chairman of the Council Committee on the Harbor, and advised by the practical wisdom of the Harbor Commission, during the recess of the Council last year, and after a resolution looking to the accomplishment of this object had passed the First Branch, I directed the Port Warden to take the preliminary steps to erect, at the Marine Hospital, such a sea wall as I have in general terms indicated above, feeling confident that the Second Branch, as the First had already done, would authorize the construction, as soon as it should convene.

The resolution, however, failed, and now I have to recommend the subject to your serious consideration.

A false economy might condemn us for making such an expenditure as this improvement would involve, but those who shall come after us in the direction of public affairs will not hold us excusable if, by inaction or unwise legislation, we fail to remove all obstruction possible to the rapid commercial development of Baltimore; nay more, if we fail actively to facilitate, by every legitimate means, her natural advantages to the achievement of their best possible results.

HARBOR MASTERS.

The aggregate receipts from tonnage and wharfage collected during the year 1869, amounted to	$57,840.50
Those during the year 1868	47,552.41
Excess in favor of 1869	$10,288.09

As a measure of the increasing commerce of Baltimore this exhibit is gratifying.

The increased collection for 1868 over that for 1867, was but $5,313.14.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I have continued to watch, with the deepest interest, the working of the Public Schools of Baltimore, and as the benefits resulting from them to the community, in the way of inducing a love of law and order, which makes the truest conservatism, have, become every day, more apparent to me, I have conceived a stronger faith that our city and State will continue to exclude from their borders all of those innovations which, under false teaching and discipline, have woefully afflicted some of our sister communities.

they taught to labor as if to prepare them to illustrate literally the word of the olden condemnation, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," but their moral and intellectual faculties are also cultivated, so as to make them worthy and intelligent members of the community.

Of the public utility of such benevolent institutions doing good in our midst, I desire to invoke the practical acknowledgment of the Council.

PATAPSCO RIVER AND HARBOR COMMISSION.

The work under this Commission has been prosecuted with the usual energy. The act of the Legislature of February 6th, 1868, authorizing the deepening of the channel inside of Fort McHenry, and up to the wharves of the city, has been beneficial to us. The machinery used in this work—tugs, dredges, and scows—is thought to be in fair condition.

Receipts of Commission from State auction duties, 1869	$13,894.49
Receipts of Commission from private work, 1869,	2,241.15
	$16,135.64
Expenditures for like period	16,439.73
Deficit	$304.09

There was an amount of $20,000 appropriated by the late Council to meet outstanding claims of 1868 on this account, and to be drawn on, it is believed, to meet any deficiency of 1869.

PORT WARDEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department during the year just ended, have not been so great as in 1868, by $9,728.90.

The extraordinary disbursements in 1868, it will be remembered, were occasioned by the needed thorough refitting of the department and the flood of that year.

The latter of these causes of expense, however, did not cease to operate with the fiscal year of the late Port Warden, as for the use of this office alone the Council felt called upon to make a special appropriation of $25,000, to remove the obstructions from Jones' Falls, below Fayette street Bridge, which the flood had increased, and, at the same time, demonstrated the importance of being abated as early as possible.

The habit of dumping sediment, taken from the harbor, into the River, has been shown to be unwise, as certainly tending to fill up the main channel leading to the Port, and the minor one leading to that improving portion of the City, known as the Spring Gardens. This but neutralizes the object for which the immense labor of deepening the harbor is undertaken.

Most of the sediment taken during the year has been deposited at the margin of the water near the Marine Hospital. This, however is found to be scarcely an improvement on the first plan, as from this place of deposit, the semi-liquid mud, under the influence of the retiring water and shelving shore, slowly but surely runs into the channel. This must continue as long as these deposits are made here, unless restrained by the erection of some sort of barrier.

The question of how best to obviate this difficulty in the way of our commercial development has engrossed much of my thought during this administration.

We have seen, in the policy of some of our citizens, heretofore, a practical suggestion of the remedy for this serious trouble. They induced the Port Warden and the United States authorities as well, to deposit mud, taken from the harbor and channel, upon their water fronts. This

North avenue to the Park entrance, to the width of the gateway, which will be a further draft upon their means and a curtailment to some extent of operations within the Park.

The report of the Commission, submitted herewith, gives in detail all the information that can be desired upon the subject, and exhibits a gratifying condition of affairs in both Parks.

They have kept scrupulously within their income from the beginning.

The very handsome gateway at Patterson Park, which is a distinguishing ornament to the eastern section of the city, has been completed within the estimate, leaving a considerable part of the amount—$10,000 appropriated to erect it—in the city treasury.

NEW CITY HALL.

The work on this structure has steadily progressed toward completion, notwithstanding its partial suspension for a short period during last Summer, and it is thought by experts to be, thus far, of the most enduring character.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, &C.

The leading railroads, and the several steamship lines to Europe and the important ports of the country having connection with this city, have continued to attract attention to her, more particularly in the Northwest, West and South, as a growing shipping market.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, it is understood, has so extended its alliances in those sections as to be able to add materially in the future to the large beneficial influence it has exerted on the trade that has made the prosperity of Baltimore.

The part that the Northern Central Railway has heretofore performed in the work of adding to our wealth, it is believed, has, in the main, experienced a relative increase during the last year, and it is fair to suppose that we may reasonably anticipate from it a steady progress.

The item of coal, however, makes an exception to this general truth as respects the Northern Central Railway:

Coal received during 1868............ 173,329 tons.
" " " 1869........... 148,575 "

But in general tonnage of Northern and Western produce received in Baltimore over its lines, there is a marked increase:

In 1869 received........................242,191 Tons.
" 1868 " ....222,121 "

The City Directors in the Pittsburg & Connellsville R. R. Co., believe that the road will be completed during this year, and will commence to pour into our midst the traffic and travel which it will develope in the country it traverses, and which it will attract from the West and the region of the Lakes.

The Western Maryland Railroad, through the legislation it is now seeking, will be relieved of its embarrassment, be pushed to completion, and, ere long, greatly augment our supply of coal, iron, and other commodities in which the Western part of our State is rich, and which, brought to our merchants and manufacturers, will tend largely to increase our material wealth.

The Union Railroad is still under financial embarrassment, which legislative action is needed to relieve.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Police Commissioners, appointed under the State law of 1867, deserve great credit for the excellent manner in which their duties have been discharged. Order and tranquility have been preserved in the city in an eminent degree under their administration, and the citizens of Baltimore can feel a just pride in the high rank their city holds in this respect, as compared with other cities.

CONCLUSION.

I have steadily surveyed each department and interest of the city, and sought to expose its condition to you.

If, in doing so, I have gone too much into detail, it is because, from devotion to the welfare of Baltimore, I have found it pleasant to dwell long upon the general particulars that mark her advance.

I do not permit myself to believe that one of your honorable body is second to me in that devotion.

Entertaining, then, the hope that we may be mutually actuated by its harmonizing influence, I can but confidently anticipate such co-operation between us as will tend to accelerate her moral and material progress.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. BANKS, *Mayor.*

This good result of the working of our public school system, does not come of its literary feature *merely*. It is a composite good, resulting from the *disciplinary* and literary features of the system, and is indeed its distinguishing point of excellence, as compared with many of the private schools at the present time.

The education of the rising generation demands the most profound consideration that the best minds of our citizesu can give to it.

Our system of public instruction has been before the people for forty years, and in its working, has received the careful attention of the gentlemen to whom you have committed this important trust.

That they have faithfully discharged their duties is abundantly proven by the steady progress the school system has made in popularity, and the good results which, all along that period, have marked its administration.

It is my belief that you have, in common with myself, an honorable pride in placing our public schools on an educational platform, as exalted as that upon which any of the great cities of this country have placed their own. We are certainly not prepared to take any backward steps in the cause of public education.

We must not be second in the great contest which is everywhere engaging the most earnest efforts of intelligent men. Our rapid growth as a city, in population, impels us to consider the vast importance of affording proper educational facilities to that large number of young persons, who are found in our midst, and who will be educated to do *harm*, if we do not educate them to do good.

I earnestly then, commend the public schools to the patronage of our whole people, and to the fostering care of the Council. The public money cannot, in my opinion, be more wisely invested, than in extending the benefits that inure to the public from this institution.

The reports of the Board of School Commissioners and Superintendent, convey valuable suggestions.

The number of schools in operation, and pupils on roll, on 31st day of December, 1869, were as follows:

Day schools for white children...	102	No. of pupils...	21,538
Evening “ “ ...	4	“ “ ...	754
Schools for colored children......	13	“ “ ...	1,621
No. of schools..................	119	No. of pupils...	23,913

Taught by 558 teachers.

M'DONOGH EDUCATIONAL FUND AND INSTITUTE.

The Board, having in management this valuable bequest, report an increment on the fund, during the last year, amounting to $103,598.30. The total fund is $626,339.26, giving a surplus over the $500,000 required to be permanently invested, amounting to $126,339.26, which is available to devote to the cherished purpose of the benevolent testator, to wit: To found an Agricultural School, in which many of the indigent youth of Baltimore may be made intelligent farmers.

The property situated in the Seventh ward, and held at the period of their last report, has been sold, as unsuitable to the object for which it had been purchased.

The sum of $60,000 was realized for it. It is believed that by early summer the Board will have succeeded in making selection of a property in the country, upon which to carry out in earnest the great object of the McDonogh Bequest.

The agent of the trust reports the general condition of its interest in Louisiana to have much improved within the last twelve months, and that, by a late decision of the United States District Court, at New Orleans, in a test case which had been agreed upon to determine the issue of a class of similar cases, the respective McDonogh legacies of Baltimore and New Orleans will probably be materially enhanced.

PARKS.

During the past year improvement has gone on steadily, both at Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, and would have progressed faster even than it has done, had not the Commission been obliged to apply a portion of their revenue to the purchase of property lying between the southern boundary of Druid Hill Park and Druid Lake, so that when the latter shall be completed, it will be within the enclosures of the Park.

One of these purchases was the Maxwell stone quarry property of some twenty-two acres, which was entitled to a right of way, through the Park, that was being used with six-mule teams, to the destruction of the Park roads. Two other pieces of property, of small extent, remain to be purchased. This done, the Park will enclose nearly 700 acres, of which Druid Lake will be a most pleasing feature.

The Commission have been obliged, by what seemed to be the general view, to undertake to widen Madison avenue from

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the year ending December 31, 1869.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Board of Trustees.

JOSHUA VANSANT, *President.*
GEORGE COLTON, *Secretary.*
HENRY SNYDER.
JOSEPH CLARKSON.
GEORGE W. SKILLMAN.

JOHN MILLER, Superintendent.
JOHN M. McELROY, Agent.
MARY MILLER, Matron.
JAMES F. BAYLEY, Clerk at Bayview.
BENJAMIN F. SAPP, Farmer.
DANIEL McWILLIAMS, Engineer.
DANIEL BELL, Assistant Engineer.
NATHANIEL V. ANDERSON, Messenger.
CHARLES JONES, Baker.
WESLEY SAPP, Asst. Messenger and Gardener.

Medical Department.

Dr. GEO. G. FARNANDIS, Attending Physician.
Dr. R. H. GOLDSMITH. " "
Dr. E. R. OULD, Apothecary.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN—

The undersigned Trustees of the Poor for Baltimore City Almshouse, have the honor to submit herewith their Annual Report of the condition of the Almshouse Institution, and the operations thereof, for the year ending with the 31st of December, 1869.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Table No. 1, constituting a part of this report, shows that the gross cost of maintaining the Institution for the year 1869, was $67,308.01. Being $10,747.95 less than the gross expenses of the year 1868, and $28,375.10 less than the cost of maintaining the Asylum in the year 1867.

The gross sum drawn from the City for the year was but $63,000, being $22,000 less than the annual appropriation of your honorable bodies for the support of the Institution for the year 1869.

The drafts of the President of the Board of Trustees on the City Comptroller having at all times during the year been less than the sum collected and standing to the credit of the levy for the support of the Poor, the City Register promptly honored those drafts and thus enabled the Trustees to close up the accounts of the year without a single dollar of indebtedness. The accounts of the year 1870 will therefore be opened with a blank sheet with the exception of the cash balance of $296.72.

TABLE No. 1.

The following Statement exhibits the gross cost of maintaining the Institution for the year ending 31*st December*, 1869, *also the sum received by the Trustees during the year, and the sources from whence derived, and the purposes for which the same was expended.*

Trustees— Dr.		Cr.	
To cash balance on 31st Dec. 1868, as per report of that year…………	$417 34	By this sum paid for supplies account, embracing food, clothing, fuel, beds and bedding, &c……………………	$44,911 56
To this sum received from Comptroller on account of the annual appropriation of Mayor and City Council for 1869……………………………	63,000 00	This sum paid for salaries of officers, and hire account…………………	9,562 47
To this sum received from resident Physicians…………………………	2,332 96	Do. paid on account of general expenses,	3,933 27
Do. from inmates of the Institution…..	892 00	Do. do. for hospital stores, surgical, instruments, &c……………………	1,779 43
Do. from the Farmer for the sale of hogs, calves, &c…………………	495 90	Do paid for construction and reconstruction……………………………………	2,843 40
Do. from the sale of old barrels, bones, &c	461 53	Do. paid for farm account………………	3,412 33
Do. from sale of medicines……………	5 00	Do. do. for donations…………………	325 55
		Do. do. per diem of Trustees……….	540 00

Total	$67,604 73	Gross cost of maintaining the Institution for the year	$67,308 01
To cash balance brought down	296 72	Cash balance in the hands of the Trustees, December 31st, 1869	296 72
		Total	67,604 73

For purposes of comparison the following statement exhibits the annual average number of inmates in the Institution for the years 1867, 1868 and 1869, the gross expense for conducting the same for each of these years, and the cost *per capita* per year for each inmate. Those years have been selected for making the comparison because they are the only entire years that Bayview has been occupied as an Asylum:

Year.	Average number of inmates for the year.	Gross annual expenses of the Institution.	Cost *per capita* for the year.	
1867......	$689\frac{7}{12}$	$95,683 11	$138 75	
1868......	$730\frac{10}{12}$	78,055 96	106 82	
1869......	$704\frac{5}{12}$	67,308 01	95 55	

The Trustees respectfully recommend that the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated for the support of the institution for the year 1870. This amount, although five thousand dollars less than the appropriation for 1869, is still greater by seventeen thousand dollars than was drawn from the City for 1869. It does not follow, however, that because the sum solicited is larger than that expended in the year which has just closed that any portion of the same should be wastefully or even unnecessarily used. There should be a surplus margin in the appropriation, to enable the Trustees to provide against unforeseen untoward contingencies that may arise to embarrass the operations of the institution. Further than this it enables the Trustees, as it has in the past two years, to buy all articles required at Bayview at the lowest cash prices. During the period above indicated, no bill created by the Trustees, through their agent or other representative, has remained unpaid longer than ten days, and hence this practice, in the matter of making prompt payments, has created in the minds of dealers the desire to make a customer of the Almshouse institution and to dispose of their goods and wares to the same at a "minimum profit." The matter of flour, which constitutes a leading and large item of consumption, has been at a " low figure" during the year. It cannot rationally be expected that it will continue at that depreciated rate. Improvements in the building and grounds are necessary to render the same, in appearance, worthy of admiration as a public building erected by Baltimore liberality for the noble and humane purpose of providing a home for the homeless, the destitute, and the afflicted.

The foregoing constitute some of the reasons that impel the Trustees to invoke this appropriation, and hence they trust that you will so far honor them with your confidence as to comply with their suggestion.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In the last annual report, your attention was called to the inadequate supply of water on the main and upper floors of the building, which deficiency was caused by the small size of the main pipe which supplies the southeastern part of the city and its suburbs, and the many openings or drafts upon it to furnish localities having elevations much lower than the grounds of Bayview. The Trustees have applied the proper remedy for this defect by placing a large iron tank in the garret of the building, with proper pipe attachments thereto, to which cistern the water is raised by the engine attached to the steam department of the institution. The supply of water is now abundant for all the purposes of the building. This improvement cost twelve hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents.

The boilers for supplying steam for heating the building, and for other purposes, were constructed with reference to the use of anthracite coal. The very high price of that article during the year induced the Trustees to change the construction of the fire beds, &c., of the boilers so as to adapt the same to the use of the Cumberland coal. This expedient has been much more successful than was anticipated. It has proved to be better for all purposes than the anthracite, aud has, on account of the difference in the price of the two coals, saved to the institution nearly two thousand dollars.

The cost of the improvement, in connection with other brick work and new castings about the boilers, was four hundred and thirty-two dollars.

The Mayor and Council gave to the institution, at the January session of.the Council of 1869, the steam fire engine ''Alpha,'' with nine hundred feet of excellent hose. A place for keeping this apparatus has been provided under the archway of the large portico of the building, which, for that purpose, has been closed up and door openings provided. A fire plug connected with the main water pipe that supplies the building, has been placed within fifteen feet of the doorway of the engine house, and all the necessary appointments have been procured to make up a complete fire apparatus. By this well-conceived contribution of the Mayor and Council the officers at Bay View are possessed of the means of extinguishing fire if it should take place in the structure or the "outhouses" of the institution. In this connection the sum of three hundred and forty-eight dollars was expended. In consequence of this anticipated protection to the property, the Comptroller of the City has deemed it expedient to reduce the insurance on the same in the sum of thirty-two thousand dollars. Various other improvements have been made, making the total expended, as may be seen by table No. 1 of this report, for construction and reconstruction, twenty-eight hundred and forty-three dollars.

INMATES OF THE INSTITUTION.

There were admitted during the year 2,231 persons. There were born in the building for the same period 82. Transient lodgers admitted 521. Making the total of 2,834 who realized the benefits of the institution.

The annual average of inmates was $704\frac{5}{12}$. The transient lodgers are not included in this average.

The number in the house on the 31st of December, 1869, was 795.

Of the 2,231 admitted during the year, exclusive of transient lodgers, 1,223 were born in the United States and 1,008 were of foreign birth.

Of the 82 infants born in the house 44 were white and 38 were colored.

Of the 795 persons in the house on 31st December, 1869, 607 were whites and 188 were colored.

HEALTH OF THE INMATES.

The sanitary condition of the institution has been very good during the entire year. But one case of typhus fever was treated during the year, and that was of a stranger who was brought to the institution in a dying condition. But twelve typhoid cases were treated, ten of which recovered. Sixty-seven were treated for billious intermittent and five for billious remittent, all of which were cured. Very few of these billious cases occurred at Bayview, but were in the main those who had imbibed these diseases in oyster dredging boats, at the fisheries, and in the ore banks of the adjacent Counties. These few facts are cited for the purpose of demonstrating the success of the Medical department of the institution under the control of its excellent Attending Physicians, George G. Farnandis and R. H. Goldsmith, aided by the kind and attentive Resident Physicians of the institution.

In order to dispel an erroneous impression that has prevailed in the minds of many that the Resident Physicians are mere students of medicine, in the general acceptation of the word "student," it is proper in this connection to say that none other than medical graduates are chosen as the Resident Physicians of the Asylum, and that notwithstanding their qualification and legal right to practice in their profession they are nevertheless, in their attention to cases at Bayview, subordinate to the Attending Physicians of the institution.

For details in connection with the Hospital and Surgical Wards you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the Attending Physicians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Trustees take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the eminent ministerial and other humane services of the

Rev. Mr. Doll, of the Prison Aid Society, as well as those of other Christian ministers and gentlemen, for their zeal for the promotion of the spiritual welfare of the inmates of the institution.

The excellent condition of the House, and the admirable discipline manifest throughout the institution, evidence the fitness of John Miller, Esq., the recently appointed Superintendent, for his responsible position. They declare also their approbation and admiration of the official conduct of J. M. McElroy, Esq., Agent of the institution, as well as of all the officers, and acknowledge that the labors of the undersigned, in the administration of their trust, have been rendered easy and agreeable by the gentlemen who fill the various places in connection with the institution.

For interesting statistics you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the Farmer and the Baker, and to the tables marked from "A" to "M," both inclusive.

The Trustees are not willing to close their report without referring, in a becoming manner, to the death of the late Superintendent of Bayview Asylum, George W. King, Esq. He died at the institution on the 21st of April, 1869, being one month after he had been re-elected by the undersigned to the office of Superintendent. He was a model for the principal resident officer of a humane institution. He possessed the confidence and esteem of the Trustees, the affection of his brother officers, and the love of the inmates of the institution. The Trustees cannot better express their appreciation of the character and official services of Mr. King than by embracing in this report the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Board on the melancholy occasion ;

"BAYVIEW ASYLUM, April 23, 1869.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Poor for Bayview Asylum, held this instant, the following proceedings took place:

WHEREAS, In the fulfilment of the edict of the Almighty, death has called from time to eternity George W. King, the principal officer of Bayview Asylum; therefore

Resolved, That as the Superintendent of the institution he was humane to the inmates thereof, and labored to promote their comfort and happiness, and was zealous, faithful and effective in the discharge of all the duties that appertained to his responsible position.

Resolved, That we admired him for his genial disposition, goodness of heart, and appreciation of a generous service rendered, and honored him for that scrupulous integrity which was his marked and leading characteristic, and that we will cherish in our pleasant memories the agreeable incidents of our personal and official intercourse with him.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the members of his family for the irreparable loss they have sustained in the death of him whose steadfast love as husband and as parent made him the cherished object of the devotion and love of his household, and who, while he lived, never gave that household cause to grieve save for his physical afflictions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be recorded in the journal of the institution, and that a copy thereof be furnished to his family."

Submitted with great respect,

JOSHUA VANSANT,
GEORGE COLTON,
HENRY SNYDER,
JOSEPH CLARKSON,
GEORGE R. SKILLMAN, } Trustees.

REPORT OF THE GARDENER.

Bayview Asylum, January 1st, 1870.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—Permit me most respectfully to present this, my Annual Report, as Gardener of the Institution for the year 1869, viz:

	Bushels.	Dozens.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number.	Prices.	Am'ts.
Cabbages........							144 40	4	$577 60
Tomatoes........	408							40	163 20
Turnips........	23							1 25	28 75
Parsnips........	125							1 00	125 00
Beets........			1106					6	66 36
Horse Radish........							500	5	25 00
Radishes........			606					2	12 12
String Beans........	32							1 00	32 00
Lima Beans........	72							1 50	108 00
Gumbo........	7							1 50	10 50
Green Corn........		195						20	39 00
Corn........	10							1 00	10 00

Peas	20							$ 1 00	$ 20 00
Parsley			1189					2	23 78
Onions			1905					3	57 15
do.	14							1 50	21 00
Cymlins		308						15	46 20
Potatoes	450							60	270 00
Pumkins							210	5	10 50
Egg Plants							487	10	48 70
Lettuce							2881	2	57 62
Onion Setts	12							10 10	120 00
Carrots			395					10	39 50
do.	100							1 00	100 00
Peppers		667						3	20 01
Pickles							2800	50	14 00
Spinach	78							1 00	78 00
Kale Sprouts	410							30	123 00
Cabbage Sprouts	260							40	104 00
Rye	33							1 00	33 00
Rye Straw						1		20 00	20 00
Hay						12		25 00	300 00
Calves							4	11 00	44 00
Cows							1	50 00	50 00
Carried forward									$2,797 99

REPORT OF GARDENER—Continued.

Brought forward									$2,797 99
Pigs							17	$3 18	54 06
Pork				2503				13½	337 90
Eggs		284						30	85 20
Milk					3469			40	1,387 60
Butter				571				50	285 50
Cream					177			1 00	177 00
									$5,125 25

Very respectfully,

BENJ. F. SAPP, *Gardener.*

REPORT OF THE BAKER.

Bayview Asylum, January 1, 1870.

Honorable Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen:

Permit me most respectfully to present my annual report as Baker of this institution for the year 1869.

Charles Jones, *Baker.*

Flour received		1,126 bbls.
Loaves of bread on hand Jan. 1, 1869,	1,075	
" " baked	258,021	
	259,096	
Sent to Store-Room	258,466	
On hand Jan. 1, 1870	630	
Weight of bread baked		323,870 lbs.
Average weight of each loaf		1 lb. 4 oz.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of persons admitted, born, discharged, bound out, died, and eloped; also, the number remaining at the expiration of each month, from January 1*st*, 1869, *to December* 31*st*, 1869:

DATE.	Admitted.	Born.	Discharged.	Died.	Eloped.	Remaining.
January	197	10	97	17	63	850
February	159	8	93	19	75	830
March	163	15	163	30	56	759
April	150	5	151	28	55	680
May	174	2	147	24	61	624
June	197	7	108	8	58	654
July	179	0	118	25	72	618
August	161	4	117	14	51	601
September	189	7	99	9	55	634
October	203	6	103	13	48	679
November	235	5	117	19	54	729
December	224	13	110	15	46	795
Total	2,231	82	1,423	221	694	8,453

On the books December 31, 1868	820
Total ingress	2,313
	3,133
Total egress	2,338
In the House December 31, 1869	795

TABLE B.

Showing the birth-place of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1*st*, 1869, *to December* 31*st*, 1869.

NATIVES.		FOREIGNERS.	
Almshouse	96	Germany	423
Baltimore	512	England	54
Maryland	307	Ireland	464
Virginia	144	France	4
Pennsylvania	60	Scotland	18
New York	38	West Indies	6
Delaware	11	Canada	5
Rhode Island	1	Denmark	1
Massachusetts	14	Poland	5
North Carolina	16	Prussia	4
New Jersey	8	Wales	5
Kentucky	8	Africa	1
District of Columbia	23	Norway	1
Illinois	3	Austria	1
Georgia	2	Switzerland	6
Ohio	9	Saxony	1
Minnesota	1	Sweden	2
Louisiana	4	Bohemia	2
Texas	1	Bavaria	1
Missouri	1	South America	1
Connecticut	13	Chili	1
South Carolina	7	Spain	1
Maine	4	Holland	1
Mississippi	3		
Tennessee	1	Foreigners	1,008
Alabama	1	Natives	1,305
Indiana	2		
New Hampshire	2	Total	2,313
Unknown	13		
	1,305		

TABLE C.

Showing the ages of persons admitted to the Almshouse from from January 1, 1869, *to December*, 1 1869.

Under 1 year	117
From 1 to 5 years	35
“ 5 to 10 “	24
“ 10 to 15 “	29
“ 15 to 20 “	175
“ 20 to 30 “	680
“ 30 to 40 “	436
“ 40 to 50 “	381
“ 50 to 60 “	265
“ 60 to 70 “	144
“ 70 to 80 “	50
“ 80 to 90 “	11
“ 90 to 100 “	1
Unknown	15
Total	2,313

TABLE D.

Showing the period of residence in the City of all persons admitted into the Almshouse for the year 1869.

Born in the Almshouse	96
Born in the City of Baltimore	512
Less than one week	119
One week and less than one month	87
One month and less than three months	78
Three months and less than six months	66
Six months and less than one year	91
One year and less than two years	132
Over two years	1,110
Period of residence unknown	22
Total	2,313

TABLE E.

Showing the habits of persons admitted into the Almshouse from January 1*st*, 1869, *to December* 31*st*, 1869.

Intemperate adults	1,121
Temperate adults	992
Adults whose habits are unknown	14
Children of intemperate adults	105
Children of temperate adults	79
Children of parents whose habits are unknown	2
Total	2,313

TABLE F.

Showing the monthly average of persons in the Almshouse for the year 1869.

DATE.	WHITE.			COLORED.				WHEREFROM.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	City.	Elsewhere.	Total.
January	340	270	32	80	94	34	850	357	493	850
February	328	257	34	80	99	32	830	396	434	830
March	277	246	33	81	90	32	759	431	328	759
April	244	236	23	69	85	23	680	334	346	680
May	216	233	23	68	67	17	624	307	317	624
June	231	243	21	65	65	29	654	328	326	654
July	228	245	16	61	55	13	618	316	302	618
August	220	231	17	61	59	13	601	321	280	601
September	233	243	22	61	62	13	634	322	312	634
October	262	249	22	69	66	11	679	337	342	679
November	288	252	21	80	72	16	729	364	365	729
December	315	260	32	88	80	20	795	399	396	795
	3182	2965	296	863	894	253	8453	4212	4241	8453
Monthly average	$265\frac{2}{12}$	$247\frac{1}{12}$	$24\frac{8}{12}$	$71\frac{11}{12}$	$74\frac{6}{12}$	$21\frac{1}{12}$	$704\frac{5}{12}$	351	$353\frac{5}{12}$	$704\frac{5}{12}$

TABLE G.

Showing the number of persons committed to the Almshouse by Magistrates from January 1st, 1869, to December 31st, 1869, and their age, sex, color, and period of commitment.

DATE.	SEX AND AGE.					COLOR.			PERIOD OF COMMITMENT			
	Males over 21.	Males under 21.	Females over 18.	Females under 18.	Total.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.	Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 months and over.	Total.
January	18	5	11	3	37	29	8	37	16	18	3	37
February	17	1	6	...	24	20	4	24	9	14	2	24
March	11	5	8	1	25	15	10	25	15	6	4	25
April	16	5	9	2	32	22	10	32	6	16	10	32
May	15	1	7	1	24	20	4	24	9	12	3	24
June	19	4	17	...	40	34	6	40	12	19	9	40
July	11	4	9	2	26	19	7	26	14	11	1	26
August	11	4	14	...	29	21	8	29	18	10	1	29
September	12	2	10	1	25	15	10	25	10	11	4	25
October	9	1	8	1	19	13	6	19	9	8	3	19
November	15	5	7	...	27	20	7	27	14	12	1	27
December	15	...	8	2	25	20	5	25	12	10	3	25
Total	169	37	114	13	333	248	85	333	144	146	43	333

H.

Showing the birth places of persons committed to the Almshouse as vagrants by Magistrates, from January 1, 1869, *to December* 31, 1869.

NATIVES.		FOREIGNERS.	
Almshouse	2	Germany	53
Baltimore	66	Ireland	76
Maryland	47	England	12
Virginia	27	Bohemia	1
Pennsylvania	8	Canada	1
New York	10	Switzerland	1
Maine	1	Poland	2
Illinois	1	Scotland	5
New Jersey	1		
Massachusetts	7	Foreigners	151
Connecticut	4	Natives	182
District of Columbia	3		
Delaware	1	Total	333
North Carolina	1		
Texas	1		
Unknown	2		
	182		

TABLE I.

Shows the work done by Inmates from the 1*st of January,* 1869, *to the* 31*st of December*, 1869.

9730	Days	labor, at $1.25	$12,192	50
3497	“	Washing and Ironing, at 50 cents	1,748	50
800	“	Carpenters' work, at $2.50	2,000	00
151	“	Painting and Glazing, at $2.00	302	00
109	“	Blacksmithing, at $1.50	163	50
280	“	Tinners' Work, at $2.00	560	00
706	“	Cobblers' work, at $1.50	1,412	00
91	“	Harness Makers' work, at $1.50	136	50
946	“	Tailoring, at $1.50	1,419	00
17	“	Plastering, at $2.50	42	50
9	“	Bricklaying, at $3.50	31	50
5		Barrels Soft Soap, at $2.50	12	50
739		Shirts made, at 15 cents	118	35
217		Shifts made, at 15 cents	32	55
200		Frocks and Slips, at 25 cents	50	00
29		Infants' Slips, at 10 cents	2	90
128		Pair Stockings knit, at 20 cents	25	60
115		Pair Socks knit, at 15 cents	17	25
343		Bed Ticks made, at 15 cents	51	45
572		Pillow Cases made, at 5 cents	28	60
224		Bed Sheets made, at 6 cents	13	44
90		Cotton Jackets made, at 25 cents	15	00
89		Aprons made, at 5 cents	4	45
225		Towels made, at 3 cents	6	75
			$20,356	84

TABLE K.

Showing the quantity of Clothing issued to the Inmates from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1869.

DATE.	Pairs of Shoes.	Shirts.	Men's Hose	Pantaloons	Vests.	Jackets.	Coats.	Hats and Caps.	Shifts.	Women's Stockings.	Frocks and Slips.	Shawls.	Joseys and Skirts.	Pairs of Drawers.	Women's Jackets.	Flannel Petticoats.	Aprons.	Petticoats.
January	80	80	48	48	1	15	...	29	...	22	63	6	8	11	13	3	40	10
February	64	108	36	44	...	17	6	20	20	35	23	...	...	9	...	...	...	4
March	50	86	18	22	1	6	...	...	46	25	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	25	84	...	10	...	...	...	...	21	17	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	4
May	6	54	...	7	...	6	...	3	21	30	20	1	3	...	...	...	3	10
June	17	56	...	22	...	...	...	3	14	28	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
July	13	73	...	5	...	...	...	...	20	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	33	45	...	2	...	...	...	5	14	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September	20	46	26	5	...	7	...	...	23	25	10	2	...	...	...	...	18	...
October	28	76	2	49	...	18	2	6	21	66	16	4	13	...	...	5	11	2
November	23	32	6	44	1	10	6	2	10	17	11	20	5	6	8	...	1	...
December	30	48	19	39	...	17	...	3	18	10	3	14	5	...	7	...	1	...
Total	389	788	155	297	3	96	14	71	228	336	219	47	34	26	28	8	74	37

TABLE L.

Showing the number of Births and Deaths in each month; also, the sex and color, from the 1st of January, 1869, to the 31st of December, 1869.

DATE—1869.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS. ADULTS.				DEATHS. CHILDREN.				
	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.
January	5	1	2	2	10	2	2	3	5	...	...	3	...	15
February	1	5	1	1	8	3	1	5	2	...	2	3	3	19
March	4	3	5	3	15	6	4	3	8	2	2	4	1	30
April	...	1	...	4	5	3	3	8	8	2	...	1	3	28
May	...	1	1	...	2	12	6	2	2	...	...	1	1	24
June	1	1	2	3	7	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	8
July	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	5	4	1	...	...	3	25
August	3	1	...	...	4	5	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	14
September	3	1	3	...	7	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	9
October	2	1	2	1	6	4	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	13
November	...	2	3	...	5	7	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	19
December	6	2	1	4	13	4	1	6	3	...	...	1	...	15
Total	25	19	20	19	82	60	34	41	44	7	4	16	13	219

TABLE M.

Statement showing the names, quantity, and average cost of articles purchased for the House from January 1, 1869, *to December* 31, 1869.

A.

Arrow Root	30 lbs	$ 83½ per lb.
Apples	1 bbl.	5.50
Axe Handles	1 doz	2.25 per doz.
Awls	4 doz	25 per doz.
Almonds	6 lbs	40 per lb.

B.

Battery Galvanic		$10.50
Buttons, bone	3 gross	1.75 per gross
Buttons, pearl, shirt	2 gross	1.25 per gross
Buckets, oak, night	3 doz	26.00 per doz.
Buckets, wooden, water	6 doz	2.75 per doz.
Brushes, shoe	½ doz	5.50 per doz.
" whitewash	3½ doz	19.50 per doz.
" paint	6	1.25 each.
" floor, scrubbing	6 doz	6.38 per doz.
" hand	8 doz	3.38 per doz.
" sweeping	4 doz	12.18 per doz.
" hand, dust	1 doz	6.50 per doz.
" horse	6	1.00 each.
Blankets	25 pair	2.75 per pair.
Blacking	4 doz	1.00 per doz.
Brandy	4 galls	6.00 per gall.
Butter	4,438 lbs	37¾ per lb.
Beans, white	$114\frac{22}{30}$ bush	1.81 per bush.
Brooms, corn	18 doz	6.19 per doz.
Beeswax	6 lbs	60 per lb.
Brooms, hickory	4 doz	3.38 per doz.
Books and Stationery		137.82
Buckwheat Flour	2,350 lbs	4.88 per cwt.
Bacon, shoulders	21,971 lbs	15⅓ per lb.
Bacon, hams	4,554 lbs	22½ per lb.
Beef	49,218 lbs	$10\frac{4}{10}$ per lb.
Baskets	1⅙ doz	55½ each.

TABLE M.—Continued

C.

Carts	3	$75.00 each.
Crackers, water	1,547 lbs.	8⅗ per lb.
“ soda	468 lbs.	8⅐ per lb.
Calico	388¾ yards	12⅛ per yard
Currants	23 lbs.	16 per lb.
Cabbage	2,000 heads	5 each.
Candles, adamantine	120 lbs.	22¾ per lb.
Cheese	212½ lbs.	23¾ per lb.
Coal, George's Creek, by contract, delivered at Bayview	508 tons	6.18 per ton.
Coal, George's Creek, non contract, delivered at Bayview	56 tons	7.50 per ton.
Coal, Lykens Valley and hard, delivered at Bayview	305 tons	8.80 per ton.
Collars, horse	6	4.00 each.
Cigars		
Chambers	1 doz.	5.50 per doz.
Cottonade		
Combs, dressing	22 doz.	1.25 per doz.
“ tuck	4 doz.	2.00 per doz.
“ fine-tooth	12 doz.	60 per doz.
“ curry	½ doz.	5.00 per doz.
Corn Meal	7,571 lbs.	2.26 per cwt.
Coffee, Java	654 lbs.	33⅚ per lb.
Coffee, Imperial	5,350 lbs.	9 per lb.
Concentrated Lye	1 doz.	3.00
Cakes, ginger	2 bbls.	7.00 per bbl.
	4 boxes.	4.78 per box.
Cloves	½ lb.	60 per lb.
Citron	23 lbs.	40 per lb.
Chairs, arm	1½ doz	25.33 per doz.
Cotton, waste	10 lbs.	30 per lb.
Cow and Calf		90.00
Cotton, knitting	50 lbs.	80 per lb.
“ spool	41 doz	53 per doz.
Counterpanes	412	1.65 each.
Crash	12¾ yards	15 per yard.
Corn	440 bushels	98 per bush.
Chamois skins	3	65 each.
Cement	2 bbls.	2.20 each.

TABLE M.—Continued.

D.

Dishes		58.02

E.

Emory paper	1 quire	25
Ewers	6	88 each.

F.

Flour, Family	35 bbls	$10.99⅓ per bbl.
“ Extra	966 “	7.23 per bbl.
“ Super	171 “	7.40⅞ per bbl.
Flannel, Red	70 yds	37 cts. per yd.
“ Canton	99½ yds	15 cts.
Files	2 doz	2.75 per doz,
Finishing Nails	4 gross	14 cts. “ gross.

G.

Glue	17 lbs	28 cts. per lb.
Glass	17 boxes	3.80 per box.
Grease, Axle	19 “	20 cts. per box.

H.

Herring	35 bbls	$6.43 per bbl.
Harness	2 setts	31.25 per sett.
Hominy	152½ bush	2.33 per bush.
Hammers, Stone	3	1.50 each.
Hops	72 lbs	34 cts. per lb.
Hay	27,750 lbs	1.18 per cwt.

I.

Iron, Leg	1 doz	$30.00 per doz.
Iron, Horse-shoe Iron, Railroad,	125 lbs	7 cts. per lb.
Indigo	2 lbs	1.50.
Ice	18,610 lbs	60 cts. per lb.

TABLE M.—Continued.

K.

Knives and Forks, Carving	2	$2.25 each.
Knives, Shoe	1	1.75 per doz.

L.

Lard	1,621 lbs.	$ 20$\frac{5}{8}$ per lb.
Lime	175 bush	50 per bush.
Leather, sole	403$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	33$\frac{1}{3}$ per lb.
Leather, harness	13 lbs.	47 each.
Lumber, white pine culling	17,230 feet.	34.91 per M.
Lamps, hand	2$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3.50 per doz.
Lamp chimneys	12 doz.	80 per doz.
Linseed oil	4$\frac{1}{2}$ glals.	1.20 per gall.
Lanterns	2	2.00 each.

M.

Manure (Compost)	500 bush.	3\frac{1}{2}$ per bush.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ton Turner's Excelsior		70.00 per ton.
Manure	1,100 loads.	29$\frac{1}{3}$ per load.
Muslin, bleached	97 yards.	15$\frac{1}{8}$ per yd.
Mattocks	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	24.00 per doz.
Matches	23 gross.	2.40 per gross.
Men's Hose	100 pair.	25 per pair.
Malt	6 bush.	3.00 per bush.
Molasses	789$\frac{1}{2}$ galls.	43$\frac{7}{10}$ pr gal.
Mackerel	13 kits.	2.68 per kit.
Middlings	825 bush.	47 per bush.
Mustard	40 lbs.	48 per lb.
Mutton	26,400 lbs.	6 per lb.
Muslin, brown	3,858 yds.	16$\frac{2}{3}$ per yd.
Mosquito Netting	9 pieces.	90 each.

N.

Needles	1$\frac{1}{2}$ M.	$1.50 per M.
"	12 papers.	5$\frac{1}{4}$ per paper
Napkins, linen	3 dozen.	2.00 per doz.
Nails, wrought	15 lbs.	8 per lb.
" cut	900 lbs.	5$\frac{1}{8}$ per lb.
" shoe	30 papers.	10 per paper.
Nutmegs	1 lb.	1.70
Neatsfoot Oil	2 gall.	1.75 per gall.

O.

Oats	930 bush	68 per bush.
Osnaburgs	1,845 yds	20⅕ per yd.
Oil Cloth	30 yds	60 " "
Oil, Coal	251 gall	36⅛ per gall
Oil, Lard	20 gall	1.60 per gall.
Oil, Gargling	⅓ doz	4.00.
Oranges	4 doz	30 per doz.

P.

Plough	$7.50	
Pump, Deep Well	1	$65.00.
Plaid, domestic	841¼ yds	19 per yd.
Putty	780 lbs	6 " lb.
Pepper, Black	175 lbs	39 " "
Pins	12 gross	63 " gr.
Pitcher, Britania (Ice)	$7.00	
Pork, Corned	375 lbs	16 " lb.
Pegs, Shoe	14 quarts	5 " qt.
Peas	32½ bush	1.86 per bush
Peas, Green	25½ "	80 "
Patootes, Irish	599½ "	81 "
Posts	80	45 each.
Padlocks	12	68 "
Potash	350 lbs	15 per lb.
Paper, Wall	6 pieces	58⅖ each.

R.

Rasps, Shoe	2	50 each.
Razor Strops	2	88 "
Razors	¼ doz	80 "
Residium	50 bbls	4.56 per bbl.
Raisins	30 lbs	24 per lb.
Rice	6,716 lbs	9⅙ "
Rivets, Tin	1 lb	60 "
Red Ochre	120 lbs	5 "
Roots, Asparagus	1,000	12.50
Roach Poison	2 doz	2.25 per doz.

S.

Salt, Fine	102 bush	97$\frac{8}{10}$ per bu.
" Ground Alum	12 bush	71¼ per bu.
" Table	10 boxes	12½ each.
Syrup, Golden	18½ galls	$1.30 per gall.
Solder	36¼ lbs	25 per lb.
Starch	124 lbs	7½ per lb.
Satinets	1,788¾ yards.	37 per yard.
Spoons	1 gross	6.00
Spectacles	2 dozen	3.00 per doz.
Sand Paper	6 quires	25 each.
Shaving Soap	12 bars	10 per bar.
Soap, Toilet	25 lbs	40 per lb.
" Chemical	1,200 blocks	6⅜ per block
" Country	5,614 lbs	6¼ per lb.
Shoe Strings	12 gross	62½ per gr.
Shoemaker's Wax	36 bls	1¼ per ball.
Shoes, Common	24	1.25 each.
Snuff	520 lbs	60 per lb.
Sugar, Brown	19,198 lbs	13 per lb.
" White	2,314 lbs	15$\frac{7}{10}$ per lb.
Stoves		43.60
Shears	3 pair	1.12½ each.
Silk, Sewing	½ lb	6.00 per lb.
Sponges, Carriage	3	87 each.
Sauce, Worcestershire	1¼ dozen	7.25 per doz.
Screws	5 gross	40 per gross
Sal Soda	30 lbs	5 per lb.
Straw	37,786 lbs	70 per cwt.
Seed, Gumbo	1 quart	50
" Pumpkin	½ lb	1.00
" Turnip	2 lbs	1.00
" Cabbage	5 lbs	4.30 per lb.
" Carrot	1 lb	1.50 per lb.
" Parsnips	½ lb	75 per lb.
" Radishes	3 lbs	81 per lb.
" Cucumber	½ lb	1.50
" Miscellaneous		6.75
" Onion	1 lb	7.50
" Bean	4½ quarts	1.25 per quart

Shoes, Men's	236 pair	$1.72 per pair.
“ Women's	180 pair	97⅓ per pair
“ Children's	24 pair	49 per pair.
Sheeting	39 yards	47½ per yd.
Shrubbery and Flowers		28.75.

T.

Tar	2 barrels	3.50
Tea, Imperial	558 lbs	1.20 per lb.
“ Black	528 lbs	94⅓ per lb.
“ Gunpowder	20 lbs	1.80 per lb.
Tacks	20 papers	10 per paper
Thread, Patent	32 lbs	1.88 per lb.
“ Shoe	6 lbs	1.60 per lb.
Tobacco, Chewing	1,195 lbs	65⅞ per lb.
Tinplate	5 boxes	17.00 per box.
Tumblers	5 dozen	2.00 per doz.
Turpentine	1½ gallons	65 per gall.
Thimbles	½ dozen	50.
Table Ware		19.88.

V.

Vinegar	275 gallons	40 per gall.
Varnish, Iron	5 gallons	94 per gall.
“ Copal	½ gallon	4.00 per gall.
“ Coach	3 quarts	3.00 per gall.

W.

Whips	2	2.00 each.
Whisky	42 galls	3.54 per gal.
Wash Boards	½ doz	4.50 per doz.
Wood, Pine	45 cords	5.93 per cord.
Whiting	11 lbs	5 per lb.
Wine, Sherry	½ gall	2.50 per gall.
“ Madeira	1 gall	4.00 per gall.
White Lead	75 lbs	15 per lb.
Wheelbarrows	2	9.00 each.
Wire	36½ lbs	15 per lb.

Y.

Yeast Powders	6 dozen	1.73 per doz.

Z.

Zinc	18 lbs	20 per lb.

REPORT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, Dec. 31, 1869.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

In submitting this our second "Tabular Report" of the diseases treated in the Hospital of Bayview Asylum for the year ending December 31, 1869, we desire to thank you for the many official courtesies extended to us in the execution of our professional duties.

The prompt removal of several hygienic deficiences—the existence of which we indicated in our last Report—has led to a more perfect protection of the health and comfort of all connected with the Institution. We *now*, through your kindness, rejoice in an abundant supply of pure water, and its presence is made manifest by an increased cleanliness in all the departments.

By a singular coincidence the number of deaths is the same as last year—219. This death-rate is due to the want, exposure and destitution among the colored portion of our population, of whom 114 died during the year, phthisis being the principal cause of their destruction.

We have to thank a merciful Providence for continued immunity from epidemics, and pray that He may bless our efforts to promote the health and comfort of our inmates during the approaching year.

We are, gentleman,
Your obedient servants,
GEORGE G. FARNANDIS,
R. H. GOLDSMITH,
Attending Physicians.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the Number of Cases treated in Baltimore City Almshouse (Bayview Asylum) for the year ending December 31, 1869.

DISEASE.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Abortion	6	6	...	...	...
Abscess	23	19	...	...	4
" Illiac	3	2	...	1	...
" Mammary	5	5	...	...	...
Adenitis	7	7	...	...	...
Amarosis	5	...	4	...	1
Albuminuria	2	2	...	...	...
Amenorrhœa	2	2	...	...	...
Apoplexy	2	...	...	2	...
Amputations	7	6	...	...	1
Anasarca	2	...	1	1	...
Aneurism	2	...	1	1	...
Aphonia	1	1	...	...	...
Ascites	4	...	...	4	...
Asthma	5	1	4	...	...
Brain, concussion of	1	1	...	...	...
" inflammation of	7	3	...	4	...
" softening of	2	...	...	1	1
Bronchitis, acute	7	4	3	...	...
" chronic	3	...	2	1	...
Burns	3	3	...	...	...
Cancer, of stomach	4	...	...	4	...
" mamma	1	...	...	...	1
" uterus	3	...	...	3	...
Carbuncle	8	8	...	...	...

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Caries, of vertebræ	5	...	...	4	1
Cataract	3	2	...	...	1
Catarrh	1	...	...	...	1
Cholera Infantum	20	7	...	13	...
Cirrhosis	3	...	...	2	1
Cholera Morbus	2	2	...	...	...
Colic	4	4	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis, acute	6	6	...	...	...
" granular	14	5	9	...	...
Constipation	4	3	1	...	...
Contusions	21	19	...	1	1
Convulsions, infantile	2	2	...	...	...
Corneitis	20	14	4	...	2
Coxalgia	1	...	...	...	1
Cystitis	2	2	...	...	...
Debauch	22	20	...	2	...
Debility	8	8	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens	30	29	...	1	..
Diabetes, incipidus	2	...	...	2	...
" mellitus	1	...	1	...	...
Diarrhœa, acute	22	20	...	2	...
" chronic	7	4	1	2	...
Dislocations	1	1	...	...	...
Dropsy	4	1	2	1	...
Dysentery, acute.,	11	10	...	1	...
" chronic	2	...	1	...	1
Dysmenorrhœa	3	...	2	...	1
Dysuria	1	...	...	...	1
Dyspepsia	2	1	...	...	1
Endometritis	2	2	...	...	...
Emphysema	2	...	1	1	...
Epididimitis	3	3	...	...	...
Epilepsy	23	1	...	4	18
Epitheleoma	2	1	...	1	...
Erysipelas	12	11	...	1	...

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Fever, congestive	2	1	...	1	...
" intermittent	67	67	...	...	...
" remittent	5	5	...	...	...
" typhoid	12	10	...	2	...
" typhus	1	...	...	1	...
Fistula in Ano	1	...	...	...	1
Fractures	15	11	...	1	3
Frostbites	3	3	...	...	...
Furuncle	46	46	...	...	...
Gastritis, acute	3	2	...	1	...
Goitre	3	...	...	...	3
Granular Lids	30	30	...	...	...
Haematemesis	2	2	...	...	...
Heart, diseases of	26	...	10	8	8
Hemorrhoids	4	3	1	...	...
Hepatitis	2	2	...	...	...
Hernia	23	...	23	...	...
Hydrocephalus	2	...	...	2	...
Hydrothorax	1	1	...	...	...
Hysteria	13	13	...	...	...
Iritis	20	17	1	...	2
Jaundice	1	1	...	...	...
Kidneys, Bright's disease of	8	...	6	2	...
Lead Poison	5	...	3	2	...
Liver, Enceph	1	...	1	...	...
" Locomotor Ataxia	3	...	...	2	1
Lunacy	5	...	5	...	...
Lumbago	4	4	...	...	...
Malingerers	15	13	...	...	2
Measels	2	2	...	...	...
Menorrhagia	1	1	...	...	...
Moribund	20	...	...	20	...
Necrosis	3	...	3	...	...
Neuralgia	2	2	...	...	...
Nyctalopia	1	1	...	...	...

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

DISEASES	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Obstructions, Aortic	1	...	...	1	...
Onychia, Maligna	1	...	...	...	1
Opthalmia, Purulent	10	10	...	...	...
Orchitis	1	1	...	...	...
Otitis	1	1	...	...	...
Ovaritis	1	1	...	...	...
Palsy	1	...	...	..	1
Paralysis	11	...	2	6	3
Paronychia	17	17	...	...	...
Pericarditis	4	3	...	1	...
Periostitis	4	3	1	...	...
Peritonitis, puerperal	8	1	...	7	...
" tubercular	3	...	...	3	...
Phlebitis	3	2	...	1	...
Phlegmasia, alba dolens	3	3	...	...	...
Phlegmon, diffuse	1	...	...	1	...
Phthisic	90	...	28	49	13
Pleurisy	14	10	1	3	...
Pleurodynia	5	5	...	...	...
Pneumonia	14	9	...	4	1
Prolapsus, uteri	10	...	10	...	...
Pyaemia	5	...	...	5	...
Rheumatism, acute	69	58	5	...	6
" chronic	22	...	20	2	...
" syphilitic	30	23	7	...	...
Sciatica	1	1	...	...	...
Sclerotitis	5	4	1	...	...
Scrofula	10	6	1	...	3
Senility	...	...	...	15	...
Skin Diseases	51	51	...	...	...
Spermatorrhœa	5	...	5	...	...
Spinal, congestion	1	...	1	...	...
Sprains	18	17	1	...	2
Staphyloma	5	...	3	...	...
Stomatitis	15	15	...	...	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Stricture, uretha	5	2	3	...	...
Synovitis	6	4	2	...	...
Tonsillitis	7	7	...	...	...
Ulcers	79	59	10	...	10
Uterus, fibrous tumor of	4	...	3	1	...
" fungoid growth of	1	...	1	...	...
" hypertrophy of	6	2	3	...	1
" inflammation of	11	9	...	...	2
Varicose Veins	6	...	6	...	...
Veneral Diseases	214	148	46	1	19
Wounds, contused	3	3	...	...	...
" incised	7	6	...	...	1
" lacerated	10	10	...	...	...
INSANE PATIENTS.					
Females	110	10	20	10	70
Males	117	8	15	8	86
Total	1761	994	285	220	277

REPORT

OF THE

CITY REGISTER

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

REPORT.

Register's Office,
December 31, 1869.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

I have the honor to submit the City Registers Annual Exhibit of the Liabilities, Assets, Receipts, and Disbursements of the City of Baltimore for the year ending December 1, 1869, as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

Consolidated loan,	1890,	6 per cent	$7,204,969 44	
Jail stock,	1873,	" "	101,576 48	
Five million loan,	1890,	" "	5,000,000 00	
One million loan,	1886,	" "	1,000,000 00	
Loan of 1884,		" "	921,800 00	
Park improvement,	1895,	" "	185,723 80	
Consolidated loan,	1893,	" "	2,211,068 05	
Exempt loan,	1893,	" "	413,053 87	
Water loan,	1875,	" "	4,631,145 38	
Public park,	1890,	" "	555,566 25	
Court-house,		5 per cent	137,014 84	
Consolidated loan,	1885,	" "	891,646 70	
Over due stock		6 per ct., no interest allowed	1,406 04	
Total funded debt				$23,254,970 85

The endorsements for various Railroad Companies are as follows:

For the North Western Virginia R. R.	$1,500,000 00		
Less redeemed and cancelled	726,500 00		
		$773,500 00	
York and Cumberland R. R.		500,000 00	
Western Maryland R. R.		500,000 00	
Union R. R.		117,000 00	
			$1,890.5000

MISCELLANEOUS DEBTS.

Bills payable on account of Richmond Market extension		$ 63,159 14	
Temporary loans of banks		230,700 00	
New City Hall account		278,300 00	
Sundry accounts		45,196 06	
			$ 617,355 20
Total liabilities			$25,762,826 05
The city has assets applicable to the payment of its debts as follows:			
Mortgage on the B. & O. R. R. Co.		$5,000,000 00	
Mortgage on the York and Cumberland R. R. Co.		500,000 00	
Mortgage on the Western Maryland R. R. Co.	$500,000 00		
Interest coupons paid for Western Maryland R. R. Co.	14,271 00		
		$ 514,271 00	
Mortgage on the Union R. R. Co.		117,000 00	
Mortgage on the Pittsburg and Connellsville R. R. Company		2,043,837 94	
Amount carried forward			$25,762,826 05

MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS.

Amount debts brought forward		$25,762,826 05
32,500 shares B. & O. R. R stock.	$3,250,000 00	
Property under management of Water Board	3,500,000 00	
Real estate yielding rent	331,389 16	
Due from Union R. R. Co	20,000 00	
Bills receivable	40,000 00	
Suspended debt, (due by John Lee Chapman)	7,000 00	
Due by B. & O. R. R. Co., (taxes paid for it)	117,237 00	
Amount of back taxes due (estimated)	800,000 00	
4,000 shares Western Maryland R. R. stock	200,000 00	
7,600 shares Susquehanna & Tide Water canal stock	380,000 00	
Vacant real estate, (estimated)	45,000 00	
Present value of sinking funds	4,686,539 13	
Loan to Water Board (Res. No. 467, 1868)	175,000 00	
Due by Water Board, (account overdrawn)	62,341 60	
Cash in bank	169,108 42	
		$21,958,724 25
Liabilities in excess of available assets		$3,804,101 80

DISBURSEMENTS OF VARIOUS ACCOUNTS,

AS FOLLOWS:

Interest on City Debt................		$1,205,011 32
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.		12,550 86
Fire Department........................		90,402 75
State Police............................	507,458 62	
New Police Station.....................	33,305 31	
		540,763 83
Public Schools (white)...............	596,421 70	
Do (colored)............	23,081 79	
		619,503 49
Criminal Court..........................	71,069 22	
Superior Court.........................	20,787 37	
Court of Common Pleas............	18,960 05	
Orphans' Court.........................	7,718 96	
Circuit Court............................	7,288 28	
City Court................................	20,881 62	
Removed Cases.........................	12,971 28	
Supreme Bench.........................	28 00	
		159,704 78
Park Board..............................	97,912 28	
York Railway Co......................	11,046 44	
Eutaw Square...........................	330 00	
Franklin Square........................	838 77	
Madison Square........................	13,791 98	
Mount Vernon Square...............	500 00	
Broadway Square......................	8,709 79	
Harlem Square.........................	1,185 81	
Union Square...........................	240 82	
Park Purchase..........................	7,000 00	
Battery Square.........................	552 83	
Lafayette Square......................	297 50	
Calvert Street Spring................	811 50	
Washington Monument..............	2,125 52	
Battle Monument,.....................	805 00	
		146,148 24
Health......................................	19,775 52	
Cleaning Streets.......................	142,897 95	
Nuisance...................................	4,734 00	
Marine Hospital........................	8,978 76	
Killing Dogs (special)...............	2,804 50	
		179,190 73
Amount carried forward..		$2,953,276 00

RECEIPTS ON VARIOUS ACCOUNTS, AS FOLLOWS.

Printing	$ 2,782 86
Fines	1,704 99
Harbor	15,170 60
Interest	128,153 36
Sale of Refuse	6,427 80
Marine Hospital	4,762 00
Damages by the Flood	1,487 21
Repairing Streets	323 86
Pillars and Lamps	71 45
Cleaning Jones' Falls	12 50
Salaries	187 48
Patapsco River	13,894 49
City Property	4,713 50
Tonnage and Wharfage	57,840 50
Loans	341,072 00
Internal Improvements	362,662 68
Police	457,596 76
Public Schools	535,212 29
Colored Schools	2,089 69
City Poor	104,427 74

Amount carried forward.... $2,040,593 76

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$2,953,276 00
City Commissioner....................	$5,880 81	
North Avenue Bridge................	5,230 00	
Flag and Step Stones.................	5,146 94	
Wilkins Avenue Bridge..	9,975 00	
Copying Plats............................	530 00	
Masonic Hall..............................	1,180 47	
Harford Avenue..........................	2,000 00	
Repairing Streets........................	59,248 50	
Cross Streets..............................	9,649 55	
Sewers..	5,001 86	
Pillars and Lamps........................	7,397 98	
City Property	14,420 01	
City Hall	1,303 62	
Court House................................	9,458 85	
Highways and Bridges	15,300 53	
Perkins Spring...........................	257 90	
Shelling Light Street..................	400 00	
City Bridges..............................	601 22	
Grading and Shelling Eastern Avenue..............................	1,416 95	
Tunnelling Calhoun street..........	12 00	
Repairs of Dugan's Wharf.........	6,001 95	
		160,414 14
Harbor		132,357 06
Survey Jones' Falls....................		691 00
Damages by the Flood................		44,245 73
Cleaning Jones' Falls		31,035 45
Patapsco River...........................		32,526 35
Ice Boat......................................		10,000 00
Removing obstruction in Harbor.		3,222 30
Special Appropriation................		13,368 80
Harbor Flood Account...............		4,566 25
Loans..		499,072 00
City Poor....................................	76,342 53	
House of Refuge.........................	41,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb...........................	7,094 30	
Amount carried forward.......		$3,884,775 08

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$2,040,593 76
Criminal Court	56,479 67	
City Court	96 00	
Removed Cases	1,148 58	
Water Board	341,720 00	
Markets	50,801 23	
City Seal	399 60	
Loan of 1868	285,252 06	
New City Hall Stock	813,152 04	
Foreign Passengers	13,749 00	
York Railway Co	2,851 63	
Park Board	106,526 31	
Park Sinking Fund	13,713 88	
New City Hall	2,239 32	
Highways and Bridges	22,751 18	
Broadway Hall	1,680 00	
Paving Taxes	10,286 85	
Hollins Hall	140 00	
Certain Expenses	117,492 56	
		$1,840,479 91
Amount carried forward....		$3,881,073 67

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$3,884,775 08
Widows and Orphans................	500 00	
		124,936 83
Water Board		471,861 60
Park Sinking Fund.................	14,820 72	
New City Hall Sinking Fund......	18,525 45	
Jail Sinking Fund...................	96	
Court-House Sinking Fund.........	2,591 64	
Water Sinking Fund No. 1.........	8,167 88	
Water Sinking Fund No. 2.........	49,006 33	
Floating Debt and Defence Loan Sinking Fund.....................	340 92	
Miscllaneous Stocks..................	51,000 00	
		144,453 90
New City Hall........................		413,064 70
Commissioners for Opening Streets	745 81	
Closing Orange alley.................	102 00	
" Angel alley...................	4 00	
Opening Fulton street................	7,494 00	
" German street.............	468,761 52	
" Mosher street...............	84 86	
" Oliver street................	2,283 35	
" Winchester street..........	3,857 96	
" Young alley.................	2,102 41	
" Division street.............	202 49	
" Hoffman street.............	17,311 00	
" Carey street................,	12,900 11	
" Baker street.................	556 94	
" Forrest street...............	12 98	
" McCulloh street...........	7,768 59	
" Lexington street...........	459 78	
" Calhoun street..............	12,995 11	
" Albemarle street...........	1,157 65	
" Mulberry street.............	1,568 54	
" Harrison street.............	639 56	
" Register street..............	230 34	
" Presstman street...........	423 73	
" Chase street.................	1,939 57	
" Bond street..................	385 35	
Amount carried forward....		$5,039,092 11

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$3,881,073 67
Jail Sinking Fund......................	15 31	
Court-House Sinking Fund.........	172 05	
Water Sinking Fund No. 1.........	9,395 45	
Water Sinking Fund No. 2.........	56,349 83	
Floating Debt and Defence Loan Sinking Fund......................	135 43	
Interest, (Ord. No. 32, 1863).......	1,644 54	
Direct Tax..............................	938,349 43	
Miscellaneous Stock..................	302,930 21	
Opening Fulton street...............	5,000 55	
“ German street..............	192,530 61	
“ Oliver street.................	1,528 28	
“ Winchester street.........	958 34	
“ Young alley................	2,415 57	
Widening Park street............. ..	104,327 89	
Closing Point lane.....................	190 00	
Opening Division street.............	78 62	
“ Hoffman street.............	19,824 87	
“ Carey street.................	13,083 72	
		$1,648,930 70
Amount carried forward....		$5,530,004 37

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$5,039,092 11
Opening Grindall street............	87 50	
" Biddle street................	172 82	
Widening Park street...............	195,197 47	
Opening Commerce lane............	62 00	
" Stoddard alley..............	5,461 84	
Opening Alley between Lexington and Saratoga streets.	30 00	
" Druid Hill avenue.........	1,250 74	
		746,250 02
North avenue..........................	7,193 41	
General Expense......................	4,692 00	
City Council............................	34,611 39	
Salaries..................................	38,524 04	
Oil and Gas............................	96,767 47	
Elections................................	4,064 00	
Mayoralty...............................	1,585 23	
City Collector..........................	34,027 70	
Tonnage and Wharfage.............	12,119 65	
Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association........	25,000 00	
Visitors of the Jail..................	38,585 00	
Registration...........................	36,241 37	
Coroners................................	2,000 00	
Foreign Passengers.................	21,657 70	
Census Commission.................	626 82	
Markets..................................	13,040 55	
Printing.................................	8,409 99	
Johnson Building....................	6,770 78	
Fines.....................................	5,257 13	
Broadway Hall........................	361 12	
Lamplighters..........................	27,359 43	
Paving Taxes..........................	9,632 99	
Survey of Suburbs..................	182 50	
Judgments and Suits................	1,921 34	
Hollins Hall...........................	87 65	
Certain Expenses....................	8 12	
License..................................	1,054 62	
Amount carried forward....		$5,785,342 13

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$5,530,004 37
Opening Stoddard alley..............	5,429 96	
" Druid Hill avenue.........	2,981 38	
" McCulloh street............	8,244 15	
" Lexington street...........	1,923 99	
" Calhoun street..............	12,544 80	
" Albemarle street...........	143 67	
" Mulberry street............	1,412 35	
" Presstman street...........	1,608 00	
" Chase street.................	1,669 91	
" Bond street..................	86 40	
License..................................	23,217 04	
Theatricals............................	5,512 95	
Sale of School Lots..................	738 50	
Engines, Sheds, &c..................	3,951 04	
Vaults and Areas.....................	1,779 78	
Opening Streets.......................	254,031 97	
New City Hall Sinking Fund......	28,225 79	
City Bridges...........................	47 03	
	————	$ 353,548 71
Amount carried forward....		$5,883,553 08

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$5,785,342 13
Removal of Offices......................	190 75	
Taxes Refunded..........................	6,849 66	
Eastern Spring..........................	9 90	
Revising Ordinances..................	2,550 00	
Reception of General Grant.........	693 40	
Reception of President Johnson...	3,848 77	
Dangerous Walls......................	25 00	
Rewards	400 00	
Rent of No. 30 North street........	750 00	
Condemnation of Richmond Mk't.	2,531 70	
Morgue....................................	1,048 65	
Old Defenders..........................	100 00	
Western Maryland R. R. Co.......	14,271 00	
Deposit in Supreme Court U. S....	200 00	
Water Taxes Refunded..............	9 00	
Extension of Belair Market.........	13,000 00	
		$ 478,259 83
		$6,263,601 96
Cash balance in bank, December 31, 1869		169,108 42
		$6,432,710 38

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$5,883,553 08
Almshouse Property	15,448 44	
Northwestern Virginia R. R. Co	83,582 85	
Grades	132 00	
Bounty No. 4	1,725 75	
Turnpike Dividend	888 38	
Baltimore City Code	30 00	
Dividends	260,000 00	
		361,807 42
		$6,245,360 50
Cash balance Dec. 31, 1868		187,349 88
		$6,432,710 38
By balance brought down		$169,108 42

FIVE MILLION LOAN SINKING FUND.

The condition of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Five Million Loan to the B. & O. R. R., the 31st December, 1869, is as follows:

New City Hall Stock, 1884	$31,900 00	
Five Million Loan, 1890	716,218 51	
Consolidated Loan, 1893	200,741 86	
Public Park Stock, 1890	6,500 00	
Park Improvement, 1895	2,000 00	
Water Stock, 1875	113,782 47	
One Million Loan, 1886	108,849 85	
Consolidated 5 per cent Loan, 1885.	259 77	
Consolidated Loan, 1890	26,726 63	
Exempt Loan, 1893	8,900 00	
		$1,215,879 09
Cash in hand		565 09
		$1,216,444 18

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R. SINKING FUND.

The condition of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of the Western Maryland R. R., guaranteed by the city of Baltimore, is as follows:

Bonds of Western Maryland R. R. (guaranteed)	79,500 00		
Overdue Coupons on same	4,770 00		
		84,270 00	
Bonds of Union R. R. (guaranteed)	3,000 00		
Overdue Coupons on same	180 00		
		3,180 00	
City Stock		6,900 00	
			94,350 00
Cash in Bank			921 00
			$95,270 00

For condition of General Sinking Fund for redemption of the City Debt, you are respectfully referred to the Report of the Commissioners of Finance.

The following is a Summary of the Estimated Wants for 1870, *as furnished by the Heads of the Several Departments.*

Interest $22,224,903.27 at 6 per cent		$1,333,494 00
Interest $1,028,661.54 at 5 per cent.		51,433 00
Expenses of Courts		160,000 00
Oil and Gas		120,000 00
Registration of Voters		20,000 00
City Council		30,000 00
City Elections		6,000 00
City Printing		15,000 00
Mayoralty		2,000 00
Fuel		1,200 00
Richmond Market Extension		63,159 00
Loans	$230,700 278,300	509,000 00
Bills Payable		45,196 00
Tonnage and Wharfage		10,000 00
Salaries		40,000 00
City Collector and Appeal Tax Court		35,000 00
General Expense		10,000 00
Coroner		2,000 00
Fire Plugs and Pumps		6,000 00
Patapsco River		15,000 00
City Property and Insurance		5,000 00
Estimate by City Commissioner for his Department		469,472 00
Estimate by Port Warden for his Department		93,000 00
Estimate by Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph		10,135 00
Estimate by Fire Board for Fire Department		120,000 00
Estimate by Superintendent of Court-House and Record Building		4,673 00
Amount carried forward		$3,176,762 00

SUMMARY OF WANTS FOR 1870—Concluded.

Amount brought forward....	$ 3,176,762 00
Estimate by Janitor of Old Masonic Hall..................................	2,770 00
Estimate by Trustees of Almshouse,	85,000 00
Estimate by Board of Police Commissioners	575,000 00
Estimate by Visitors of City Jail...	40,000 00
Estimate by Commissioners of Public Schools	503,500 00
Estimated by Dr. M. N. Taylor for Health Department...............	199,500 00
	$4,582,532 00

Estimated Receipts from sources other than the Tax Levy for the year 1870.

Bills Receivable....	$ 40,000 00
Tuition Fees....	45,000 00
State School Fund....	130,000 00
Auction Dues....	14,000 00
Interest from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on Five Million Loan....	300,000 00
Dividend on Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Stock.	260,000 00
Receipts from Overdue Taxes....	800,000 00
Licenses from Theatricals....	5,000 00
Park Board and City Passenger Railway....	36,000 00
Markets....	60,000 00
Water Board—Interest on Water Stock....	219,000 00
" " Loan....	175,000 00
" " Account Overdrawn....	62,341 00
City Property....	10,000 00
Harbor....	3,000 00
Foreign Passengers....	7,000 00
Tonnage and Wharfage....	55,000 00
City Seal....	300 00
Licenses....	23,000 00
Sale of Refuse....	6,000 00
Vaults and areas....	1,700 00
Turnpike Dividends....	500 00
	$2,251,841 00
Cash in Bank....	169,108 42
	$2,420,949 42

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount required for all purposes		$4,582,532 00
Resources applicable to current expenses	$2,420,949 42	
Tax Levy for 1870, on a basis of $205,000,000 at 1.40, will yield $2,870,000, of which sum 75 per cent. will probably be collected in the year	2,152,500 00	
Add amount likely to be received from B. & O. R R. on account of Government tax withheld, say	85,000 00	
		$4,658,449 42
Contingent surplus		$ 75,917 42

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. H. BARNES,
Register.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY COLLECTOR

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

CITY COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

TAX DEPARTMENT, CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, January 1, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith present for your consideration the Annual Report of the operations of this department for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

Up to the 1st October, 1869, the collections on the levy of the current year were *seven per cent.* in excess of those on the levy of 1868 to the same period, but subsequently the tightness in the money market caused a decided falling off in our receipts, and a portion of this excess was lost.

On the levy of 1869 (basis $203,739,804,) there has been collected 72.60 per cent.

On the levy of 1868 (basis $196,983,193,) there has been collected to date 95.01 per cent., viz: 68.90 per cent. in 1868, and 26.11 per cent. in 1869.

Of the amount outstanding, a considerable portion is represented by mortgages, the taxes on which are exceedingly difficult to collect, from inability in many instances to find the parties who are returned from the Court as the holders of this class of securities.

I beg to refer you to annexed Tables, which show in detail the collections of 1869.

Table *A* gives the monthly collections of both State and City taxes in 1869, amounting in the aggregate to $3,522,802 86—

Of which the city's portion was, for taxes	$2,930,360 53
Collections in 1868	2,063,990 56
Increase over 1868	$866,369 97

Streets and advertising, $338,513 24.

Table *B* exhibits the basis of the several levies on which collections have been made in 1869, with the amount of tax and interest derived from each levy, and also shows the gross amount received from opening, widening and paving streets, &c. This table shows that there has been collected from taxes in arrear (on a basis of $46,780,513) $567,822 31.

Table *C* shows the tax rates for the various items of the several levies, and

Table *D* gives the amount collected for each item according to these rates.

Table *E* gives the per centage of taxes collected within each year from 1863 to 1869, inclusive, and also the per centage collected on levy of 1868 to December 31, 1869.

Table *F* shows the per centage collected in each month of the past year on the levies of 1868 and 1869.

Table *G* details the sources from which opening, widening, paving streets, &c., have been received.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. BARNEY,
Collector.

TABLE A.

Total City and State Taxes received during 1869.

	City.	State.	Total.
January........	$337,464 00		$337,464 00
February.......	134,009 44	On Levy of 1869.	134,009 44
March..........	62,985 26		62,985 26
April..........	981,937 30	$75,688 88	1,057,626 18
May............	617,726 36	44,974 78	662,701 13
June...........	158,813 86	9,902 27	168,716 14
July...........	125,343 07	8,960 05	134,303 12
August.........	88,181 57	26,847 46	115,029 03
September......	185,041 82	21,685 13	206,726 95
October........	166,115 65	18,547 61	184,663 26
November.......	122,973 87	14,795 00	137,768 87
December.......	288,281 57	32,527 91	320,809 48
	$3,268,873 77	$253,929 09	$3,522,802 86

TABLE B.

Recapitulation of Taxes Collected during 1869, *on Levies of* 1863 *to* 1869, *inclusive.*

Levies and Basis.	Basis.	Rate per $100.	Tax.	Discount Deducted.	Net Tax.	Interest.	Total, including interest and discount.
1863.							
Direct..............	$76,542	92	$704 18	....	$704 18		$704 18
1864.							
Direct..............	69,251	100	692 51	....	692 51		692 51
1865.							
Direct..............	216,110	125	2,701 38	....			
Real Exempt......	23,456	115	269 74	....	2,971 12	$342 87	3,313 99
1866.							
Direct..............	275,199	125	3,452 48	....			
Real Exempt......	15,008	105	157 58	....	3,610 06	350 17	3,960 23
1867.							
Direct..............	971,146	140	13,596 02	....			
Real Exempt......	71,856	105	754 47	....			
Pers. Exempt.....	938	90	8 42	....	14,358 91	960 72	15,319 63

1868.							
Direct	43,343,622	120	520,123 43				
Real Exempt.	1,631,472	120	19,577 66				
Pers. Exempt.	84,913	86	730 24		540,431 33	3,400 44	543,831 77
	46,780,513						567,822 31
1869.							
Real.							
Direct	91,244,388	160	1,459,910 16	62,455 71	1,451,773 62		1,514,229 33
Real Exempt.	3,550,274	153	54,319 17				
Personal.							
Direct	52,822,626	160	845,161 99	46,091 50	802,217 39		848,308 89
Pers. Exempt.	305,526	103	3,146 90				
	147,922,814						
Total	194,703,327			108,547 21	2,816,759 12	5,054 20	2,930,360 53
Opening and paving streets							336,173 06
Advertising							2,340 18
Total City Taxes,							$3,268,873 77

TABLE C.

Rate of Tax per Hundred Dollars.

	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
Internal Improvement...	1½	1½	1½	5	7	4½	4
Police Department........	25	13½	22½	25	29	28½	23
Certain Expenses..........	1	10¼	6½	7	8	7	6
Criminal Court............	4	2¼	3	3	4	3	3
Public Schools............	15½	12¼	18	15	18½	16½	23
City Poor..................	7	5¾	7	6½	6	6	4½
Jail Sinking Fund........	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courthouse Sinking F'd..	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Water, No. 1..............	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Water, No. 2..............	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Floating Debt.............	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
Bounty......................	5	9	15	12	8	...	...
City Direct........	27½	39	45	45	50	34	57
Miscellaneous Stock.......	...	...	...	...	5	17	16
Opening Streets...........	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
City Hall Sinking Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total within limits D. T.	92	100	125	125	140	120	160
Highways and Bridges...	...	25	35	25	15	34	50

n named.

		1868.	1869.	Total.
Intern	75	20,276 99	56,451 53	77,662 68
Police	43	128,421 03	324,596 37	457,596 76
Certai	14	31,542	84,677 33	117,492 56
Crimin	58	13,517 98	42,338 68	56,479 67
Public	27	74,348 99	324,596 37	401.948 09
City P	36	27,035 98	63,507 96	91,620 67
Jail Si				15 31
Court	40			172 05
Water	21	2,252 99	7,056 42	9,395 45
"	17	13,517 98	42,338 68	56,349 83
Floatin				135 43
Bounty	14			1,644 54
City D	36	147,368 32	783,429 43	938,003 05
Miscell	34	76,602 04	225,806 21	303,276 59
Openin			254,031 97	254,031 97
City Ha			28,225 79	28,225 79
Highwa	76	5,547 03	16,934 27	22,708 68
	91	540,431 33	2,253,991 01	2,816,759 12
Interest	72	3,400 44		5,054 20
Discoun			108,547 21	108,547 21
	63	$543,831 77	$2,362,538 22	2,930,360 53
Opening				336,173 06
Advertis				2,340 18
				$3,268,873 77

TABLE D.

Division of Taxes received during 1869 *on Levies herein named.*

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Internal Improvement	11 48	10 39	35 93	145 61	730 75	20,276 99	56,451 53	77,662 68
Police Department	191 36	93 49	539 05	728 03	3,027 43	128,421 03	324,596 37	457,596 76
Certain expenses	7 65	70 98	155 71	203 75	835 14	31,542	84,677 33	117,492 56
Criminal Court	30 62	15 58	71 87	87 36	417 58	13,517 98	42,338 68	56,479 67
Public Schools	118 64	84 83	431 20	436 79	1,931 27	74,348 99	324,596 37	401.948 09
City Poor	53 58	39 82	167 70	189 27	626 36	27,035 98	63,507 96	91,620 67
Jail Sinking Fund	15 31							15 31
Court House Sinking Fund	7 65	6 93	23 96	29 11	104 40			172 05
Water No. 1	3 82	3 46	11 98	14 57	52 21	2,252 99	7,056 42	9,395 45
" " 2		20 77	71 87	87 36	313 17	13,517 98	42,338 68	56,349 83
Floating Debt	15 31	13 85	47 92	58 35				135 43
Bounty	38 27	62 33	359 35	349 45	835 14			1,644 54
City Direct	210 49	270 08	972 49	1,242 88	4,509 36	147,368 32	783,429 43	938,003 05
Miscellaneous Stock					868 34	76,602 04	225,806 21	303,276 59
Opening Streets							254,031 97	254,031 97
City Hall Sinking Fund							28,225 79	28,225 79
Highway and Bridges			82 09	37 53	107 76	5,547 03	16,934 27	22,708 68
	704 18	692 51	2,971 12	3,610 06	14,358 91	540,431 33	2,253,991 01	2,816,759 12
Interest			342 87	350 17	960 72	3,400 44		5,054 20
Discount							108,547 21	108,547 21
	$704 18	$692 51	$3,313 99	$3,960 23	$15,319 63	$543,831 77	$2,362,538 22	2,930,360 53
Opening, Widening and Closing Streets, and Paving								336,173 06
Advertising								2,340 18
								$3,268,873 77

TABLE E.

Of per centage collected within the year of the several levies from 1863, *also upon the basis of* 1868 *to January* 1, 1870.

	Basis.	Basis Collected upon.	Per cent.
1863............	$135,091,035	$97,582,707	.71 .23
1864...............	139,417,797	107,971,138	.77 .44
1865...............	143,340,022	110,987,059	.77 .43
1866...............	144,926,217	110,663,536	.76 .36
1867...............	147,078,105	109,906,001	.74 .72
1868...............	206,136,348	142,090,931	.68 .90
1869 to Jan. 1.'70	203,739,804	147,922,814	.72 .60
1868 " "	196,983,193	187,150,938	.95 .01

TABLE F.

Showing the per centage of Taxes collected monthly during 1869 *on Levies of* 1868 *and* 1869.

Levies and Basis.	Months.	Basis collected upon.	Per ct.
1868. $196,983,193......	January........	$25,238,323	.12.81
	February............	9,767,279	.04.45
	March................	3,486,590	.01.77
1869. $203,739,804......	April fr. 19th.......	56,594,631	.27.77
	May..................	32,402,338	.15.93
	June...	5,228,808	.02.56
	July..................	4,739,848	.02.32
	August...............	4,345,506	.02.13
	September	10,931,959	.05.36
	October..............	9,670,281	.04.74
	November	7,162,445	.03.52
	December...	16,846,998	.08.27
		$147,922,814	.72.60

TABLE G.

Summary of Receipts for Opening, Widening and Closing Streets and Alleys; also paving same.

Opening German street	$159,566 61	
“ Oliver street	1,528 28	
“ Fulton street	4,755 55	
“ Winchester street	958 34	
“ Division street	38 62	
“ Hoffman street	19,824 87	
“ Carey street	13,083 72	
“ Calhoun street	12,544 80	
“ McCulloh street	8,244 15	
“ Lexington street	1,923 99	
“ Albemarle street	143 67	
“ Mulberry street	1,412 35	
“ Chase street	1,669 91	
“ Presstman street	1,608 00	
“ Bond street	86 40	
“ Young alley	2,262 57	
“ Stoddard alley	5,429 96	
“ Druid Hill avenue	2,981 38	
Closing Point lane	190 00	
Widening Park street	88,442 89	
		$326,696 06
Paving Holliday street	$305 77	
“ Josephine street	1,371 67	
“ Ramsey street	2,166 68	
“ Fayette street	1,311 12	
“ St. Paul street	1,176 91	
“ Bank street	1,271 16	
“ Republican street	22 44	
“ Sarah Anne street	424 85	
“ Second street	99 44	
“ Holliday street	181 66	
“ Munroe street	50 00	
“ Cooke street	996 47	
“ Wilson alley	88 71	
“ Postoffice avenue	10 12	
		9,477 00
		$336,173 06

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year 1869.

Y 1st TO DECEMBER 1st, 1869.

		HOOK & LADDER CO'S.		TOTAL.
No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 1.	No. 2.	
5,301 71		4,859 43	4,839 44	$51,650 06
496 56		597 20	44 37	3,636 51
				53 87
	3,721 05			7,770 05
				2,770 12
680 69		419 90	378 18	5,466 86
117 12		57 00	52 50	993 91
109 90		82 25	90 15	807 80
	21 96			285 24
1,105 82		749 69	335 69	6,149 55
76 10		27 25	13 50	507 97
87 38		13 25	37 25	550 91
881 00	38 85			6,414 46
				1,790 00
24 00		100 00	105 00	890 24
108 98		109 00	109 00	1,000 86
14 00	8 20	8 70	7 75	84 15
29 00		61 70	12 00	190 92
24 76		6 52	20 81	184 49
				537 22
370 28		370 28	370 28	3,332 57
				481 80
$9,437 30	$3,790 06	$7,462 17	$6,415 92	$95,549 56

JNO. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

valuable an officer

EXPENDITURES OF THE BALTIMORE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 1st, 1869.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	GENERAL EXPENSE.	ENGINE COMPANIES.								HOOK & LADDER CO'S.		TOTAL.
		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 1.	No. 2.	
Salaries, (officers)	5,043 88	5,239 39	5,239 39	5,239 39	5,297 72	5,311 19	,5278 52	5,301 71		4,859 43	4,839 44	$51,650 06
Apparatus Repairs		865 94	195 33	517 91	421 17	226 91	271 12	496 56		597 20	44 37	3,636 51
Advertising	53 87											53 87
Apparatus				3,312 00	737 00				3,721 05			7,770 05
Accident	2,770 12											2,770 12
Feed		728 20	575 40	570 89	683 84	579 90	849 86	680 69		419 90	378 18	5,466 86
Fuel		97 50	115 06	125 14	200 63	121 58	107 38	117 12		57 00	52 50	993 91
Furniture		94 65	66 65	101 40	80 20	93 05	89 55	109 90		82 25	90 15	807 80
Flood (officers)	109 50	10 80		10 80	105 30		26 88		21 96			285 24
House Repairs,		461 95	270 53	1,180 80	374 72	71 10	1,599 25	1,105 82		749 69	335 69	6,149 55
Harness and Repairs		34 04	31 10	51 75	65 05	30 45	178 73	76 10		27 25	13 50	507 97
Horse Shoeing		90 40	57 25	37 50	106 00	47 63	74 25	87 38		13 25	37 25	550 91
Hose		701 00	916 08	791 00	1,535 69	791 00	759 84	881 00	38 85			6,414 46
Horse	1,790 00											1,790 00
Ground Rent			62 50	150 00			448 74	24 00		100 00	105 00	890 24
Gas light		128 98	108 98	108 98	108 98	108 98	108 98	108 98		109 00	109 00	1,000 86
Insurance		6 00	12 50	8 00	4 10	8 90	6 00	14 00	8 20	8 70	7 75	84 15
Medicines		10 50	9 65	1 96	75	44 66	10 70	39 00		61 70	12 00	190 92
Oils, Grease, &c.		26 71	30 64	19 17	18 24	15 50	22 14	24 76		6 52	20 81	184 49
Stationery and Printing	537 22											537 22
Miscellaneous		370 29	370 29	370 29	370 29	370 29	370 29	370 28		370 28	370 28	3,332 57
Bell			481 80									481 80
	$10,304 59	$8,866 35	$8,543 15	$12,596 98	$10,109 68	$7,821 14	$10,202 22	$9,437 30	$3,790 06	$7,462 17	$6,415 92	$95,549 56

E. & O. E. Baltimore, January, 1st, 1870.

JNO. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

REPORT.

Office Board of Fire Commissioners,
Baltimore, January 1, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore.

Gentlemen :

In compliance with law and custom, the Board of Fire Commissioners now proceeds to place before you its report of the workings of the Fire Department during the year 1869, and in so doing desire to congratulate you and the citizens of Baltimore generally upon the immunity from large fires in comparison with other cities, and also upon the continued efficiency of the Department.

During the year past there have been some changes made in the Board.

Mr. John S. Hogg, the first President of the reorganized Department, resigned his position on the 11th May, and your Board cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing their regret at the loss of so valuable an officer. Mr. Hogg was untiring in his efforts for the welfare of the Department, and to his exertions must be credited in a great degree the high state of efficiency which characterizes it now. The Board, as well as the citizens generally, regret his loss. Immediately upon his resignation Mr. Augustus Albert was elected to fill the vacancy, and is now the President of the

Board. Mr. William Wilson, Jr., also withdrew from the Commission and the Fire Department suffered the loss of a good fireman and an excellent gentleman in all the walks of life. The positions thus made vacant were filled by Messrs. Edwin L. Jones and William H. Jillard.

The Board has been called upon during the year just past to mourn the loss of some of the best men in the Department by death from injuries received by the deplorable accident in McClelland's alley on the night of the 17th of April. At 9 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from Box "3," corner of Hanover and Baltimore streets, the companies answering that Box quickly responded and found the house No. 14, McClelland's alley, on fire.

The fire originated on the first floor used as a cooper-shop and soon extended to the roof.

Not anticipating any danger the men went in fearlessly and succeeded in subduing the flames.

After the fire had been extinguished, and as the men were about leaving the building, a badly constructed chimney fell carrying with it the walls.

The following men were carried down with the crash, and all more or less injured. John McBride, a member of No. 4 Engine Company, was instantly killed, his neck being broken. Jacob Hayward, Foreman No. 1 Engine, slightly injured. James Humes, W. White, Jas. Lockington, George W. Kreager, George Mackenhamer and Alexander Forest also slightly injured. William Minton finger broken.

No. 4 Engine Company, John P. Cosgrove, Foreman, bruised internally. John McBride, killed instantly, was about forty years of age, leaves a wife and five children. George W. Bentz, injured in knee and foot; Charles Connollee, two ribs broken; John Dillehunt slightly injured; Samuel W. French, injured in head and knees badly. James W. Sommers was badly burned, but at the time it was thought that his injuries were not of such a serious nature as they afterwards proved to be. He died on the 22d of April, after suffering terrible agony for five days. Whilst his fellow firemen were engaged in digging their comrades from the ruins Sommers was in such a position that he might have been relieved earlier, but the brave fellow said: "I can hold out a little longer, take some one who is suffering more," and all the while the hot timbers were pressing into his flesh. Poor fellow! he died a victim to his own heroism. He was an excellent fireman and a noble man.

Engine Company No. 6, James H. King, slightly injured; W. T. Jones, slightly injured.

No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, W. W. Watson was on the ladder when the front wall fell out, and was slightly injured.

Engine Company No. 2, with their line of hose, was on the roof of the adjoining building on the south with Assistant Engineer William C. Ross. Mr. Ross noticed the chimney of the burning building shaking, thought it was dangerous, and came down to report to the Chief Engineer and order the companies out. While he was reporting the chimney fell and he was forced across the alley and impaled upon the iron spikes of a railing on the opposite side. The whole force of the wall pressed upon his back and crushed it to such a degree as to cause his death after several days of suffering.

Mr. Ross left a wife and six children, who were entirely dependent upon his exertions for support.

The rest of the wounded recovered after a time, and are now engaged in doing good service in their responsible positions. The citizens and the insurance companies, with commendable liberality, raised a fund for the relief of the injured men and the widows and orphans of the dead, which your Commissioners have endeavored to distribute in a judicious manner.

The last Council appropriated $21,000 for the establishment of a new Engine Company to be located in the western section of the city, but owing to the condition of affairs financially the Board has been unable to complete its organization, as yet. A lot has been purchased, however, and an engine built. The plans have been submitted for the house, but the amount originally estimated and appropriated for that purpose has been found too small to complete it in such a manner as to combine the latest improvements for the comfort of the men, and the efficiency of the company without its being ornamental or extravagant, and an extra appropriation of of 6,000 will be required for this purpose.

The Joint Standing Committee of the Council in an interview with this Board examined the plans and approved them. The establishment of this company will in some degree remedy the wants of the great and growing west end, but our city is increasing so rapidly, and the unprotected area is still so great, that your Commissioners must recommend the organization of still more companies as an absolutely necessary measure, to be located at the following points: One in the neighborhood of Mount Clare Depot, one at Canton, and one somewhere in the northeastern section.

There is scarcely a corporation in the country half the size of Baltimore but is better provided with fire apparatus than this one, as will be seen in the statement annexed.

Our Department is calculated to control but one large fire at one time. Should another occur while the first is in progress the damage might be very serious. At the fire on Fell's Point in August last the whole force of the Department was called into requisition, and had their services been required in the west end at that time, so much delay would incurred in getting up hose and placing the engines in running order that a fire would have gained such a headway as to render it difficult with the small force at disposal, to control.

A good deal of fault was found with the management of the fire just alluded to, and your Commissioners asked for an investigation for the purpose of sustaining themselves and the Departmsnt under their control. The Mayor, desirous also of sifting the matter thoroughly, called through the public prints for persons having charges to prefer to meet at his office on a certain day and present them. None appeared however, and your Commissioners are compelled to believe that the charges were based altogether upon political grounds and by persons inimical to the administration. Your Board have endeavored carefully to abstain from making political appointments, and have selected men for the Departmnnt solely on the ground of their merits as firemen.

The appropriation asked for at the commencement of 1869 was $85,000, which was reduced by the Committee of Ways and Means to $78,920.

The Board endeavored to make this sum carry them through, but found out that it was impossible for them to do so, and were obliged to ask your honorable body for enough money to make up the amount originally asked for, which they are pleased to say was cheerfully granted, and the Department is now free from debt.

The table annexed shows the amount expended for specific items :

The first appropriation was	$78,920 00
Extra, to make up amount originally asked for..	6,080 00
Account McClellan's Alley disaster,	2,832 62

Account No. 8 Engine Company,	$21,000 00
Total,	$108,832 62
Amount withdrawn from Register,	94,832 60
Leaving an unexpended balance with Register, to be carried forward on account of No. 8	$14,000 02

The receipts from all sources are as follows:

Cash balance on hand Jan'y 1st, 1869,	$ 100 28	
Cash received from Register	94,832 60	
" " sale of horses	512 00	
" " " manure	100 00	
" " incidentals	71 50	
		$95,616 38
Expenses, as per statement,		95,549 56
Balance on hand December 31st,		$ 66 82

The amount charged to repairs of houses is large, but no more was expended than was absolutely necessary to protect the property of the city, and to render the houses comfortable for the men of the department.

Your Commissioners would also recommend your honorable body to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the pay of the Assistant Enginemen, Hostlers, and Tillermen. These men are on duty twenty-one hours out of twenty-four, and are confined to their respective engine-houses during that time; their pay is but $700 per annum, less considerably than that received by any other city official.

In order to retain efficient men, a fair living salary should be given them, and an advance of $200 per annum would increase the item of salaries but $3,200. It is hoped that due consideration may be given this subject.

This department has been and is still carried on at an expense so for below that of other cities, as will be seen by the statement below, that your Commissioners hope this petition may be granted.

Whilst New York has a population of 1,100,000 with a force of forty-three steam engines, costing $1,000,000 per annum, with losses in the last year amounting to $2,626,393. Philadelphia a population of say 900,000, with forty-one steam engines and innumerable hose companies, and lost from ten fires in 1869, $3,420,000. Boston, with 200,000 inhabitants has fourteen engines, ten hose companies and four hook and ladder companies, costs $240,000 with losses last year $437,723 35. Cincinnati has 225,000 population, fifteen steam engines, costs nearly $400,000, and lost by fire in 1869, $447,382. Louisville costs $85,000 per annum with losses in 1869, $990,000. Chicago costs $300,000, with losses for six months amounting to $850,000, and St. Louis lost $641,770, and Baltimore with nearly 400,000 inhabitants has a force of but seven engines and 114 men, and cost last year $95,549 56, with losses from 197 fires of $397,259 00.

The moderate appropriation asked for the protection from fire of a city containing nearly four hundred thousand inhabitants, by a department which has always been held up as a model for other cities, should not be considered excessive.

There has been during the year 197 fires, with an aggregate loss of $397,259 00. The Chief Engineer's Report annexed will give in full detail the causes of, and the occurrences, at fires.

Another engine must be built at once as there is but one spare one in the department, and it not reliable.

You attention is again called to a suggestion made to previous Councils, in relation to placing the Fire Alarm Telegraph under the control of the Fire Commissioners.

This branch of the city department is really as much a part of the Fire Department as its engines or apparatus, and should be controlled and regulated by its officers as such. A bill was offered in the last Council, authorizing the Fire Commissioners to expend $1,000 per annum for the purpose of insuring the lives of the men in the department, but from some cause or other it was never passed. Your Board would urge your honorable body to adopt some measure for the protection of the families of those who may lose their lives or become disabled in the performance of their perilous duty.

Your attention is also called to the importance of making it the duty of some one to examine buildings in the course of erection or whilst undergoing repairs, and see that the work is done is such a manner as to prevent the recurrence of accidents similar to the deplorable one in McClelland's alley, which was occasioned entirely by the defective construction of the building. There are many buildings in the city now so constructed that in case of fire they are very unsafe to enter, and something should be done to remedy the evil.

Your Commissioners would suggest the appointment of an officer familiar with buildings, whose duty it should be to make the necessary examination of all buildings, with authority to condemn them, if in the opinion of competent parties, they should be deemed unsafe.

In closing this report the board desires to express its appreciation of the attention given to the interests of the Department by the present and previous Joint Standing Committees of the Councils. These gentlemen have given great attention to this special part of their duty, and the Board hopes that their connection in the future may be characterized by the same unanimity of purpose. Thanks are also due to the Board of Police Commissioners, the

Marshals, Captains and the men of the Department, for the valuable assistance rendered upon all occasions.

To Chas. T. Holloway, the Fire Inspector, for valuable assistance rendered upon all occasions when required. His large experience in his position makes him a peculiarly valuable officer.

The amount of appropriation asked for the actual working expenses of the Department for the year 1870 is $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars) and for completion of house for No. 8 Company.................................. $6,000 00

Amount to be carried forward—balance of appropriation for No. 8.............................. 14,000 02

$120,000 02

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTUS ALBERT, *President.*
THOS. W. CAMPBELL,
EMANUEL CORBETT,
WM. H. JILLARD,
EDWIN L. JONES,
Commissioners.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Baltimore City, Dec'r 31, 1869.

To the Board of Fire Commissioners,
Baltimore City Fire Department.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report, as the Chief Engineer of the Department now under your control, presenting a brief account of the successful workings of the same. Although the losses during the year which has just closed have been larger than those of the previous one, yet I make no doubt that no one with an unpredjudiced mind, who has or will take the pains to inquire as to the causes combining to produce those loses and their attending circumstances, will attach any blame to the Department.

These losses amounting in the aggregate to $397,259.00, when compared with those of other cities, which in a number of instances have amounted to millions of dollars, these cities having a Fire Department much larger and much more expensive than ours, furnish, I think, both to you and our citizens generally, cause for congratulation because of the success attending the labors of the force placed by you in the Department. This success must continue, and if possible, become nearer perfection so long as your Honorable Board shall hold all the officers and men to that strict accountability which has always characterized your conduct towards them. With seven Engines and two Truck Companies, containing only one hundred and fourteen men all told to protect a city extending over as much territory as ours, and with a population of upwards of three hundred and fifty thousand, and to have so little loss, it can be accounted for in no other way than by accrediting it to the extraordinary vigilance of those composing the Department. These men for moral conduct and physical strength to perform the duties appertaining to their respective positions, will compare favorably with any portion of the community. And just here permit me to state that I am more than ever convinced that only he who is actuated by such a high sense of honor as to cause him to perform well and faithfully his duty, in whatever situation in life he may be placed, is capable of performing the arduous duties of a fireman, to take the risk of both life and health which so often falls to his lot. Many such men I am proud to say you have in this Department.

There were a number of fires during the past year which threatened to be very destructive. Three of these made it necessary to call out the entire Department, and but for the promptness of the men in responding to the alarms and their fearless conduct during the progress of the fire the destruction of property would have been very great.

In all cases except that at Fell's Point, we confined the fire within the building in which it originated, and in no instance except the one alluded to has the building been entirely consumed, although at several times the fire had made considerable headway before an alarm was given. I am satisfied that no fire can get beyond the control of the Department, unless among material so combustible that water cannot effect it, if the alarm be promptly and correctly given. For this the Department is not responsible. This responsibility rests upon the party whose duty it is to sound the alarm at the time.

Unfortunately at the fire on Thames and Ann Streets, the alarm from Box 63, the proper one, was not given until sometime after the fire had been burning. Three Engines and one Truck answered this Box. They were prompt although the fire was considerable distance from all except No. 5, and within five minutes there were two streams of water pouring upon the devouring element, and within eleven minutes another and the fourth Engine was called, we finding it impossible, not only because of the headway the fire had made before the alarm was given, but also because of the combustible material, being workshops surrounding the building in which the fire originated, which being an Oakum Factory was itself very combustible. Among these as also the extensive Lumber Yard adjoining composed as it was of a large quantity of dry lumber with a high wind blowing in the direction the fire ran like tinder.

Under these circumstances I felt myself justifiable in sounding a general alarm, (although I knew in so doing all the upper part of the city was left unprotected). This I did in sixteen minutes after the first alarm. Although this alarm was also promptly responded to, and notwithstanding the heroic persistency with which the members of the Department fought the devouring flames as they spread rapidly among the dry material surrounding, we found it impossible to stay its progress until a large portion of the block in which it originated was destroyed. There can be no doubt that a large portion of this property would have been saved had the alarm been given as early as it might. Fires of this kind will take place in all large cities—has in ours under all administrations of the Department, and sometimes in defiance of all human ingenuity.

In my last report I performed a painful duty in recording the death of one member of the Department, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty. This year I am called upon to perform a still more painful duty in recording the death, in the same manner as the one lastly mentioned, of three of our most useful members, John McBride, Extraman of No. 4 Engine Company, was instantly killed at the fire on McClellan's Alley, which took place on Saturday night, April 17th.

This fire was at an old house formally occupied as a dwelling, but for sometime past used as a carpenter and cooper shop. The first and second stories of the old heavy chimney having been removed by the owner, thus leaving the upper part standing insecure. This gave way when the fire had nearly been extinguished, carrying with it a large portion of the building, mortally wounding James M. Sommers also an Extraman of No. 4, and William C. Ross, the Assistant Engineer of the Western District. The former died on the Thursday after the accident, and the latter after suffering greatly from the time of the accident up to May 4th, the day of his death.

George W. Bentz, also an Extraman of No. 4, was at the same time badly wounded, but after enduring much suffering and being off duty for three months and fourteen days, again appeared at his post and is now as before faithfully discharging his duties. Other members of No. 4 and some of No. 1 and 6 Engine Companies, as also of No. 1 and 2 Truck, were injured but not so much as to detain them long from duty. Had this sad accident occurred one minute sooner, it would have been even more disastrous, as several of the men had at that instant just left that portion of the building in which the heaviest portion of the timber fell.

We who are left to mourn the loss of these faithful, useful and fearless members of the Department, should be ambitious to emulate their deeds of valor.

By reference to the reports of the alarms of fires, you will find that the Department has answered one hundred and ninety-six fires and alarms, only five have been false alarms.

A considerable number were small fires, some of which did not require that any alarm should be given, but as I have always expressed to those having access to the Boxes, that whenever a fire should be discovered, however small it may be, they should sound the alarm without delay, and then if the fire can be extinguished without the aid of the Department, so much the better—this was to be expected.

The house of each company has been placed in good repair except No. 5, this I trust will soon be, as it is now in bad condition. The repairs which you have had made to the apparatus of the several companies was much needed.

The apparatus is now in good condition.

As the new company will very soon be formed, it will be necessary to have an additional Engine, and I would respectfully suggest that one similar to No. 5 or No. 7 should be obtained as soon as possible and be held in reserve in the house of No. 4, that being near the centre of the city.

By reference to the reports of the Foremen of the several companies, you will find that there is now in the Department five thousand seven hundred and fifty feet of first quality hose, perfectly reliable, being able to stand any amount of pressure required, and there is four thousand one hundred feet not so reliable which must answer for a short time and may stand the pressure required at most of the fires we may have.

But it is vitally important, absolutely necessary that a full supply of the very best quality of this article should be kept always on hand, as without this everything else appertaining to the Department is useless. As dampness will rot and cause to decay rapidly the Rubber Hose, and as we have no way to properly dry them and get the dampness from the inside of them after they have been used (laying them in the sunshine on the pavement of the several Engine Houses only aids their decay), I would therefore respectfully recommend the erection of what might be callled a Dry House at each Engine House. This could be done at little expense as these houses need be nothing more than plain wooden structures, such as that now at No. 5—about five or six feet square and fifty-two or three feet high. The hose could then be hoisted up from base to roof of the houses, when the air would pass freely through them and thus dry them perfectly without any injury. I have no doubt by thus protecting the hose the cost of these small structures would be saved in one year.

I would also suggest Hose Carriages, capable of carrying seven or eight hundred feet of the best quality of hose, be taken to every fire in the respective districts.

This would enable us to have always a great quantity of good hose on the fire ground, so as to instantly replace that which may give way, or to attach to any engine which may not have enough to extend to the fire, which latter occurs frequently on the outskirts of the city. This Carriage could also carry three or four men.

The expense attending carrying into effect this suggestion would not be great as no additional outlay will be required except for the cost of the carriages and their equipage. I would most respectfully renew the recommendation made to you in my last annual report, namely that all the Hose Carriages which are now on hand or may hereafter be ordered be so arranged as to carry at least five men. It is as important that there should be enough men, and they fresh, able to perform their part, as it is that the engine should be promptly at the scene of the fire. The plan here recommended has been adopted by the other cities and works well. If you carry the engine to the fire by horses the men should also be so carried. The old idea of men running to fires should have been discarded when the old hand engines were abandoned. The fact that the men then ran instead of being carried furnishes no argument that such should now be the practice, as in those days, when they arrived at the fire, they could work or merely look on, as they chose, and the latter was mostly done. The men of the present Department have no such choice. They must, each and every one, perform their part immediately upon arrival at the fire, no matter in what condition they may be, as whoever fails to perform his part is liable to suspension or dismissal.

If the heating apparatus now used in No. 4 Engine House were generally adopted it would add to the efficiency of the Department by keeping a supply of hot water always in the boilers of the several engines, thus enabling the engineers to keep enough steam in their boilers so that they may be able to set fully at work as soon as they can make the attachment to the nearest plug.

This would be a great advantage should we have occasion to send an engine to the Dock or some part of the city where fire plugs are of little use, (having so little pressure,) until the engine can draw water from it, and this cannot be done without steam. It is of course well known that we cannot stop the progress of a fire without water (although it is one of our rules, and one in which we are strict, never to throw more than is necessary) yet it is impossible for the firemen, when they enter a house with the fire blazing around and above them to so regulate the use of water as to prevent damage to goods in the house often to a considerable amount. My observation has induced me to believe that if four extra men were appointed, two in each district, and they be furnished with gum covers, whose duty it should be to attend all fires in their respective Districts, and take this part of the business under their special charge and enter the burning building at or before the fireman enters with the pipe.

I have no doubt by proper care upon the part of these men that a large quantity of goods could be saved, much more than the expense thus incurred.

The Insurance Companies are directly interested in this, and therefore I think they should defray the expense attending this suggestion.

This would certainly save them thousands of dollars, and I think that if those who compose these companies and manage their affairs will take the pains to examine the subject, their interest will lead them to concur with me.

The Engineman, Assistant Engineman, and Hostler of each company are required by the Rules of the Department to be at their respective engine-houses day and night, except only one hour's absence for each meal. Thus are they compelled to remain twenty-one out of every twenty-four hours.

Last year your Board so modified this rule as to give each of the class named twenty-four hours each month, provided they report to one of the Assistant Engineers or myself, and it can be so arranged as not incur additional expense or effect the deficiency of the company to which they belong. In order to meet the case we had to enjoin upon the two men who remained at the engine-house the day their associate took his twenty-four hour's holliday, to have their meals there, as it is absolutely necessary to have at all times at least two men at each engine and truck house. By this arrangement the men are required to remain at their posts forty-eight consecutive hours, and twenty-one out of every twenty-four hours the remainder of the month except the twenty-four hours thus given them. There is not a man of the class alluded to but who is hourly performing with strict fidelity the duties assigned him. Why firemen should thus give more time for less pay than any other public officer, I am at loss to know. Your Board has done everything within the law to remedy this. I think if the City Council will duly consider the subject they will see the justice of authorizing you to employ a man to act in the place of the men before named during their short absence.

The ladders now used by the Department answer the purpose for which they were intended and are suitable for all ordinary fires. But since their introduction a large number of new buildings have been erected principally in the business part of the city and entirely of different style from those formerly existing. Many of these new buildings are so lofty that the longest ladder we have will not reach the fourth story window. Other ladders made upon the plan of those we now have would be so heavy and unwieldy that it would be impossible to manage them. Yet an occasion may at any moment arise when it would be all important to reach the upper story of the loftiest house in the city. Several kinds of Trucks have been used in other large cities, each claiming superiority. What kind would be best for us I am not now prepared to say, and therefore most respectfully suggest that you appoint a committee from your Board to take this subject specially under charge, and I believe they could then so improve the Truck now in use at but little expense so as to meet any contingency which might arise.

As the police officers are the parties who mostly give alarms of fire, all of them should be well acquainted with the mode of sounding alarms from the boxes, I would therefore suggest that a box be placed at each station-house and every new officer be made familiar with this portion of his duties as soon as he receives his appointment. He then would be able to send in the alarm so correctly that there could be no mistake at the Central office. As the Police

Department has always manifested a disposition to render us every assistance in their power, to them I am under many obligations. I have no doubt they would strictly carry out this suggestion. Mr. Whitman, the Superintendedt of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, has been faithfully and laboriously engaged in making his Department an efficient co-worker with ours. Formerly the Boxes and Gongs were tested but once in 24 hours, now they are three times, namely at 7 o'clock in the morning, at noon and at 8.30 P. M., and I have made it the duty of the officers at each Engine and Truck-house to report immediately should these Gongs be out of order at these periods. The Superintendent is displacing the old crank Box, which is so liable to get out of order and is so difficult to strike properly by those not acquainted with its working, with the automatic Box which is more durable and simple. When this part of his plans shall have been completed the efficiency of his Department will have been increased and ours thereby greatly assisted, for the two are so blended that it is impossible to effect the one without the other.

I most respectfully suggest that you urge upon the City Council the imperative necessity which exists for an increase of the number of companies. Our city is rapidly increasing in population, buildings are crowding each other and manufacturing establishments are springing up in almost every part of the city, consequently fires are more likely to occur now than when the city was more sparsely settled, and we therefore ought to be prepared for any fire at any time.

For a detailed account of the property at the several Engine and Hook and Ladder companies I respectfully refer you to the reports of their respective foremen, herewith submitted.

I take this occasion to tender my hearty thanks to the officers and members of the Department for the faithful, energetic, prompt and willing manner with which they have discharged their duties during the year which has just closed. These duties have been severe, and at times very hazardous, and their having discharged them as here indicated entitles them not only to my warmest gratitude but that of every citizen of Baltimore.

I would here express my personal obligations to the two Assistant Engineers George W. Ellender and John M. Hennick for the willingness they have manifested to aid me by being ever ready to render me every assistance in the discharge of my official duties.

For their respective positions better men cannot be found. With a Department composed of such men the torch of the midnight incendiary can do but little harm.

Before closing this report there is one other subject which does not directly relate to the extinguishing of fires or the purchasing of equipment, &c., but of which I nevertheless feel called upon to speak. It is this, the firemen of our Department, by the very necessity of their position, are almost entirely isolated from society. They pass their time by turns between the fierce struggles and extraordinary excitement frequently attending fires, and sometimes weeks of dullness and monotony with nothing to stir them into activity. If the thousands of our citizens, who in their kindness of heart have and are engaged in so many and varied benevolent enterprises—and from these I would not for one moment detract—would contribute and induce their friends to contribute books to form a library of suitable reading matter, biographical, historical, to consist of the history of their own and other countries, mechanical, and books relating to their calling, as well also newspapers, magazines, periodicals and standard works of fiction, the leisure time here alluded to could then be profitably as well as pleasantly employed. Our citizens would thus confer a great favor upon the firemen, and would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had been the means of making the Department even more efficient than at present, by causing its members to be more thoughtful and intelligent, and for that reason better firemen and more useful citizens.

For the present this library might be located at No. 4 Engine House—it being the most central—and from there distributed throughout the Department.

JOHN W. WATKINS,
Chief Engineer.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Commissioners (Honorary):

Augustus Albert,..................... *President.*

Thos. W. Campbell,	Emanuel Corbett,
Edwin L. Jones,	Wm. H. Jillard.

Chief Engineer:

John W. Watkins.

Assistant Engineers:

Geo. W. Ellender, John M. Hennick.

Secretary and Clerk:

Jno. Williams.

UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS LIBRARY

PAY ROLL.

SALARIES PAID MONTHLY.

1	Chief Engineer	$1,500
2	Assistant Engineers, (each)	1,100
1	Clerk and Secretary	1,200

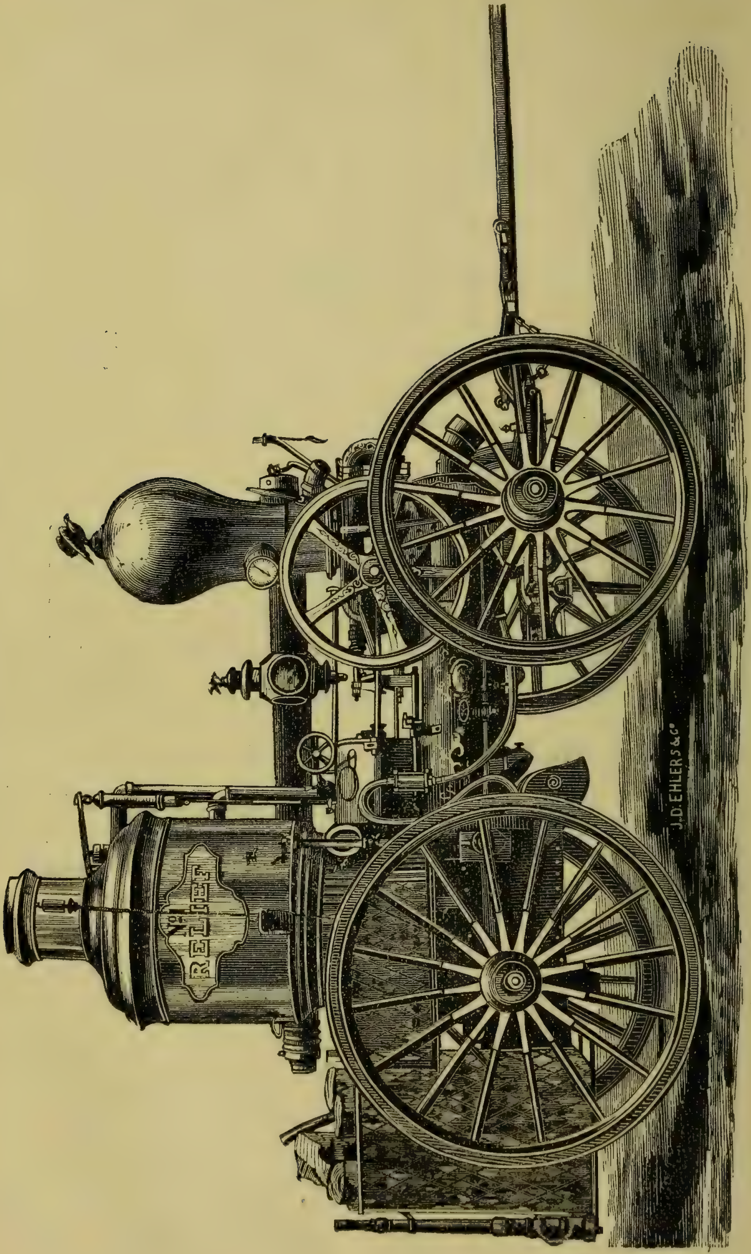
Engine Companies.

7	Foremen, (each)	$ 400
7	Enginemen, (each)	1,000
7	Assistant Enginemen, (each)	700
7	Hostlers, (each)	700
56	Firemen, (each)	300

Hook and Ladder Companies.

2	Foremen, (each)	$ 400
2	Tillermen, (each)	700
2	Hostlers, (each)	700
20	Firemen, (each)	300
114		

No. 1 STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

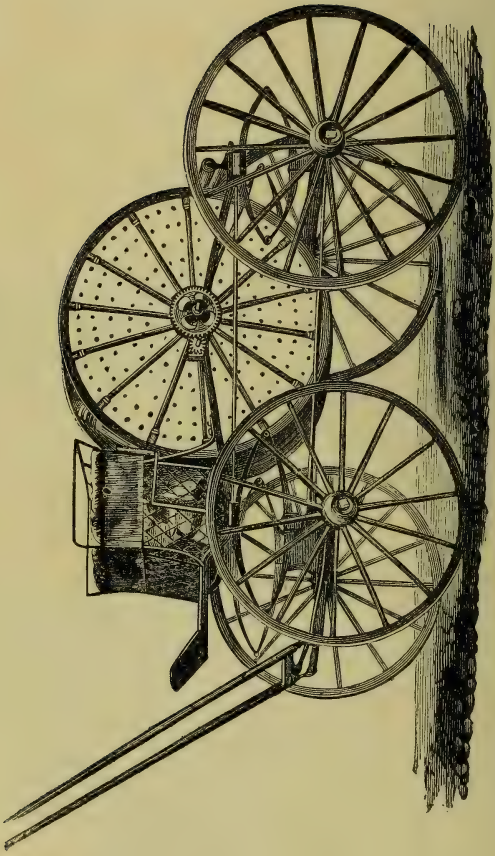


BUILT BY POOLE & HUNT.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 1,

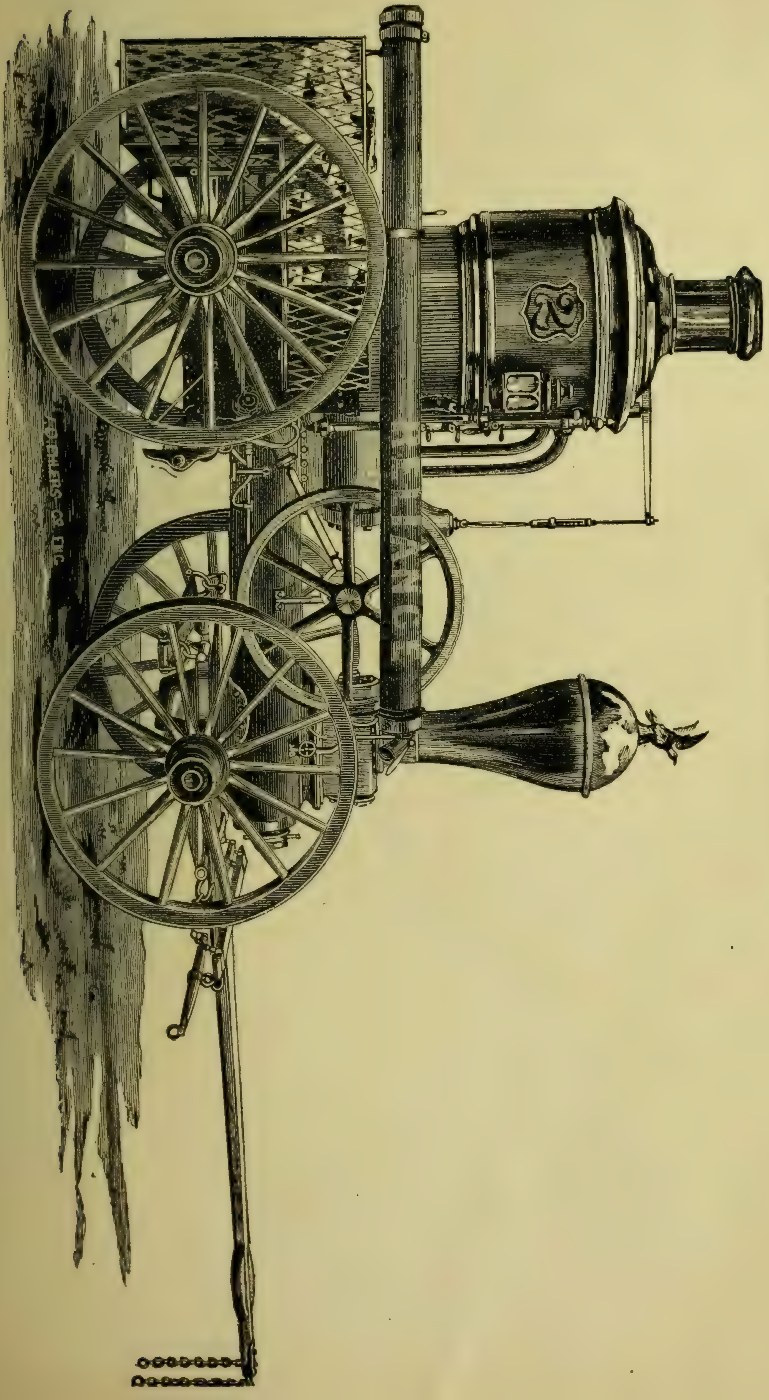
Paca St., near Fayette.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
J. H. Hayward, Foreman	No. 202 West Fayette st.
J. R. Watkins, Engineman	“ 411 West Fayette st.
Wm. Burke, Asst. “	“ 180 West Raborg st.
O. H. Watts, Hostler	“ 196 West Fayette st.
A. Forrest, Fireman	“ 48 Chatsworth st.
Wm. Minton, “	“ 8 Diamond street.
Jas. Humes, “	“ 165 Lee street.
Geo. W. Kreager, “	“ 403 W. Lombard st.
Geo. N. Mackenhamer, Fireman,	“ 35 Chatsworth st.
William White, “	“ 175 Franklin st.
Philip Galagher, “	“ 479 W. Lexington st.
James A. Lockington, “	“ 8 Hollins street.

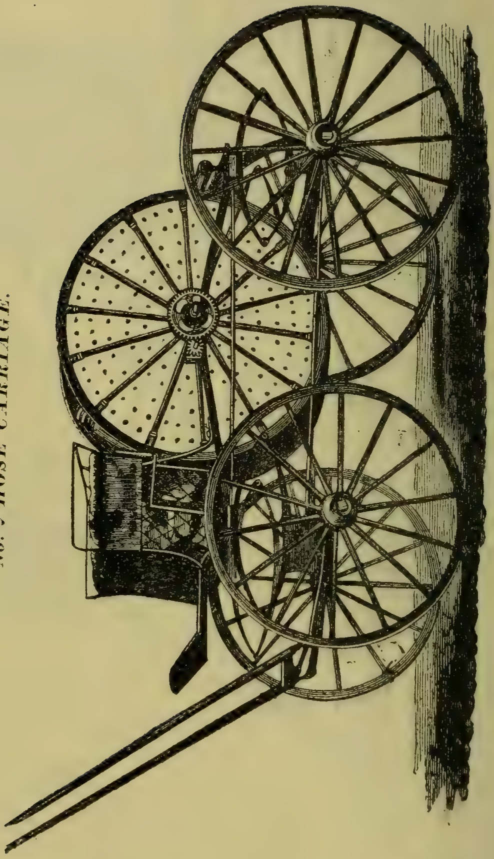


No. 1 HOSE CARRIAGE.

No. 2 STEAM FIRE ENGINE.



BUILT BY H. M. IVES & SON.



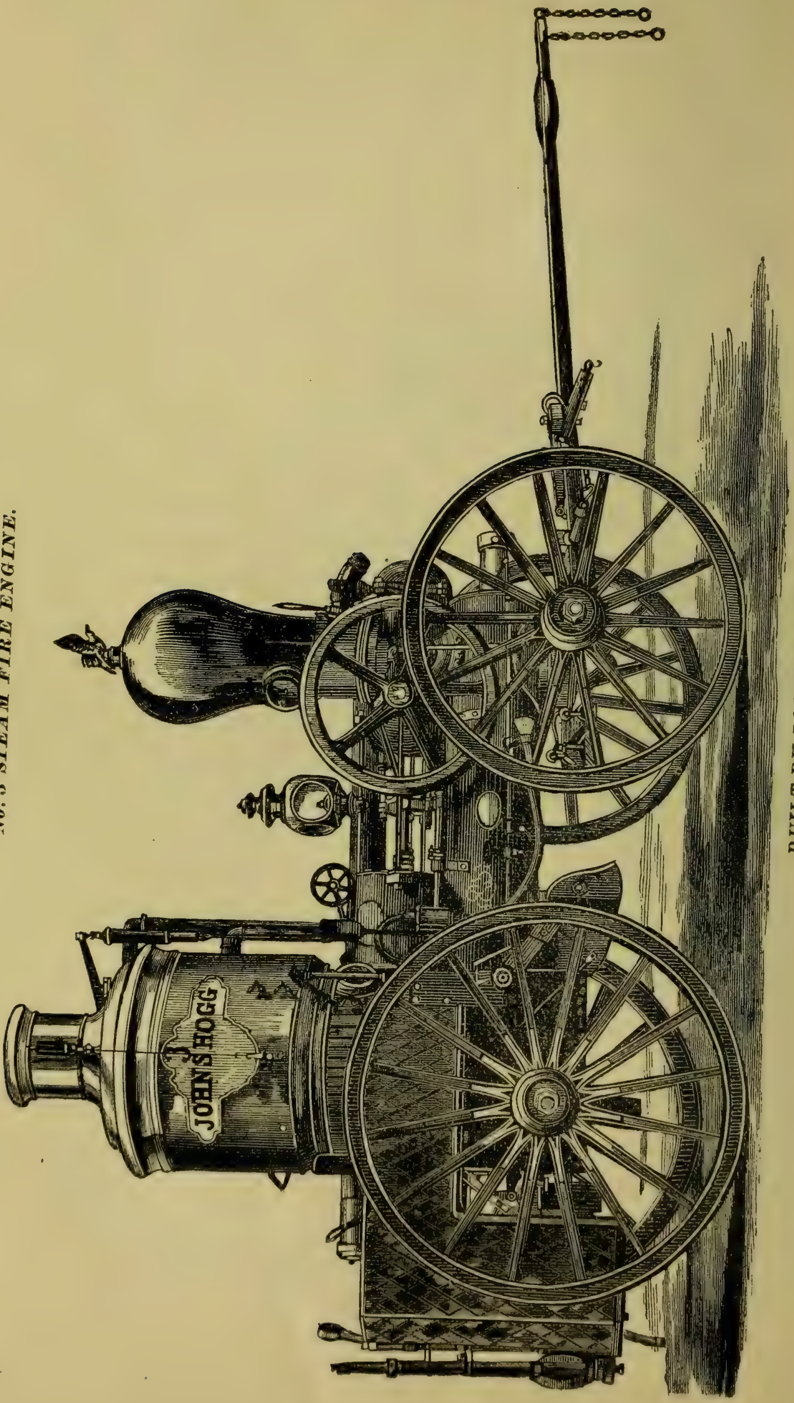
No. 2 HOSE CARRIAGE.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 2,

Barre st. near Sharp.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Jacob Hindes, Foreman,	No. 100 South Sharp st.
Thos. E. Wheatley, Engineman,	" 136 Hamburg street.
James Barron, Fireman	" 136 E. Lombard st.
Richard Kelly, Hostler	" 175 Lee street.
George Taylor, Fireman	" 106 West street.
Wm. Reynolds, "	" 306 S. Charles street.
Thos. S. Rodenhi, "	" 128 S. Howard st.
John A. Young, "	" 18 Hill street.
Edward F. Hayes, "	" 212 S. Charles street.
D. F. Pennington, "	" 65 Hill street.
Charles Romoser, "	" 159 York street.
Benjamin Worts, "	" Burgundy alley.

No. 3 STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

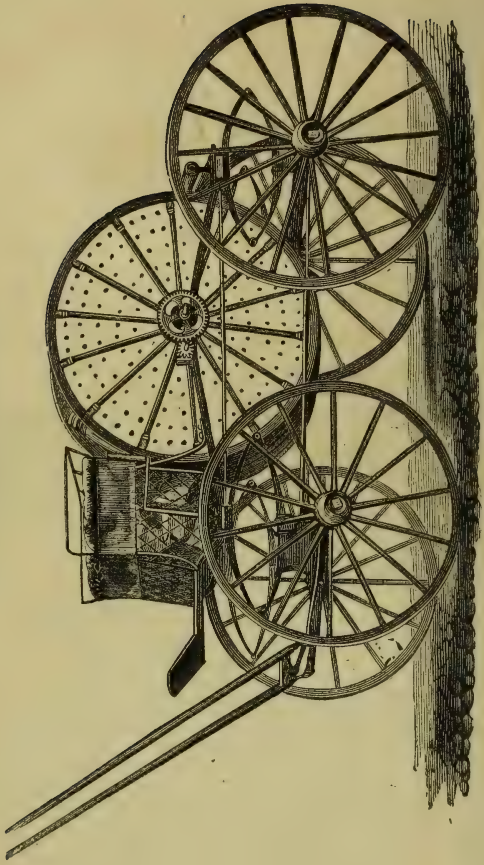


BUILT BY POOLE & HUNT.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 3.

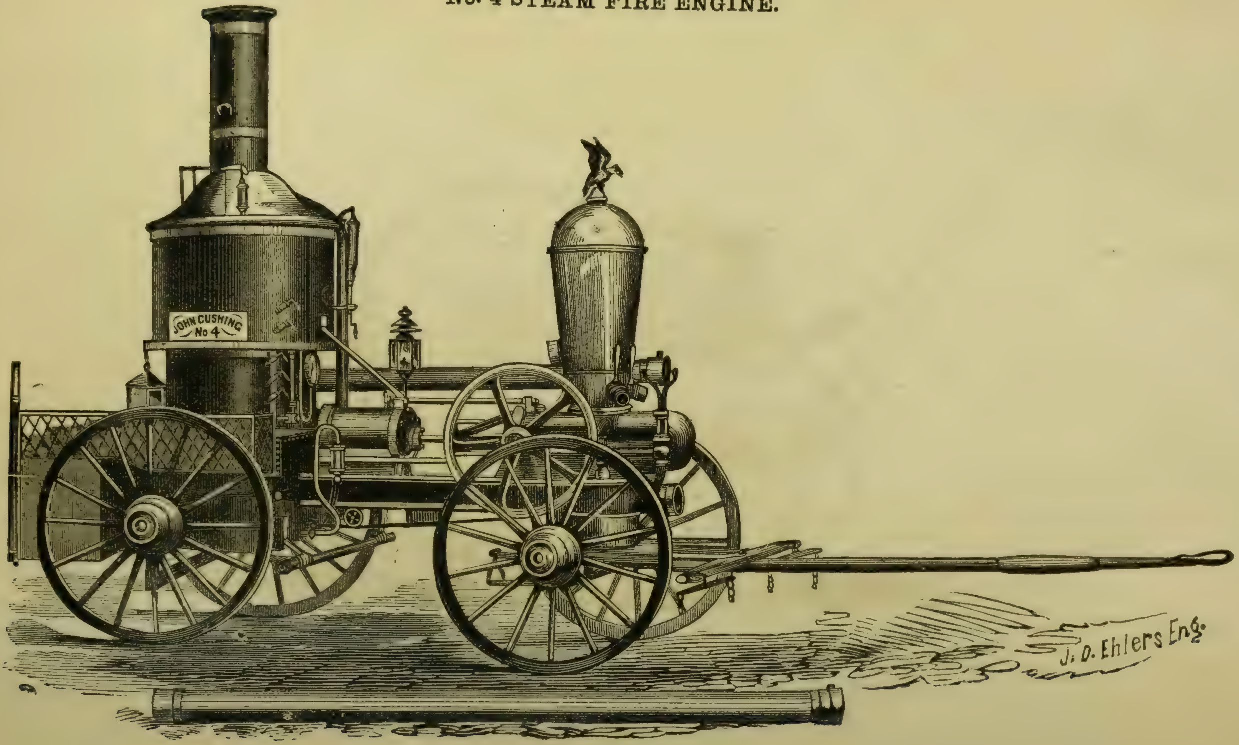
Lombard st. near High.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
H. M. Adler, Foreman	No. 329 E. Pratt street.
John F. Reilly, Engineman	" 31 Albemarle st.
Joseph P. Kelly, Asst. "	" 4 Plowman street.
Patrick F. Bradley, Hostler	" 12 S. Front street.
Jesse Vickers, Fireman	" 36 N. Bond street.
Theodore Salter, "	" 46 South Bond st.
A. G. Herrlich, "	" 86 E. Lombard st.
Edward D. Wardell, "	" 126 E. Lombard st.
Martin Kirby, "	" 63 Watson street.
John Lynch, "	" 176 E. Baltimore st.
J. P. Maguire "	" 242 Ross street.
W. J. McLaughlin, "	" 98 Thames street.

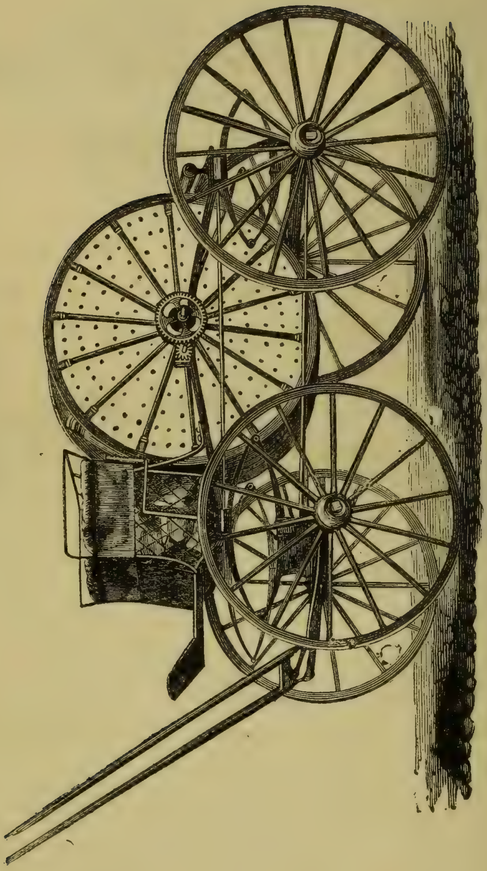


No, 3 HOSE CARRIAGE.

No. 4 STEAM FIRE ENGINE.



BUILT BY POOLE & HUNT.



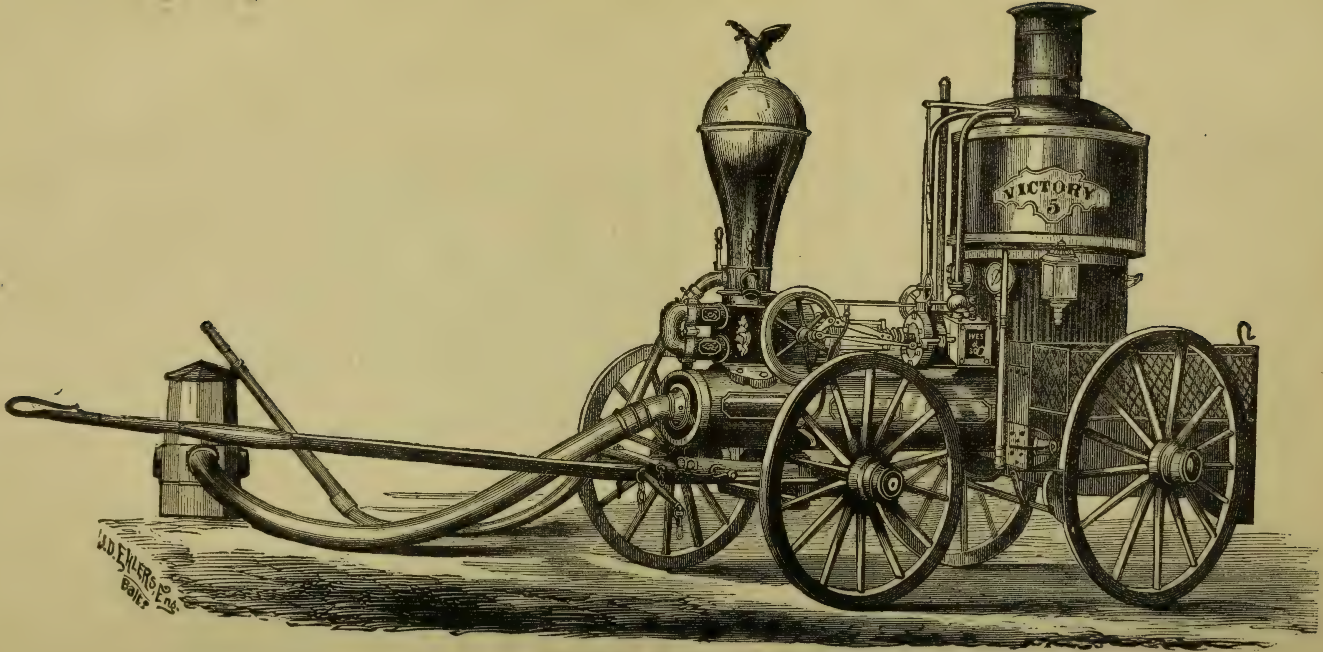
No. 4 HOSE CARRIAGE,

ENGINE COMPANY No. 4.

North street, between Fayette and Lexington.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
John P. Cosgrove, Foreman	No. 370 S. Charles street.
J. L. Pamphilion, Engineman	" 44 Barre street.
Geo. W. Brady, Asst. "	" 161 North Paca st.
John Wernsing, Hostler	N. W. cor. Holliday and Saratoga streets.
Samuel French, Fireman	No. 27 Holland street.
Francis D. Kerr, "	" 4 Thompson street.
Chas. McComas, "	" 45 N. Front street.
Jno. F. Dillehunt, "	" 220 Harford avenue.
Wm. H. Ward, "	" Granby, near Exeter.
Chas. Connellee, "	" 54 S. Sharp street.
Geo. W. Bentz, "	" Carroll Hall, 3d story.
Theo. Crocken, "	" 1 King street.

No. 5 STEAM FIRE ENGINE.



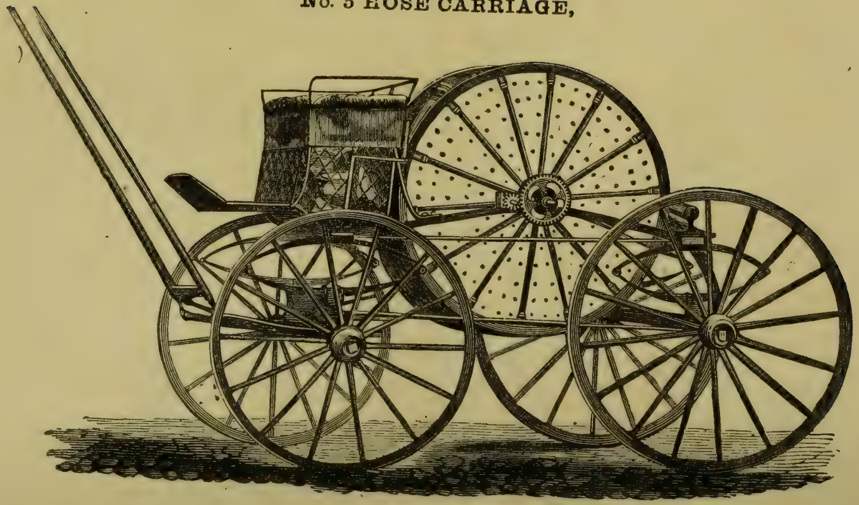
BUILT BY W. M. IVES & SON.

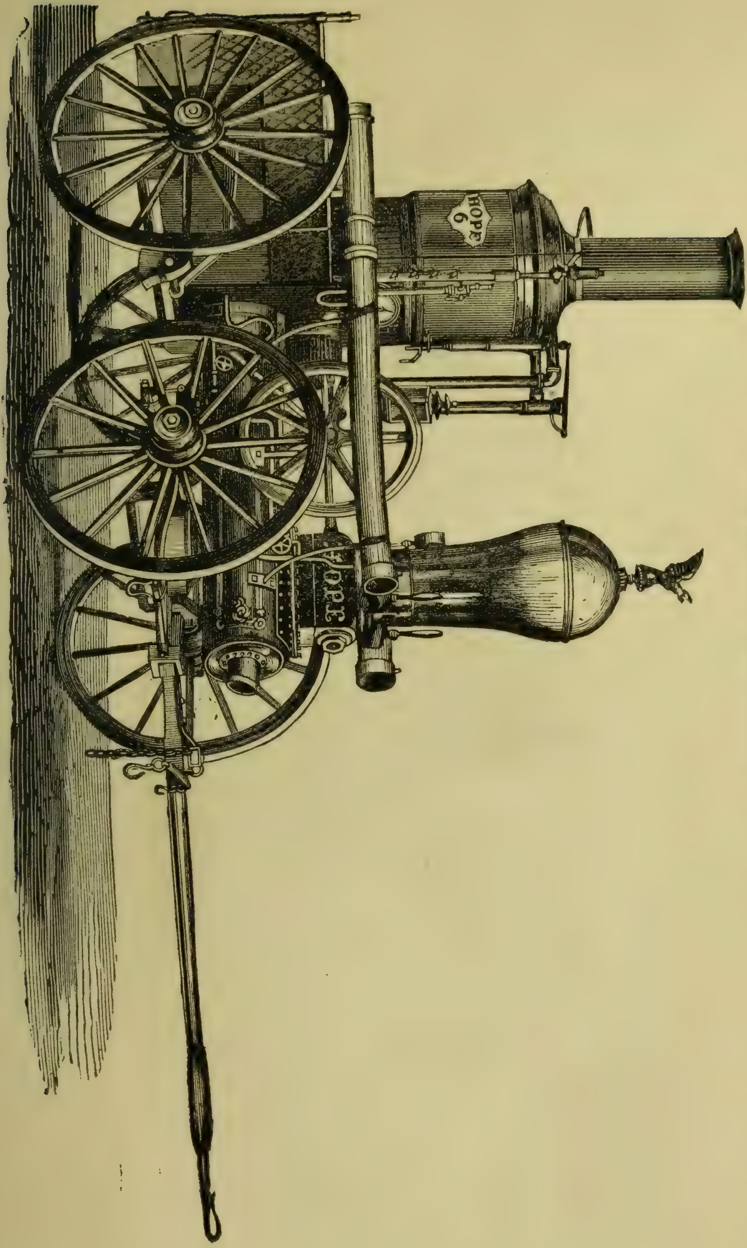
ENGINE COMPANY No. 5.

Ann st. near Gough.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
William G. Miller, Foreman......	No. 97 Gough street.
Francis Corrigan, Engineman.....	" 145 S. Washington st.
John Loane, Asst. " ...	" 101 S. Ann street.
William H. Moore, Hostler......	" 178 East Bank street.
John D. Daniels, Fireman.........	" 189 S. Washington st.
Andrew Perry, "	" 156 East Gough st.
Milton Spofford, "	" 384 E. Monument st.
William Richards, "	" 147 East Gough st.
Edward Kirby, "	" 240 East Pratt street.
Wells Ashcroft, "	" 154 East Gough st.
Joseph L. Chason, "	" 272 East Pratt street.
Charles Geiger, "	" 260 East Pratt street.

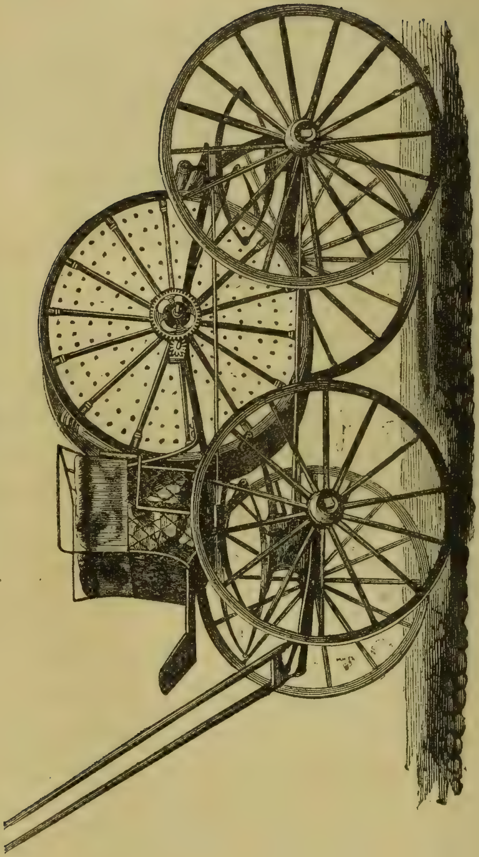
No. 5 HOSE CARRIAGE,





No. 6 STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

BUILT BY POOLE & HUNT.

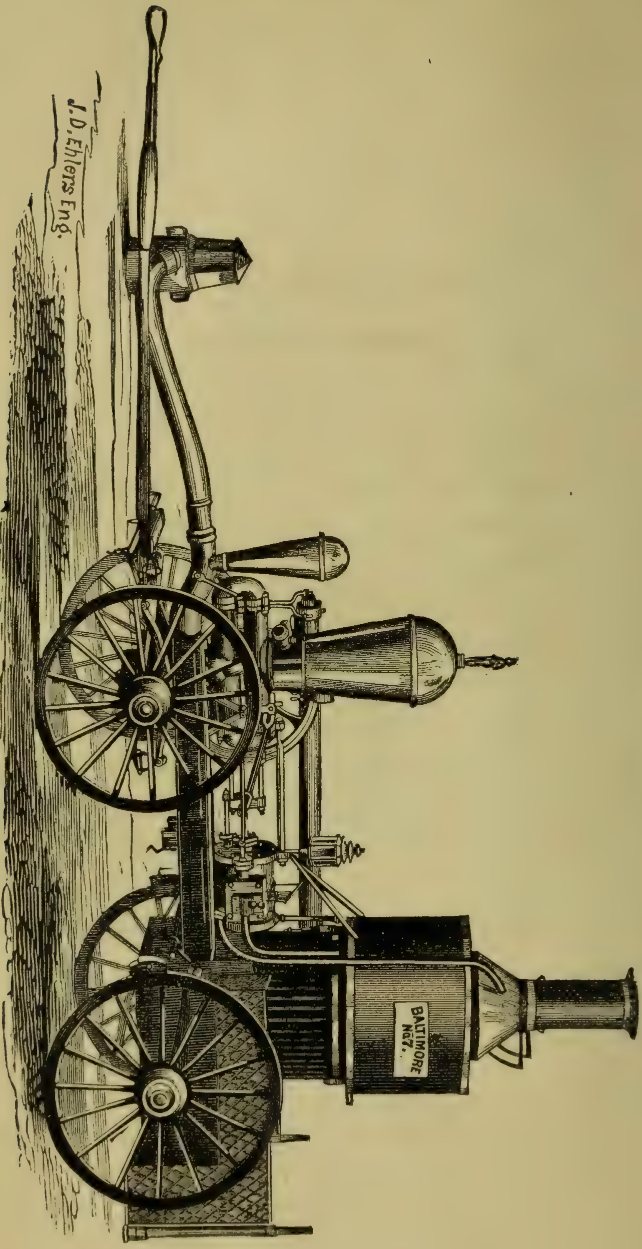


No. 6 HOSE CARRIAGE.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 6.

Gay and Ensor sts.

NAMES.			RESIDENCE.
James H. King,	Foreman	No.	108 North Exeter st.
Henry B. Mallon,	Engineman	"	8 Neighbor street.
John O. Neill,	Asst. "	"	231 Forrest street.
Bernard Mulhare,	Hostler	"	53 Buren street.
Bernard Shaw,	Fireman	"	197 North Exeter st.
John H. Nagle,	"	"	Short street near McElderry street.
Thomas B. Riall,	"	"	139 Ross street.
William T. Jones,	"	"	162 Chesnut street.
Henry Edell,	"	"	368 Eager street.
D. H. Macauley,	"	"	45 South High street.
J. W. Harper,	"	"	Chew st. near Dallas.
Charles T. Wright,	"	"	56 Aisquith street.


J. D. Ehlers Eng.
BALTIMORE
No. 7.

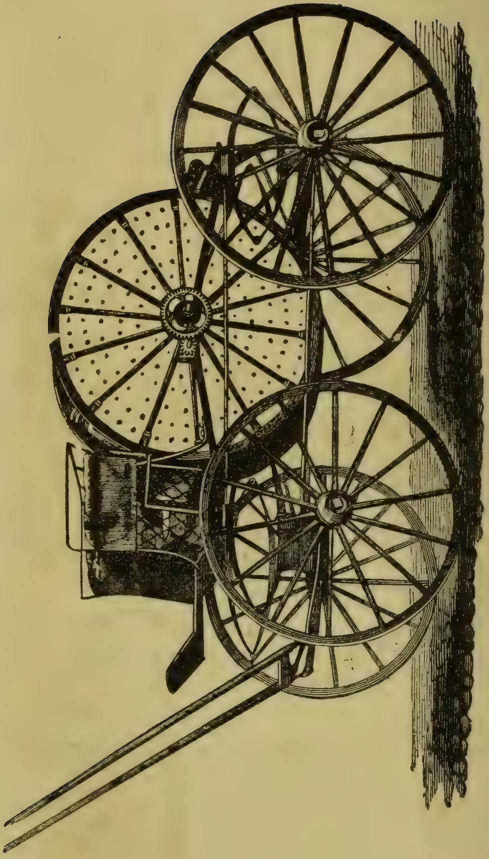
No. 7 STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

BUILT BY POOLE & HUNT.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 7.

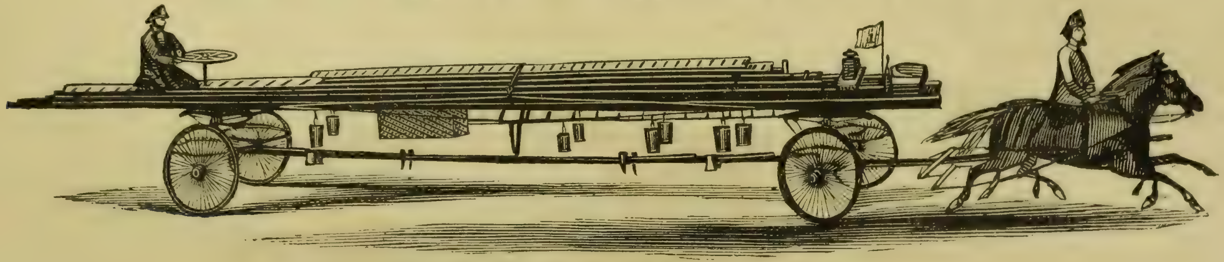
Ross and Eutaw sts.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
J. Stouffer, Foreman	No. 148 Pearl street.
W. Thompson, Engineman	“ 20 N. Schroeder st.
J. E. Prunty, Asst. “	“ 177 Hollins street.
W. Deck, Hostler	“ 455 W. Saratoga st.
H. F. Konig, Fireman	“ 70 Clay street.
G. H. Grubb, “	“ 197 Lexington street.
D. H. Cross, “	“ Walsh st. near McMechen street.
E. Sheiks, “	“ 48 North Green st.
J. McGreevy, “	“ 41 Garden street.
E. Johnson, “	“ 40 Druid Hill av.
J. Gildea, “	“ 29 St. Mary’s street.
G. W. Allen, “	“ 113 Pine street.



No. 7 HOSE CARRIAGE.

HOOK AND LADDER No. 1. Weight, with 9 Ladders, 3,400 lbs.



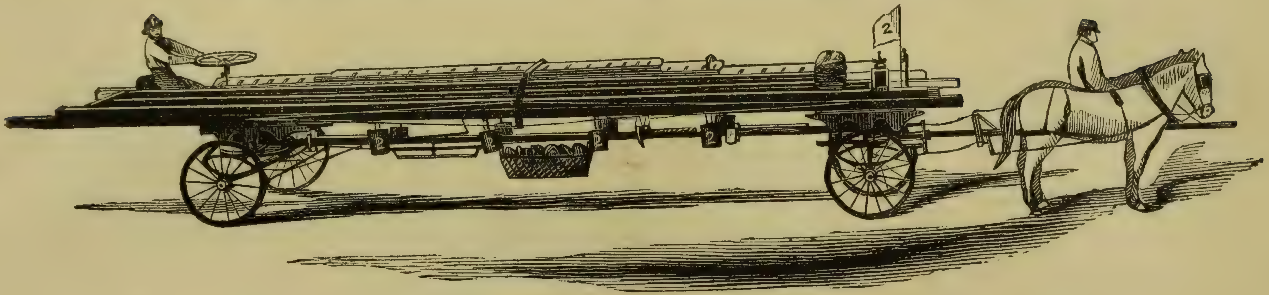
Built by Wm. M. Ives & Son, Baltimore.

William W. Watson, Foreman	No. 11 Jackson street.
Ezekiel Burke, Tillerman	" 127 North Eden street.
M. Scanlon, Hostler	" 12 Harrison street.

Laddermen.

John B. Hays	No. 51 Hillen street.	Geo. W. Horton	No. 80 East Fayette street.
J. B. Keene	" 27 Ann street.	John W. Blake	" 20 Orbitt street.
H. B. Mears	" 83 North Charles st.	J. H. Coburn	" — South High street
Charles Dougherty	" 55 North Exeter st.	Wm. O. Sollers	" 218 E. Baltimore st.
John W. Reed	" 116 South High st.	Charles Simpson,	" 24 N. Bond street.

HOOK AND LADDER No. 2. Weight, with 9 Ladders, 3,250 lbs.



Built by Wm. M. Ives & Son, Baltimore.

John L. Winneberger, Foreman	No. 30 North Liberty street.
Martin V. B. Hush, Tillerman	" 123 Walsh street.
James Carr, Hostler	" 71 Pearl street.

Laddermen.

George H. Houck	Cor. Eutaw and Preston sts.	Andrew J. Maloney	No. — Garden street.
George Wagner	No. 141 W. Fayette street.	John R. Pittman	" 28 North Green st.
Wm. R. Lockington	" 8 Hollins street.	John G. Gill	" 202 West Fayette st.
Jacob F. Cook	" 69 Pine street.	Thomas Wagner	" 125 Franklin street.
Charles L. Lilly	Dolphin st., near Penn. av.	George A. Russell	" 34 South Eutaw st.

THE BELLS

OF THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

WILL STRIKE THE NUMBER OF THE BOX

THUS—

If the Alarm comes from Box No. 25, they will strike

2——5 **2——5**

If from 45, strike

4——5 **4——5**

☞In cases of General Alarm, requiring the services of the entire Department, the Bells will be rung INCESSANTLY in quick succession.

LIST OF TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARM STATIONS

AND

ENGINE AND HOOK & LADDER COMPANIES REPLYING TO THE SAME.

STATIONS.	ENGINE CO'S.	H. & L. CO'S.
No. 1—Central Station, Holliday street	3 4 6	1
2—Calvert and Lombard	1 2 3 4 6	1 2
3—Baltimore and Hanover	1 2 4 6 7	1 2
4—Pratt and Gay	3 4 5 6	1 2
5—No. 1 Truck House, Harrison street.	3 4 6	1
6—Charles and Camden	1 2 3 4	1 2
7—Howard and German	1 2 4 7	1 2
8—Pratt street bridge	3 4 5 6	1
9—Charles and Mulberry	1 4 7	2
12—No. 3 Engine House, Lombard street	3 5 6	1
13—No. 2 Engine House, Barre street	1 2 4	2
14—No. 2 Truck House, Paca street	1 2 7	2
15—No. 6 Engine House, Gay & Ensor sts.	3 4 6	1
16—Aisquith and Douglas	3 5 6	1
17—No. 7 Engine House, Eutaw & Ross sts	1 4 7	2
18—Western Police Station, Green street	1 2 7	2
19—Penn and Lombard	1 2 7	2
21—Bank and Exeter	3 5 6	1
23—William and Montgomery	2 4	2
24—Caroline and Lombard	3 5 6	1
25—Bond and Jefferson	3 5 6	1
26—Light and Cross	2 4	2
27—Eastern Police Station, Bank street	3 5 6	1
28—Fayette and St. Paul	1 4 6	1 2
29—Eutaw and Cross	1 2	2
31—Fremont and Columbia	1 2	2
32—Franklin and Chatsworth	1 7	2
34—Belair and Central avenues	3 5 6	1

STATIONS.	ENGINE CO'S.			H. & L. CO'S.
No.35—Richmond Market	1	7		2
36—Southern Police Station	1	2	4	2
37—Eager street and Morton alley	1	7		2
38—North and Monument	4	6	7	1
39—Ellicott & Chesapeake sts., Canton	3	5		1
41—Harford avenue and Eager street	3	6		1
42—Drawbridge, foot of Falls	3	4	5	1
43—Fremont and Lexington	1	2	7	2
45—Pratt and Poppleton	1	2		2
46—Front and Hillen	3	4	6	1
47—Locust Point	2			2
48—Pearl and Saratoga	1	7		2
49—Frederick and Calverton roads	1	2		2
51—No. 5 Engine House, Ann street	3	5		1
52—Pennsylvania avenue & Dolphin st.	1	7		2
53—Baltimore and Republican	1	2	7	2
54—Canton avenue and Chester street	3	5		1
56—Pennsylvania av. and Fremont street	1	7		2
57—Baltimore street and Frederick road.	1	2		2
61—Saratoga and Schroder	1	7		2
62—Madison and Forrest	3	4	6	1
63—Broadway and Thames	3	4	5	1
64—Lexington and Stricker	1	7		2
65—Dolphin street and Falls road	1	7		2
67—Ann and Orleans	5	6		1
71—Pratt and Eutaw	1	2	7	2
72—Clay and Park	1	4	7	2
73—Monument street and Plover alley	1	7		2
74—Gay street and Broadway	5	6		1
75—Light and Heath	1	2		2
76—Madison and North avenues	1	7		2
81—Eutaw Place and Dolphin street	1	7		2
82—Canton avenue and Caroline street	3	5	6	1
83—Baltimore and Wolf	3	5		1
84—Gilmor and McHenry	1	2		2
91—Central and Harford avenues	3	6		1
92—Oregon and Townsend	1	7		2
93—Monument and Castle	5	6		1

SIGNALS

FOR

CALLING OUT ONE OR MORE ENGINES

AND

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

☞The Officer or Member of any Company that may be present when called, will, on understanding the signal, answer the "Central Station" by the Side Key 3-5-4, followed by the number of the Company, thus—

If Engine No. 1, 3—5—4, 1.

If Hook and Ladder No. 2, 3—5—4, 2, &c.

The "Central Station" will continue striking the Signal until answered by the Company wanted.

Never use the Crank or Side Key while the Bell in the Signal Box is striking, but wait until it pauses.

2 3 1	No. 1 Engine Co.	2 3 6	No. 6 Engine Co.
2 3 2	" 2 "	2 3 7	" 7 "
2 4 3	" 3 "	3 5 1	Hook and Ladder No. 1.
2 3 4	" 4 "	3 5 2	" " 2.
2 3 5	" 5 "		

3-5-4. We understand your Signal.

FIRES.

Date. 1869.	Box.	Time.	Locality.	How occupied.	Style of Building.	Engines in service	H. & L. Co's in Service.
Jan. 2	1	9.30 A. M.	Baltimore, near North	Paint store	Three-story brick	4	1
5	12	8.50 P. M.	President street	Iron foundry	Two-story brick	6	1
6	23	2.05 A. M.	William street	Chimney	Three-story brick		
7	72	4.05 P. M.	College alley	Dwelling	Two-story & attic brick		
10	17	6.15 ''	Madison ave., near Biddle	Dwelling and store	Three-story brick	1, 4, 7	2
14	2	11.55 ''	Baltimore, near Calvert	Do	Three-story brick	4	1
16	3	12.15 ''	Baltimore, near Hanover	Store	Four-story brick		
17	17	8.15 ''	Jasper street	Chimney	Brick		
18	26	12.15 A. M.	Locust Point	Charcoal furnace		2, 4	
19	1	7.30 ''	Calvert street	Tin shop			
20	1	9.20 ''	Barnum's Hotel				
21	43	4.40 P. M.	W. Fayette street	Dwelling	Two-story brick		
23	27	4.20 A. M.	Wilkes street	Do	Two-story	3, 5	1
23	28	12.25 P. M.	Monument square	Test			
24	36	8.35 A. M.	Lee street	Dwelling	Three-story brick	2	2
24	25	2.15 P. M.	Caroline street	Smoke house	Brick		
24	63	8.15 ''	Thames street	Dwelling and store	Two-story brick		1
24	24	10.20 ''	Broadway	Chimney			
25	48	8.15 ''	Saratoga and Arch	Dwelling	Three-story brick	1, 7	2
26	72	10.00 A. M.	Saratoga and Sharp	Chimney			
26	52	1.40 P. M.	Pennsylvania avenue	Tin shop	Two-story brick		
26	91	11.20 ''	Point Lane	Smoke house	Frame	6	1
26	14	11.50 ''	W. Baltimore street	Tea and tailor store	Three-story brick	1, 2	2
27	12	1.15 A. M.	Plowman street	Stable	One-story frame	3, 5, 6	1

Jan. 27	73	9.35 P. M.	Mount Vernon hotel			7	2
29	25	2.25 "	Eden street	Stable	One-story frame		
31	16	12.30 "	Asquith and Low sts	Store and Dwelling	Two-story brick		
Feb. 2	19	12.20 A. M.	Pratt, near Green	Drying house	One-story brick	1, 2, 7	2
4	35	4.10 "	False				
4	26	8.05 P. M.	William st. & Fort ave	Chimney			
6	2	5.15 "	Mercer street	Brush factory	Three-story brick		
8	74	10.35 "	Fire out of town				
9	7	1.55 A. M.	Test				
15	39	5.48 "	Canton, out of city	Coal oil factory			
15	92	12.10 P. M.	Test				
19	49	7.40 "	McHenry st., extended	Brick sheds			
19	57	7.55 "	This alarm was given for above fire				
19	28	8.00 "	Lexington and Courtland	Offices	Two-story brick		
20	91	2.20 A. M.	Harford road beyond limits				
24	26	5.12 "	Light, near Gittings	Distillery	Frame	2	2
24	56	2.30 P. M.	Pennsylvania ave	Dwelling	Frame		
26	8	2.15 A. M.	McEldery's Wharf	Steamship		3, 4, 5, 6	1
26	5	3.00 "	Swan street	Dwelling	Two-story brick	3, 4, 6	1
Mar. 4	4	11.10 P. M.	Exchange alley	Carpenter shop	Brick	3, 4, 5, 6	1 & 2
6	14	1.15 "	N. Paca street	Warehouse and dwelling	Three-story brick	1, 2, 7,	2
9	72	7.15 "	Lexington and Sharp	Dwelling and store	Three-story brick		2
12	5	2.40 A. M.	N. Gay street	Cabinet-maker	Three-story brick	3, 4, 6	1
11	28	4.55 P. M.	Test				
15	6	10.45 "	S. Charles street	Warehouse	Four-story brick	1, 2, 3, 4	1 & 2
16	75	11.50 A. M.	Moale's Point	Coal oil factory			
16	38	12.40 P. M.	Monument and Buren	Load of hay		6	1
17	28	7.55 A. M.	Charles and Lexington	Dwelling and offices	Four-story brick		
20	5	8.55 P. M.	Baltimore, near Frederick	Dwelling and store	Three-story brick		1
22	9	1.20 "	Franklin, near Charles	Chimney			2
23	16	6.29 A. M.	Eastern Female H. School			6	1
25	38	2.25 "	Buren street		One-story frame	6	1
27	5	4.25 "	Baltimore st., near Falls	Store	Three-story brick	4	1
27	46	5.15 "	Front street	Tannery	Two-story brick & frame	3, 4, 6	1

FIRES—Continued.

Date. 1869.	Box.	Time.	Locality.	How occupied.	Style of building.	Engines in service	H. & L. Co's in service.
Mar 31	53	1.00 P. M.	Carey street	Dwelling	Two-story brick		
Apr 3	14	7.10 "	Eutaw, near Baltimore	Chimney			
4	17	1.30 "	Eutaw, near New	Stable	Frame	1, 7	2
5	34	7.45 "	Monument, near Caroline	Dwelling	Two-story brick		
6	4	11.20 A. M.	Commerce street	Warehouse	Three-story brick		1 & 2
8	15	11.20 P. M.	Monument and Britton	Saw Mill	One-story brick	6	
15	36	8.05 A. M	York and Charles	Dwelling and store	Two-story brick	2	2
16	28	5.40 P. M.	New Church street	Dwelling & brush factory	Two-story brick	1	1 & 2
17	3	9.10 "	McClellan's alley	Carpenter shop	Two-story brick	1, 2, 4, 3, 6, 7	1 & 2
20	2	7.45 "	Mercer street	Brush factory	Three-story brick	1, 2, 3, 6	1 & 2
23	28	2.55 "	Test for Virginia visitors				
24	49	12.55 A. M.	Out of city limits	Brewery		1	2
25	8	4.05 "	Granby and Falls avenue	Boiler factory	Three-story brick	3, 4, 5, 6	1
27	34	9 10 P. M.	Monument, near Broadway	Bonfire			
May 3	53	2.45 "	Stockholm alley	Shed		1	2
4	24	11.35 A. M.	Caroline, near Hampstead	Dwelling	Two-story brick	3, 5, 6	1
7	7	9.25 P. M.	Baltimore, near Howard	Warehouse	Four-story brick	1, 2	2
14	49	10.40 "	W. Baltimore street	Dwelling	One-story frame	1, 2	2
18	12	12.40 A. M.	E. Lombard street	Dwelling	Two-story brick		
26	63	4.00 "	Lancaster street	Dwelling	Two-story frame	5, 3	1
26	25	4.50 P. M.	McElderry, near Bond	Stables & dwellings	One-story frame & brick	3, 5, 6	1
27	17	4.30 "	Biddle alley	Dwelling	Two-story brick	7	2
31	1	11.20 A. M.	Holliday street	Dwelling	Three-story brick		

May 31	29	7.20 P. M.	False.				
June 4	83	1.10 "	False.				
5	15	2.10 A. M.	Alarm without cause				
9	43	1.00 "	Towsend and Gilmor	Dwelling	Two-story brick	2	2
9	43	9.00 "	Alarm given for same fire			1	2
11	15	5.15 P. M.	Ensor, near Gay	Dwelling and store	Two-story brick	6, 3	1
12	23	12.30 A. M.	Hughes' Quay	Oyster packing house	Two-story brick	2, 4	2
24	62	3.35 P. M.	Forrest, near Eager	Shed	Frame		
27	43	9.45 "	Alarm caused by smoke from bake-oven				
30	2	3.45 A. M.	Calvert, near Pratt	Shed	Frame		
July 5	48	10.15 "	Mulberry, near Pearl	Dwelling	Three-story brick	1	2
5	54	12.20 P. M.	Washington street	Dwelling	Two and half story brick		
5	45	12.25 "	Ramsey street	Dwelling	Two-story brick		
5	38	12.30 "	Hargrove alley	Dwelling	Do	4	
5	53	1.20 "	Raborg street	Dwelling	Do		
5	14	2.45 "	State, near Mulberry	Dwelling	Do		2
11	12	9 55 "	East Pratt street	Lager beer saloon	Do		
12	74	3.10 "	Abbott street	Dwelling	Do		
13	5	9.30 "	Centre Market Space	Dwelling	Do		1
14	15	6.15 A. M.	North Exeter street	Dwelling	Do	6	1
16	6	10.05 P. M.	Pratt, near Charles	Dwelling and store	Three-story brick		
16	45	10.35 "	McHenry alley	Shed, coal oil	Frame	2	2
18	6	3.25 A. M.	Pratt, near Charles	Dwelling and store	Three-story brick		2
18	51	10.00 "	South Broadway	Dwelling	Two-story frame	3, 5	1
19	13	11.35 P. M.	Charles and Lee streets	Dwelling and store	Two-story brick	2	
25	36	5.50 A. M.	South Sharp street	Dwelling and bakery	Do	2	2
25	16	10.05 "	Low street	Dwelling	Do		
26	15	7.20 P. M.	East Monument street	Shed	Frame	6	
Aug. 1	45	12.30 A. M.	Washington road	Brick-shed			2
2	16	11.55 P. M.	Chesnut street	Dwelling	Two-story frame	3, 5, 6	1
3	14	11.15 "	Cider alley	Stable	Frame	1	2
3	4	11.20 "	False				
4	1	8.30 A. M.	Fayette, near Gay	Dwelling	Two-story	4	1
4	91	3.15 P. M.	Harford road	Burning brush			

FIRES—Continued.

Date. 1869.	Box.	Time.	Locality.	How occupied.	Style of Building.	Engines in service.	H.& L.Co's in service.
Aug. 7	28	7.40 P. M.	St. Paul, near Saratoga	Stable	One and half story brick.	1, 6, 4	1 & 2
8	23	1.55 A. M.	South side of basin	Tug-boat		2, 4	2
8	42	7.30 "	Near draw-bridge	Lumber yard		3, 5, 4	1
11	24	1.50 "	Hampstead and Caroline	Dwellings	Two-story frame	3, 5, 6	1
14	72	10.30 P. M.	Liberty, near Lexington	Dwelling.	Two-story brick		
16	74 & 25	7.05 "	East Monument sttreet	Smoke house	Brick		
17	39	11.55 "	Canton	Soap factory	Two-story brick	3, 5	1
22	71	11.05 A. M.	Pratt, near Howard	Dwelling and store	Two and half story brick.	1, 2, 7	2
23	9	1.27 P. M.	Bull Dog alley	Stable	Two-story brick	1, 4, 7	2
23	28	6.07 "	Test, Captain Shaw			1, 4, 6	1 & 2
23	28	6.17 "	General alarm			1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	1 & 2
24	2	12.35 A. M.	Test				
25	63	11.15 "	Thames street	Lumber yd, shops & dwl'gs	Brick	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	1 & 2
25	27	12.47 P. M.	Wilkes street	Church			
26	62	1.20 "	East Monument street	Shed	Frame		
27	12	5.00 "	Concord street	Shed	One-story frame		
27	3	1.40 "	Hanover street	Stable	One and half story brick.		
27	15	2.40 "	North Exeter street	Dwelling	Two-story brick	6	1
27	7	4.35 "	Gillingham alley	do	Two and half story brick	1, 2	2
27	75	5.00 "	Foot of Austin street.	Coal oil distillery		1, 2, 4, 7	2
27	7	6.50 "	Gillingham alley	Dwelling	Two and half story brick		2
Sep. 2	15	7.40 A. M.	Chesnut street	do	Two-story frame		
3	28	7.15 "	Lexington, near Charles	Offices	Gas-pipe exploded		
3	7	5.20 P. M.	Gillingham alley	Iron foundry	Two-story brick	2	2
10	52	7.35 "	Dolphin & Pennsylvania av	Cabinet-maker's shop	Three-story brick	1, 7	2
14	21	1.30 "	Eastern av., near President	Lumber yard and dwelling		2, 3, 5, 4, 6	1

Sep 14	71	11.10 P. M.	National hotel		Five-story brick	2	2
20	91	7.40 "	Harford road	Smoke-house	Two-story brick		
22	42	5.00 A. M.	Block street	Chemical works	Frame		
23	57	2.50 P. M.	W. Pratt street	Dwelling	Three-story brick		
24	2	8.10 A. M.	Guilford alley and South st	Liquor house	Do	1, 2, 3, 4	1 & 2
11	49	2.45 "	Out of city limits				
11	15	4 15 P. M.	E. Monument street	Saw mill	Two-story brick & frame.	3, 4, 6	1
12	56	5.00 A. M.	Out of city limits				
14	13	10.04 "	Barre, near Charles	Dwellings	Two-story brick	1, 2, 4	2
24	21	8.35 P. M.	President street	Explosion of lamp			
25	29	9.47 "	False				
29	63	9.30 "	Thames street	Packing house	Two-story brick	3, 4, 5	1
Oct 1	26	7.45 "	Light, near Hamburg	Dwelling	Do		
2	2	11.25 "	Test				
4	8	1.30 A. M.	Explosion of gas main crossing Pratt street bridge				
7	4	4.20 P. M.	Exchange Place		Three-story brick	4	1 & 2
8	13	10.50 "	Hanover, near Barre	Dwelling	Two-story brick	2	2
9	15	12.45 A. M.	Monument and Britton	Saw mill	Brick		
14	7	6.25 "	Baltimore, near Eutaw	Warehouse	Four-story brick	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	1 & 2
15	45	8.20 P. M.	Washington road	Coal oil factory		1, 2	2
16	36	3.30 "	S. Charles street	Dwelling	Two-story brick	2, 4	1
17	4	7.50 A. M.	Bowly's wharf	Warehouse	Four-story brick		1
17	5	3.48 P. M.	Centre Market Space	Dwelling and tavern	Two-story		
20	6	11.20 A. M.	S. Charles street	Tobacco factory	Three-story brick		
27	43	10.23 P. M.	False				
28	45	6.17 A. M.	McHenry street	Coal oil works		1, 2	2
30	3	9.00 P. M.	Baltimore, near Charles	Dry goods house	Four-story brick	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1& 2
30	12	11.40 "	Chimney				
Nov 1	54	7.30 "	Hudson and Boston streets	Rolling mill		3, 5, 6	1
6	82	10.07 "	Eden and Aliceanna streets	Stable	Frame	5, 3, 6	1
8	39	1.33 "	Clinton street, Canton			5	1
9	1	3.35 "	Fayette, near North	Dwelling	Three-story brick	4	1
10	72	9.30 P. M.	Lexington, near Liberty	Dwelling and store	Do	1	2
10	15	9.20 "	Exeter, near Gay	Dwelling	Do	6	1

FIRES—Concluded.

Date.	Box.	Time.	Locality.	How occupied.	Style of Building.	Engines in service	H. & L. Co's in service.
Nov 10	21	5.45 P. M.	Eden, near Bank	Junk store	Two-story brick	3, 5, 6	1
12	2	5.12 "	False				
12	7	10.27 "	Howard, near Camden	Warehouse	Four-story brick	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	1& 2
15	82	2.27 "	S. Bond street	Dwelling			
16	6 & 71	6.40 A. M.	Camden, near Sharp	Dwelling and store	Three-story brick	1, 2, 4	2
16	43	6.50 P. M.	Vine, near Fremont	Stable	One & a-half-story brick.	1	2
23	4	8.40 A. M.	S. Gay street	Chimney			
24	5	3.00 "	Frederick, near Baltimore	Carriage factory	Two-story brick	3, 4, 6	1
28	32	12.30 "	Washington Gardens		One-story brick & frame.	1	2
29	9	9.45 "	Mulberry, near Charles	Chimney			
Dec 1	7	1.30 "	Sharp street	Yard and dwelling	Ash barrels		
1	29	8.30 "	Hamburg street	Dwelling	Two and a-half-story		
8	28	11.35 "	Fayette street	Dwelling and offices	Three-story brick	1, 4, 6	1& 2
9	37	1.20 "	Morton alley, near Eager	Stable		1, 7	2
14	71	12.20 P. M.	King street	Dwelling	Frame		2
20	1	9.30 "	Holliday and Pleasant	Cooper shop		4	1
25	83	11.55 A. M.	N. Washington street	Dwelling			1
25	12	9.10 P. M.	No. 5 S. Eden street	Oyster packing house	Two-story brick	3, 5, 6	1
31	7	12.40 "	Liberty street	Chimney			

LOCATION OF FIRE PLUGS.

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Aisquith and Mullikin	3
Aisquith and Holland	4
Aisquith and Fayette	5
Aisquith and Madison	6
Aisquith and Gay	7
Aisquith and Chase	8
Aisquith and Chew	9
Aisquith and Eager	10
Aisquith and Biddle	11
Albemarle and Trinity	12
Albemarle and Pratt	13
Albemarle and Plowman	14
Albemarle and Lombard	15
Alice Ann and Broadway	16
Alice Ann and Wolf	17
Alice Ann and Washington	18
Alice Ann and Chester	19
Alice Ann and Ann	20
Alice Ann and Bond	21
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Ann and Thames	23
Ann and Hampstead	24
Ann and Orleans	25
Ann and Eastern Avenue	26

Ann and Pratt	No. 27
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Baltimore and Frederick	34
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Baltimore and Liberty	40
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Baltimore and Sharp	47
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Baltimore and St. Paul	49
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Baltimore and Washington	51
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AN ORDINANCE

TO ESTABLISH A

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Section 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That immediately upon the passage of this ordinance, there shall be appointed, as city officers are appointed, five persons of good character and standing, who shall be styled the "Fire Commissioners of the City of Baltimore," who shall draw for the term of their respective office, say, one for the term of five years, one for the term of four years, one for the term of three years, one for the term of two years, one for the term of one year, and annually thereafter, in the month of February, there shall be appointed in the same manner, one person of like character, to serve for the term of five years.

Section 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That in the event of a refusal or neglect to perform the duties of their office, on the part of any one or more of said Commissioners, the Mayor, being duly certified thereof by any one of the said Commissioners, shall fill such offices by new appointments, to serve the full term of those refusing or neglecting to serve, or in the event of a vacancy occurring from any cause, the

Mayor shall fill such vacancy by new appointment, and a the first session of the City Council thereafter, if the Council be not in session, submit such appointment to the City Council for its confirmation.

Section 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That the said Fire Commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who, by virtue of his office, shall be a member of the Fire Department constituted by this ordinance, and who shall receive a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum, but shall not be entitled to any other pay under the provisions of this ordinance. Said clerk shall also perform the duties of a clerk to the Chief Engineer ; and the Fire Commissioners shall be authorized to fit up an office for their use, which shall be centrally located ; the cost of which, together with the rent and necessary stationery, shall be paid by the city ; and the Commissioners shall be further authorized to receive the names of as many persons as they may think proper as honorary members, said honorary members paying the annual sum of five dollars.

Section 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Fire Commissioners shall have power to appoint the requisite number of persons to perform the duties of their several positions set forth in this bill, the Chief Engineer excepted, who shall hold their places during good behavior ; to suspend or expel any member of any company, and to disband or reorganize any company, and they shall also adopt a suitable uniform to be worn by the officers and men ; and generally the said Fire Commissioners shall adopt such rules and regulations for their own government, and of the Fire Department, as they shall deem expedient for the interests of said Department, provided such rules and regulations are not inconsistent with the laws of the State of Maryland, or the ordinances of the city of Baltimore ; they shall keep a record of all their proceedings, subject to the inspection of the Mayor and City Council, or either Branch thereof; the Fire Commissioners, moreover, shall define the duties of their clerk.

Section 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Fire Department shall consist of a Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, one of whom shall reside in the first and the other in the second district named in the ordinance; one Fire Inspector, who shall be appointed and paid pursuant to existing ordinances; six Steam Fire Engine Companies, to consist each of one Foreman, one Engineman, one Fireman, one Hostler and nine Extra Men; two Hook and Ladder Companies, to consist each of one Foreman, one Hostler and fourteen Extra Men.

Section 6. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Steam Engine Companies shall each have one Steam Engine, one Hose Reel, three Horses and one thousand feet of Hose.

Section 7. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Hook and Ladder Companies shall each have one Truck, with all the Hooks, Ladders, &c., and two Horses.

Section 8. And be it enacted and ordained, That the salaries of the officers and men comprising this Department shall consist of the following sums per annum, payable monthly: The Chief Engineer shall receive twelve hundred dollars; two Assistant Engineers, each six hundred dollars; the Foreman of each company, three hundred dollars; the Engineman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; the Fireman, four hundred and seventy-five dollars; Hostlers, four hundred dollars; and the Exra Men two hundred; and the paid members of the Department, except the Extra Men and Foreman, shall give their undivided attention to their respective duties.

Section 9. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Steam Fire Engine andHook and Ladder Companies shall be located at such points as the Commissioners shall designate.

Section 10. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Chief Engineer shall be appointed as other city officers are appointed, and shall continue in office during five years. He may be suspended for inattention or neglect of duty, by a majority of the Fire Commissioners, with the approbation of the Mayor.

Section 11. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Fire Commissioners, together with the Chief Engineer, shall form a Board of Control, and shall be responsible for the discipline, good order and proper conduct of the whole Department, both officers and men, and for the care of the houses, engines, hose, reels and other furniture, apparatus thereto belonging; they shall have superintendance and control of all the engine and other houses used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and all the furniture and apparatus thereto belonging.

Section 12. And be it enacted and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, to immediately repair to the place of such fire, and to take proper measures that the several engine and other apparatus be arranged in the most advantageous situations.

Section 13. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Chief Engineer shall have the sole command at fires over all other officers, all other members of the Fire Department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and shall take all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, and further protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of laws of the State, ordinances of the city, and regulations of the Fire Commissioners respecting fires; and it shall be the duty of said Engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus, and of the engine and other houses belonging to the city used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and the companies attached, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed to do so by the City Council or Fire Commissioners, and annually to report the same to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; also to cause a full description of the same, together with the names of the officers and members of the Fire Department, to be published annually in two of the daily city papers, to be selected by him, twice a week for two consecutive weeks; and whenever the engines or other fire apparatus, engine or other houses used by the Fire Department, require alterations, additions or repairs, the Chief Engineer shall cause the same to be made, provided such repairs, &c., shall not exceed in any instance the sum of twenty dollars; if it exceed that sum, the assent for the same of a majority of the Fire Commissioners must be obtained; and it shall moreover be the duty of the said Chief Engineer to receive and transmit to the said Fire Commissioners for the use of the Council, all the returns of the officers, members and fire apparatus made by the respective companies as hereafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the Fire Department; to keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge and age of each member, which he shall report in writing to said Fire Commissioners, who shall safely file such reports.

Secton 14. And be it enacted and ordained, That in case of the absence of the Chief Engineer the Assistant Engineer in whose district the fire may occur shall exercise the duties of this office, with the full power of the Chief Engineer.

Section 15. And be it enacted and ordained, That the city shall be divided into two fire districts, the first comprising all that part of the city lying west of Calvert street; the second district all that part of the city lying east of the same.

Section 16. And be it enacted and ordained, That immediately on the appointment and organization of the Fire Commission herein provided for, it shall be their duty to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the fire companies and the members thereof, and to furnish each member of the Fire Department with a copy of said rules, and to have said rules posted conspicuously in the office of the Department, and in and about the several engine houses belonging to the Department, and to give notice that they are prepared to receive application for membership in the City Fire Department, and that they are also ready to receive proposals for the sale to the city of such fire apparatus as the city may require.

Section 17. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Register be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the order of the Fire Commissioners, the sum of forty thousand dollars, for the purchase of fire apparatus, as described in section 5 of this ordinance, for the use of the Fire Department.

Section 18. And be it enacted and ordained, That should any person or persons, not a member of the City Fire Department, use the uniform determined upon by the Fire Commissioners, or any part thereof, such person or persons shall each be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered as other city fines are recovered; one-half to the use of the informer, the other half to the use of the city.

Section 19. And be it enacted and ordained, That should any person or persons injure, deface, or in any manner destroy any city fire apparatus, or should any person or persons hinder or obstruct any city fire company, or hook and ladder company, or any member thereof, from freely passing along the streets of the city to or from a fire, or in any manner hinder or prevent any of the said fire companies, or any member of the same, from operating at any fire, each and every person or persons so hindering, obstructing or preventing shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered as other city fines are recovered; one-half to the informer and the other half to the city.

Section 20. And be it enacted and ordained, That in the event of the establishment of a Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, it shall be the duty of the members of the Police Department, in the district in which the fire may occur, to communicate the fact to the Central Station, by means of the signal box in the district in which the fire may be, in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the signal boxes, and it shall be the duty of the police, in the night time, on the occurrence of a fire, to give further notice thereof, within their respective districts, by springing their rattles and crying fire, and if practicable the number of the signal box from which the alarm proceeded; and when a police officer has an alarm bell in his district, it shall be his duty to ring the same by striking the location as indicated by the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Section 21. And be it enacted and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Fire Commissioners to erect a suitable shop or shops, in such locality as they may deem best suited for the same, for repairing apparatus, and that six engineers be required to do whatever repairing, &c., that may from time to time be required by said Commissioners.

Section 22. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Chief Engineer and his Assistants be authorized to exercise the powers of police officers in going to, while at, and returning from any fire that may occur, or alarm.

Section 23. And be it enacted and ordained, That this ordinance shall take effect immediately on and after its passage.

Section 24. And be it enacted and ordained, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

THOMAS SWANN, *Mayor.*

Approved Dec. 10, 1858.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINANCES.

An ordinance to fix and establish a Standard Screw for the City Paid Steam Fire Department.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the standard screw of the suction tubes of the steam fire engines, and the large openings in the steam fire plugs, shall be five and one-half inches in diameter, with five threads to the inch, and the standard screw for the hose shall be three inches in diameter, with seven threads to the inch.

Section 2. Be it enacted and ordained, That the Water Engineer be and he is hereby directed to cause the screws of all fire plugs hereafter inserted by him to conform to the first section of this ordinance.

THOMAS SWANN, *Mayor.*

Approved March 23, 1859.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to establish a Paid Fire Department for the City of Baltimore," approved December 10th, 1858.

Section 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the Paid Fire Department created by the ordinance to which this is a supplement, shall consist of seven Steam Engines and two Hook and Ladder Companies.

Section 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That there shall be seven Steam Engines and seven Tenders, seven Hose Reels with the complement of Hose for seven companies, instead of six, as heretofore provided for.

Section 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That there shall be appointed, in the manner heretofore provided for, one Foreman, one Engineer, one Fireman, one Hostler, and nine Extra Men for the additional company created by this ordinance.

Section 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Extra Men attached to each of the engine companies created by this ordinance shall not exceed nine persons, and the Board of Fire Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to reduce the number at any time, if in their judgment the efficiency of the Department and the safety of the property of the city will justify it.

Section 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That the number of Extra Men to each of the Hook and Ladder Companies shall not exceed fourteen persons, and the Board of Fire Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to reduce the number at any time, if in their judgment the efficiency of the Department and the safety of the city will justify it.

Section 6. And be it enacted and ordained, That there shall be attached to each of the seven steam engine companies created by this ordinance, four Horses, at the discretion of the Board of Fire Commissioners, the application of which shall be controlled by the Foreman of each of the several companies, in such a manner as his judgment may dictate for the use of the company's apparatus.

Section 7. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Foreman of each of the companies of the Department shall be and he is hereby vested with full police authority while going to, while at, and while returning from fires or alarms of fires.

Section 8. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Chief Engineer of the Paid Fire Department of the City of Baltimore shall have the use and control of any and all fire plugs belonging to the City of Baltimore, on the occurrence of fires.

Section 9. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Board of Fire Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to draw on the Register of the city for such amounts of money as may be necessary for the purchase of apparatus provided for in this ordinance.

Section 10. And be it enacted and ordained, that all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

THOMAS SWANN, *Mayor.*

Approved March 30, 1859.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the care and management of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and for the protection of the same," approved June 24th, 1859.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That should any person or persons knowingly give or cause to be given any false alarm of fire by means of the telegraph boxes connected with the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, he, she, or they, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.

Section 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That authority is hereby given to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in his discretion, and with the approbation of the Mayor, to offer a reward of one hundred dollars, or less, for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who shall knowingly give or cause to be given any false alarm of fire by means of the telegraph boxes connected with the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Section 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That should any person or persons make or cause to be made any key or keys of any Fire Engine or Truck House, of Fire Alarm Telegraph Box, or use or cause to be used the same, except the Mayor, Fire Commissioners and Chief Engineer, without the consent of the proper authority, he, she, or they, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.

GEO. WM. BROWN, *Mayor.*

Approved April 18, 1861.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled " An Ordinance to establish a Paid Fire Department for the City of Baltimore," approved December 10th, 1858.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the Chief Engineer shall have the sole command at fires over all other officers, all members of the Fire Department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and shall take all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, and for the protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of laws of the State, ordinances of the city, and regulations of the Fire Commissioners respecting fires ; and it shall be the duty of said Engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus, and of the engine and other houses belonging to the city, used for the purposes of the Fire Department and the companies attached, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed to do so by the City Council or Fire Commissioners, and annually to report the same to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and whenever the engines or other fire apparatus, engine or other houses used by the Fire Department, require alteration, addition or repairs, the Chief Engineer shall report the same to the Board of Control, and on their order, such alterations, additions or repairs shall be made ; and it shall be, moreover, the duty of the said Chief Engineer to receive and transmit to the said Fire Commissioners, for the use of the Council, all the returns of the officers, members and fire apparatus, made by the respective companies, as hereinafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the Fire Department ; to keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge and age of each member, which he shall report in writing to said Fire Commissioners, who shall safely file such reports.

Section 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That the said Fire Commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who, by virtue of his office, shall be a member of the Fire Department constituted by the ordinance. and who shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollar per annum, but shall not be entitled to any other pay under any of the provisions of this ordinance; said clerk shall also perform the duties of clerk to the Chief Engineer, and the Fire Commissioners shall be authorized to fit up an office for their use, which shall be centrally located, the cost of which, together with the rent and necessary stationery, shall be paid by the city ; and the Commissioners shall be further authorized to receive the names of as many persons as they may think proper as honorary members.

Section 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That sections three and thirteen of the ordinance of which this is a supplement, approved December 10, 1858, be and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Ex-officio Mayor.

Approved April 18th, 1862.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR THE

Reorganization of the Fire Department

OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That immediately after the passage of this ordinance, there shall be appointed, in the same manner as other city officers are appointed, five citizens of Baltimore, of good character, to serve as Fire Commissioners in the place of those at present constituted as such, and said Commissioners, when appointed, shall draw for their respective term of office, say two for the term of four years, and three for the term of two years ; and every second year thereafter, in the month of February, there shall be appointed in the same manner two or three persons, as the case may be, who shall serve for the term of four years.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That in case of the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of, or the neglect or refusal to perform the duties incumbent upon their offices, by any or all of said Commissioners, the Mayor shall proceed at once to fill such place or places by a new appointment in the usual manner.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That the said Fire Commissioners shall have the appointment of and entire control over all other employees and property of the Fire Department, in conformity with this ordinance, and are held strictly accountable therefor to the Mayor and City Council, by whom, upon conviction of dereliction of duty, malfeasance in office, or violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, they shall be removed from office. They shall keep a correct record of their proceedings, subject at all times to the inspection of the Mayor and City Council, and shall annually, in the month of January, prepare an accurate report of the state of the Department, 250 copies of which shall be printed for the use of said Mayor and City Council. They shall have authority to fit up and appropriate to the use of themselves and the Engineers, suitable rooms, centrally located, the necessary expenses of which shall be defrayed out of the funds appropriated for the use of the Department, and they shall have authority to draw upon the City Register for such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require, not exceeding the appropriations which may be made for the use of the Department.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Fire Commissioners shall, during the occurrence of fires or alarm of fires, have authority for themselves, and the favor to delegate to the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, the authority to control all persons and property in the vicinity of a fire during the continuance thereof; provided that the exercises of such authority does not conflict with any law of the United States or of the State of Maryland.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore shall consist of five Fire Commissioners, one Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, one Clerk, seven Engine Companies, each consisting of one Foreman, one Engineman, one Assistant Engineman, one Hostler and eight Firemen, and two Hook and Ladder Companies, each consisting of one Foreman, one Tillerman, one Hostler and ten Laddermen, all of whom shall be of good character, and except those specially provided for in Section 1st of this ordinance, shall be appointed by the Fire Commissioners, and shall be entitled to retain their respective positions for such time as they evince willingness and capacity to discharge the duties pertaining thereto efficiently, harmoniously with their associates, and satisfactorily to the Fire Commissioners. Said employees shall not be subject to removal on account of any political, religious or other sentiment entertained by them, so long as said opinion or sentiment does not interfere with the faithful and efficient discharge of their respective duties as employees of the Fire Department.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted and ordained, That the salaries of the employees of this Department shall be as follows:

The Chief Engineer, $1,500 per annum, payable monthly; the Assistant Engineers, each $1,100 per annum, payable monthly; the Clerk $1,200 per annum, payable monthly; the Foremen, each $400 per annum, payable monthly; the Enginemen, each $1,000 per annum, payable monthly; the Assistant Enginemen, each $700 per annum, payable monthly; the Tillermen and Hostlers, each $700 per annum, payable monthly; the Firemen, each $300 per annum, payable monthly.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted and ordained, That the property of each Engine Company shall consist of not less than one steam fire engine, one hose carriage, one thousand feet of hose, and four horses, together with all the minor accessaries for effectual service; and the property of each Hook and Ladder Company shall consist of not less than one ladder truck, with all necessary ladders and implements, and three horses.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the members of the Police Department, in the district in which the fire may occur, to communicate the fact to the Central Station, by means of the signal box in the district in which the fire may be, in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the signal boxes, and the number of the signal box from which the alarm proceeded; and when a police officer has an alarm bell in his district, it shall be his duty to ring the same by striking the location as indicated by the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted and ordained, That should any person or persons injure, deface, or in any manner destroy, any fire apparatus or property of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, or should any person or persons hinder or obstruct any city Fire Company or Hook and Ladder Company, or any member thereof, from freely passing along the streets of the city, to or from a fire, or in any manner hinder or prevent any of the said Fire Companies, or any member of the same from operating at any fire, each and every person or persons so hindering, obstructing, or preventing, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered as other city fines are recovered, one-half to the informer, the other half to the city.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted and ordained, That should any person or persons knowingly give or cause to be given, any false alarm of fire by means of the telegraph boxes connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph, he, she, or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.*

Sec. 11. And be it enacted and ordained, That authority is hereby given to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in his discretion, and with the approbation of the Mayor, to offer a reward of one hundred dollars, or less, for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who shall knowingly give, or cause to be given, any false alarm of fire by means of telegraph boxes connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

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*The fine imposed by this section has been recently increased, so that now each fine is to be not less than three nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted and ordained, That should any person or persons, unauthorized, have in his or their possession, make, or cause to be made, any key or keys of any fire engine or truck house, or Fire Alarm Telegraph box, or use, or cause to be used, the same, except the Mayor, Fire Commissioners and Chief Engineer, without the consent of the proper authority, he, she, or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted and ordained, That should any person or persons, not a member of the City Fire Department, use the uniform determined upon by the Fire Commissioners, or any part thereof, without their permission, such person or persons shall each be fined not less than "five dollars," nor more than "twenty dollars," for each and every offence, to be recovered as other city fines are recovered.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted and ordained, That this ordinance shall go into effect immediately after its passage.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted and ordained, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Robert T. Banks, *Mayor.*

Approved February, 1868.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance, to Ordinance No. 7, *entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Reorganization of the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore," approved February* 21, 1868.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore be increased by the addition of one company, to consist of one foreman, one engineman, one assistant engineman, one hostler, and eight firemen, who shall be appointed in like manner, and receive the same salaries as is provided in the ordinance to which this is a supplement, for the officers and men of the same grade.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That the property of said company shall consist of not less than one steam fire engine, one hose carriage, one thousand feet of hose and four horses, which shall be purchased by the Fire Commissioners.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Fire Department, together with the Fire Commissioners, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to buy or lease a suitable lot for the erection of the additional engine house, rendered necessary by the provisions of this ordinance, or to purchase or lease any improved lot or lots suitable for this purpose, provided the said lot or lots shall be located west of Paca street and north of Baltimore street.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That the City Commissioner be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to have such house built upon the lot so bought or leased as may be necessary in his judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purchase or leasing of said lot and the building of said house, and the purchasing of the fire apparatus and horses, to be taken out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted and ordained, That this ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Robert T. Banks, *Mayor.*

Approved July 9, 1869.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Reorganization of the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That any person or persons who shall place or cause to be placed around or near any of the fire plugs of the city, any goods, structure, or other thing, in such a manner as to obstruct the free access to any of said plugs, shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, and a further fine of ten dollars for each and every day that such obstruction may continue—to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recovered.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That any person or persons who at the time of the passage of this ordinance may have any goods, structure, or other thing so placed as to obstruct free access to any of the fire plugs of the city, who shall permit the said obstruction to remain more than five hours after notice from any officer of police or city officer to remove the same, shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars for each and every day, or part of a day, during which said obstruction shall be permitted to remain after the expiration of said notice.

ROBERT T. BANKS, *Mayor.*

Approved October 12, 1869.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

BALTIMORE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1. All the Companies composing the Department shall be furnished with a copy of the ordinance creating the Department, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Fire Commissioners; and it shall be the duty of the officers and members to conform to all duties herein required, and all orders of the Chief Engineer. The Companies shall be designated by numbers.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Board, to act during its recess in all cases requiring immediate attention, and to report his action to the Board at its next succeeding meeting; he shall also countersign all checks drawn by the Secretary.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the books of the Department, to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and to issue all requisitions of the Chief

Engineer when endorsed adopted by the President, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the President of the Commissioners.

DUTIES OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

4. The Chief Engineer shall have entire command of the Department at fires, and direct his Assistants how to dispose of the respective Companies of their districts.

5. It shall be his duty once a day to visit the several houses of the Department, and see that the apparatus is in proper condition and the men at their posts; and should he find any member of the Department derelict in his duty, he shall have authority to suspend him, and at once report the matter to the President of the Board for his approval.

6. He must also appear on the fire ground fully equipped.

DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

7. It shall be the duty of Assistant Engineers to visit the various houses in their separate districts at least twice a day, and see that the men are at their posts and the apparatus in order, and shall make daily written reports to the Chief.

8. They shall also examine all requisitions presented by the Foremen, and hand them to the Chief for his endorsement.

FOREMEN.

9. It shall be the duty of the Foremen to see that the several engines, apparatus and horses committed to their care, and the several buildings in which the same are deposited, and all things in and belonging to the same are kept neat and clean, and in order for immediate use. It shall also be their duty to preserve order and discipline in their respective Companies, especially whilst going to, in service at, or return-

posited, and all things in and belonging to the same, are kept neat and clean, and in order for immediate use. It shall also be their duty to preserve order and discipline in their respective Companies, especially whilst going to, in service at, or returning from fires, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the city ordinances and the rules and regulations of the Board of Control. They shall also keep, or cause to be kept, fair and exact rolls, specifying the age, time of admission, and discharge of each member, and account of all the city property entrusted to the care of the several members, and of all absence or tardiness of the same, in a book provided for that purpose by the city; which roll or record books are always to be subject to the order of the Board of Control. They shall also make to the Chief Engineer and Board of Commissioners true and accurate returns, in writing, of all the members, with their ages, residence and occupation; also monthly (or oftener if necessary) statements of the condition of the apparatus and property of the Department entrusted to their care, with an estimated list of all articles that may be required for the ensuing month.

10. The Foreman or commanding officer of each Company shall remain with the Company or apparatus of which he has charge, preserve order and direct the operations of the same; and all members of the several companies, except when otherwise engaged on special duty, shall remain at or about the apparatus to which they are attached. The Foreman will be held responsible for the conduct of his men while at the Department house or on the fire ground, and will be required to report in writing to the Chief Engineer any dereliction of duty or violation of the rules by the members.

ENGINEMEN.

11. It shall be the duty of the Engineman of each Company to be at all times present at the engine house, except when absent therefrom on duty ; he shall give his entire time and attention to his Company, and shall have his engine ready for service at all times. He shall accompany his engine to all fires or alarms, and discharge the duties appertaining to his position, as directed by the Foreman of his Company or his superior officer, and he shall be required to do all the repairing, as prescribed by the ordinance creating this Department.

HOSTLERS.

12. The Hostlers shall have charge and due care of the horses of their respective Companies while at the engine or truck house, going to a fire, whilst there or returning to the house, and shall have them at all times ready for immediate service. They shall report to and otherwise execute the directions of the Foreman, and shall be on duty at the engine or truck house at all times, except during fires ; and whilst practising horses, shall not go farther from the house than directed by the Foreman.

ASSISTANT ENGINEMEN.

13. Each Assistant Engineman shall be on duty at his respective engine house at all times except during fires, and shall discharge all the duties appertaining to his position during the time the apparatus is in service. It shall also be his duty to keep his engine house, hose carriage and hose in a proper and cleanly condition, and shall be subject in

all things to the directions of the Foreman. He shall also drive the hose carriage going to and returning from a fire.

TILLERMEN.

14. The Tillerman, in addition to their duties as Firemen of the truck Companies, shall have charge of the apparatus and houses of their respective Companies.

FIREMEN.

15. It shall be the duty of each Fireman, immediately upon an alarm of fire, to repair to the locality of said fire, report himself to the Foreman of his Company, and perform such duties as may be required of him by his superior officers.

16. Persons to be eligible to membership in the Department, must be over twenty-one years of age, and resident in the city of Baltimore.

17. No spirituous or malt liquors shall be allowed in any engine or other house belonging to the Department, or at any fire or alarm of fire ; and any member seen intoxicated about any engine house or other house used by the Department, at any fire or alarm of fire, shall be subject to dismissal.

18. Any officer or member of the Department who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disobedience to his superior officer or officers, shall for such offense be suspended from the Department ; and any officer or member who shall offend against any ordinance of the city relating to the Fire Department, (the same to be determined by the Board of Control,) shall, in addition to the liability of suspension by the Chief Engineer, be also liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars,

the same to be deducted from the monthly pay of the person so offending.

19. The uniform of the Chief and Assistant Engineers shall consist of a white fire cap, having the name of their respective offices on the front—drab or other light colored coat and pants. Each Foreman shall wear a white fire cap, with black front, with the name of his office and number of the Company to which he is attached thereon, and black coat and pants. All other members of the Department shall wear black coats and pants, and black fire caps, having the number of their respective Companies on the front. The Enginemen, Assistant Enginemen and Hostlers to have the name of their respective offices above the number of their Companies. Each member of the Department shall also wear a gray flannel shirt. Each officer and member of the Department shall be furnished by the Board of Commissioners with a badge, and they shall appear at all fires or alarms of fires, in their uniform, as required by the rules of the Department.

20. In case of sickness or absence from the city of any officer or member of the Fire Department, his place may be filled by such person as he may select, provided that said person be approved by the Board of Commissioners and Chief Engineer; and the party thus furnishing the substitute shall be responsible for his conduct.

21. Each officer and member of the Fire Department shall sign the following agreement, in a book to be provided for that purpose by the Board of Control: "The undersigned having been appointed a member of the Baltimore City Fire Department, hereby agrees to abide by all the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Control of the Fire Department relating thereto."

22. No Company shall be permitted to leave the city with

their apparatus, under any consideration whatever, unless permission be granted by the Board.

23. The Board, with the Chief and Assistant Engineers, will, in the month of May, and quarterly thereafter, review the several Companies of the Department in their respective houses.

24. The Engine Companies, with their engines and carriages, and the Hook and Ladder Companies, with their trucks, are required to be on the street within one and a half minutes after an alarm of fire has been received at their several houses. Failure to be out in two minutes, caused by absence of Engineman, Assistant Engineman, Hostler or Tillerman, will be reported by the Foreman, and subject the party so offending to a fine.

25. Absence from a fire or alarm of fire, without good and sufficient cause, (the same to be determined by the Board of Commissioners,) shall subject the party absenting himself to the following fines, viz:

Chief Engineer and Assistants	$3 00
Engineman	3 00
Foreman	1 50
Fireman, for first alarm	1 00
" " second "	2 00
" " third "	5 00
" " fourth "	Dismissal.

The same to be deducted from their monthly pay.

26. The President shall be annually elected at the first meeting of the Board in the month of March; and the members of the Department shall also be annually elected in the same month, to take effect on the first day of April succeeding.

27. All orders on the City Treasurer are required to be signed by the President, or by two of the Board of Commissioners.

28. The Foremen are authorized to name to the Board eight suitable persons to act as substitutes, who shall be entitled to receive badges gratis, and when ordered to the performance of duty to supply the place of absentees, shall receive the same pay, to be deducted from their monthly wages.

29. The halls of the Department shall not be let for any political meetings or purposes; nor shall boys be allowed to congregate about the houses. Card playing and political discussions are likewise prohibited on the premises of the Department.

30. The apparatus of the Department, unless by special order of the Board, shall be used for no other purpose than the extinguishment of fires.

31. It is ordered that the Company Rolls for all fires or alarms of fires, when out of the district, shall be called between the hours of six P. M. and six A. M., and for all fires in the district, as usual, on the fire ground.

32. The Board expects the personal atttendance of the members at all fires and alarms of fires, and attendance by substitute without the consent of the Board is a violation of the rules of the Departmant, and will subject the party so acting to immediate dismissal, unless in case of sickness or absence from the city.

33. Any member of this Department employing a substitute and not paying him for the service performed, shall, upon being reported to the Commissioners, be at once dismissed from the Department.

34. No substitutes shall be placed on duty without the consent of the Foreman or Assistant Engineer.

25. No one shall be allowed to ride on the hose carriage returning from a fire except the Assistant Engineman.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH,
Baltimore, January 1st, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit my Report, regarding the present condition and the operations of this Department for the year 1869.

In my last communication I referred to the fact that several new *automatic* alarm boxes had been erected during the year 1868, and suggested that style of box for use upon the whole line.

The committee, to whom the matter was referred, reported in the latter part of the month of June a resolution authorizing me to procure new boxes, and also directing the wires to be extended to the corner of Orleans and Ann streets, thence to the corner of Monument and Castle streets; also to extend the line along Gilmor street to McHenry street, and to erect boxes at these localities.

These extensions were made at once, and the boxes put in place, as soon as they could be received from the manufacturers. The additional boxes to take the places of the old crank boxes have not yet come to hand, but are expected daily.

The Council also directed by resolution (approved Nov. 23, 1869,) the wires to be extended to the intersection of Madison and Northern avenues. This work has been done, and I only await the arrival of the alarm box to complete the line as called for by the resolution.

Considering the condition of many of the old alarm boxes (which are to be removed), the fire circuits have worked well during the past year, interruptions incidental to all Telegraph operations occurring but rarely.

The Police and Fire Alarm work at the Central Station for the year 1869 was as follows:

Messages sent	3,237
" received	2,811
Total sent and received	6,048
Number of lost children recovered	338
Horses and vehicles recovered	47
Cattle recovered	14

During the year one hundred and ninety-six (196) alarms of fire were rung, viz:

For actual fires	179
For false alarms	5
For Commissioners' tests	7
For alarms without cause	4
For test by the Mayor	1
Total	196

In addition to the above, nine (9) special calls for extra engines were made, and six *general alarms* given.

In making the distinction between "false alarms" and "alarms without cause," I would state that the latter class have always been traceable to parties who had authority to open the alarm boxes, and give an alarm upon apparently reliable information of the existence of a fire, while in the former cases no clue could be obtained to those persons misusing the alarm boxes.

The expenditures of the department will be seen by the report of the Comptroller.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. WITMAN,

Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

Water Department

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

For the Year 1869.

OFFICERS OF THE WATER BOARD,

January 1, 1869.

COMMISSIONERS:

Hon. ROBERT T. BANKS, Mayor, *President.*
JAMES L. McLANE, *Secretary.*
GEORGE U. PORTER,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF,
JOHN A. GRIFFITH,
JOHN F. HUNTER,
GEORGE P. THOMAS.

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT:

Wm. L. Sharetts, *Water Registrar.*
Alex. K. Mantz, *Cashier and Clerk.*
Wm. F. Sinclair, *General Bookkeeper.*
Wm. H. Deets, *Clerk.*
Samuel W. Thomas, *Clerk.*
John T. Barton, *Collector.*
Benjamin Price, *Collector.*
Richard D. Murphy, *Hydrant Inspector.*

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT:

James Curran, *Water Engineer.*
Robert K. Martin, *Civil Engineer.*
Joshua W. Meakin, *Engineer's Clerk.*

REPORT.

Office of the Water Board,
No. 24 North street,
Baltimore, January 15, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

Pursuant with the provisions of city ordinance, the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Baltimore, here respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending December 31, 1869; together with the accompanying reports of the Water Engineer, the Civil Engineer, and the Water Registrar, from which the entire operations of the department for the past year can be seen, and are worthy of your earnest consideration:

The Board point with much satisfaction to the detailed accounts of the Water Registrar, which strongly encourages the opinion that, the period is near when the revenue of the Department will, after paying all working expenses, be fully capable to meet the interest on the entire cost of the works.

The gross receipts from all sources, embracing water rents, plumbing work, &c., were, for the year 1869, $354,133 10; in collection of which, discounts to the amount of $17,667 19 were allowed for prompt payment of water rents. For the same period, the actual working expenses of the Department, including salaries, were $42,472 89, and after deducting $219,000, interest paid for the year on $3,650,000 water stock, there still remained a surplus of $74,282 90, which was applied to extension of mains for the accommodation of new water takers, the work on Druid Lake, and the purchase of meters.

Were it not that the revenues of the Department for the past two years, had been diverted to so large an extent, for extension of mains, and construction of Druid Lake, the Board might, at this time, claim for the Department ability to pay all actual working expenses and the interest on the entire cost of the works under their care. But this much coveted point cannot be fully and satisfactorily attained, until the entire cost of the same is funded, and the Department relieved of all floating obligations. This is a very important matter, and we trust will merit the favorable consideration of your honorable body.

Whilst the net revenues of the Department exhibit a steady annual increase, it is gratifying to observe that the actual working expenses show an annual decrease. We give the annexed figures embracing net revenue and working expenses for past three years:

	Net Revenue.	Working Expenses.
1867	$290,530 56	$49,725 33
1868	313,176 76	47,838 93
1869	336,465 91	42,472 89

This large increase in the net receipts for the year 1869, are the more unexpected from the fact that, the repeal of the water tax, deprived the department of revenue from that source, estimated at $15,000. The Board, finding how objectionable this tax was to property-holders, were prepared to concur in its early repeal, though it was accomplished sooner than they had anticipated. There were collected from this tax, from 1862 to 1868, the aggregate sum of $133,267 12, averaging annually, for the seven years, $19,038.

In our report of January last (1869), the estimated revenue for that year, from water rents exclusively, was placed at $299,099 50, how near this estimate was correct will be shown from the actual collections from this source, which amounted within the year to $297,811 58.

For 1870 the estimated revenue of the Department for water rents is placed at $321,868.

As a further evidence of the general financial condition of the Department, we present the following statement of monthly balances from January 1st to the 1st November. The Board had a large balance in the hands of the City Register, as will appear by the subjoined list:

January 1,	Balance due Department		$41,026 59
" 30,	" " "		72,290 98
February 27,	" " "		153,583 39
March 31,	" " "		160,307 68
April 30,	" " "		165,606 26
May 31,	" " "		59,749 09
June 30,	" " "		65,113 80
July 31,	" " "		69,044 61
August 31,	" " "		68,092 85
September 30,	" " "		60,915 74
October 30,	" " "		72,464 39
November 30,	due City Register	$41,445 37	
December 31,	" " "	13,183 73	

The Water Engineer's Department continues to be managed both with efficiency and economy. From the accompanying statements in his report, it will be observed that there were expended, under his direction, for the past year, $65,148 against $58,849 in 1868—an increase of $6,299;

but embraced in the expenditures for 1869, were $4,014 for meters, and $10,603 for distributing mains, plugs, &c., in excess of the same items for the previous year. The operations of the plumbing branch, though very satisfactory, were not so remunerative as for the year 1868, partly on account of the large amount of bills left over for work done in 1867, and collected in the following year ; together with some increase in cost of paving and reduction in prices of some materials furnished by the department. From these causes the profits from the plumbing work which, for 1868, was $14,876 55, were for 1869, but $8,598 89.

We are pleased to report that the entire works completed and in operation, have been exempt from any serious accident or mishap, and have been kept in good working condition during the year without any other than the ordinary current expenses attending them.

We deem it well worthy of notice here, that during the past summer, and the protracted droughth which prevailed throughout most of the States, causing short supplies of water in Philadelphia, and serious apprehensions for the same in New York and elsewhere, our city, with the aid only of Hampden and Mount Royal reservoirs, was kept amply supplied for all the wants of the people, as well as for manufacturing and other purposes—the daily consumption at the time being over eight millions of gallons. With Druid Lake available to its capacity for storing, there would be sixty days consumption always on hand within its banks, in addition to the regular supply.

During the past year, the efforts of the Board were earnestly directed to finishing the new pipe line connecting Druid Lake (which was commenced in 1868) embracing also the filling up of the cut in the south side embankment through which the pipes were laid, and the building of a vault for the accommodation and protection of the stops, all of which were regarded as of paramount importance, and as the only practical way of protecting the citizens from the use of impure water after heavy rains.

We are gratified in being able to state that all the Board aimed to accomplish was reached before the close of the year, and that all further work on Druid Lake is now suspended. In its present condition it is ready to receive about 150 million gallons, which will be let in at the earliest practical period, and it is the opinion of the Board will suffice for any time that the water in Lake Roland will remain discolored.

Whilst this much has been accomplished, the Board still hopes there will be no abatement in the efforts of your honorable body to provide for the resumption of the work as soon as the season opens. A liberal appropriation for its vigorous prosecution and completion is most earnestly recommended.

From the high elevation of Lafayette Square and vicinity, complaints are still made of scarcity of water, this the Board is desirous of remedying, but have not yet determined upon the plan, nor can they make any progress without provision being made for the cost by your honorable body.

The Board have introduced within the past year a number of meters, having, after careful examination of those in use in other cities, selected the most approved make. We have tested them for some months, and from their practical working are encouraged to extend their use generally in all special cases where it is difficult to rate for the water used. We feel assured that the result will prove more satisfactory to the Department, and we trust also to the consumer, as there is no other motive entertained by the Board than a fair and just remuneration for the quantity of water furnished.

The Department has expended for the year 1869, for fire plugs $6,525 79, and for pumps and public fountains $2,138 09, making an aggregate of $8,663 88, whilst the appropriation of your honorable body for the same was but $6,000. We would therefore recommend a more liberal appropriation for the year 1870.

We desire to renew the appeal, made in our last annual report, for an increase in the salary of the Water Registrar, which in the opinion of the Board is inadequate to the efficient services rendered.

Inviting the careful consideration of your honorable body to the foregoing, and also to the annexed reports from the chief officers embraced in the Department, detailing the the work performed and revenue collected within the year.

We remain, very respectfully,

Robert T. Banks, *President.*
Geo. U. Porter, *Sec. pro tem.*
James L. McLane.
Chas. D. Slingluff,
John A. Griffith,
John F. Hunter,
George P. Thomas,
Commissioners.

WATER REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
No. 24 North street,
Baltimore, January 3, 1870.

To the President
and Members of the Water Board:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit herewith, my second annual report of the financial operation of the Registrar's Department, exhibiting, under their appropriate heads, the revenue collected and deposited with City Register, new supplies added, amount of disbursements and abatements, made during the year 1869.

Upon a careful examination of the subject and manner in which the revenue of the Department has heretofore been collected, I was fully impressed with the importance of adopting some new system, and in this connection I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that on the first day of September, 1869, the old system was abolished and new system of checks introduced, which is now in successful operation without additional clerical force. This new method is essential to a well regulated public office; it possesses advantages over the old system in many respects, and is regarded with much favor for its practical and satisfactory working.

The ordinance or levy of 1862, known as the water tax, has long been the subject of controversy, and in this connection I would report that instances have occurred where property owners have resisted its collection upon the ground of its supposed unconstitutionality.

The ordinance or levy of 1862 has been repealed, and to this subject I desire to call your attention. This water tax heretofore formed a basis and was included in the estimated revenue of 1869. The estimated revenue of 1870 will be subject to the reduction of $15,000.

The revenue collected from water rents and tax from all other sources in the year 1868 was $352,408 72, less ground rent redemption $21,166 67. Notwithstanding the water tax is not collectable there is a steady increase of receipts, and I am gratified to be able to report, for the year just closed, an excess of revenue as compared with the preceding year of $22,891 05.

The actual revenue collected for the curent year 1869 includes all specials, regular and extra rates for the supply of water to railroads, factories, dwellings, warehouses, and by meter and other sources, amounting to $354,133 10, as will more fully appear by the following

Summary of Receipts:

Received from water rents and taxes during the year 1869..........	$315,478 77	
Less discount on water bills 1869 and '70..........................	17,667 19	
Net amount from water bills received during 1869.............		$297,811 58
Received from interest on water rents and taxes of 1868, '67, '66, '65..........................		1,749 13

Received from plumbing department	$20,915 67
Received from distributing main	2,494 10
" " Druid Lake	584 17
" " Real estate and water rights	5,315 51
Received from Lake Roland	762 95
" " Gunpowder real estate	1,824 49
Received from Hampden reservoir	100 00
" " Mt. Royal "	70 00
" " Conduit	20 00
" " Meter rents	4,818 31
Net receipts	$336,465 91
Add amount allowed for discount on 1869 water bills and on 1870 bills paid in 1869	17,667 19
Total receipts	$354,133 10

Summary of Expenses:

Repairs	$3,070 29
Plumbing department	12,316 78
Water meters	1,126 66
Lake Roland	1,930 60
Salaries and expenses of the Registrar's office	12,827 49
Salaries and expenses of Engineer's office	4,119 00
Current expenses	4,594 53
Gunpowder real estate	541 24
Hampden reservoir	595 32

Mt. Royal reservoir	1,317 30	
Conduit	33 68	
Working expenses..	$ 42,472 89	
12 months' interest on $3,650,000 Water Stock	219,000 00	
Amount returned paid in error	710 12	
Discount allowed on 1869 and '70 bills	17,667 19	
		$279,850 20
Showing an excess of receipts over working expenses, returned money, discount and interest		74,282 90
Amount expended on distributing main		29,120 64
Amount expended for water meters		4,014 85
Amount expended on Druid Lake		91,969 95
Amount expended for which the department received an appropriation..............$6,000 00		
Fire Plugs	$6,525 79	
Pumps and public hydrants	2,138 09	$8,663 88

Statement "A" exhibits the receipts of the Water Registrar for the year 1869, together with disbursements for the same period.

Statement "B" shows the Trial Balance of the General Ledger, December 31, 1869.

Statement "C," Balance Sheet of the General Ledger, January 1, 1870.

Schedule "D." This statistical statement exhibits the monthly receipts of the Water Department.

Schedule "E." This schedule shows the disbursements of the Water Department for the year 1869.

Schedule "F." This statement exhibits the monthly deposits with the City Register, together with the weekly requisitions made upon the Comptroller by this Department, and exhibit a balance due the City Register December 31, 1869, of $13,183 73.

Statement "G" exhibits new supplies for the year 1869.

Statement "H" shows the abatements during the year 1869.

Statement "I" exhibits the estimated revenue for the year 1870, and amounts to $321,869 00.

Statement "K" exhibits balances remaining on Ledger December 31, 1869.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Sharetts,
Water Registrar.

STATEMENT A.

Dr. *Receipts of the Water Registrar for the year* 1869.

Balance in hands Jan'y 1, 1869...		$ 1,093 54
From requisitions on City Register,		176,930 32
“ City Register for interest....		219,000 00
“ water rents, 1870.............		6,724 00
“ “ rents and taxes, 1869,		229,397 25
“ “ “ “ 1868,		63,809 15
“ “ “ “ 1867,		14,283 36
“ “ “ “ 1866,		1,035 76
“ “ “ “ 1865,		228 25
“ interest on 1868 bills.........	858 47	
“ “ “ 1867 “	836 55	
“ “ “ 1866 “	46 65	
“ “ “ 1865 “	7 46	
		1,749 13
“ Plumbing Department.......		20,915 67
“ distributing main..............		2,494 10
“ real estate and water rights.		5,315 51
“ Gunpowder real estate........		1,824 49
“ Druid Lake......................		584 17
“ Lake Roland....................		762 95
“ Hampden Reservoir...........		100 00
“ Mount Royal Reservoir.......		70 00
“ Meter rents......................		4,818 31
“ Conduit...........................		20 00
“ fire plugs and pumps—appropriation from Mayor and City Council.....................		6,000 00
		$757,155 96

STATEMENT A.

Disbursements of the Water Registrar for the year 1869. Cr.

Amount deposited with City Register............		$341,720 00
" paid twelve month interest on $3,650,000 $\frac{6}{100}$ water stock.............		219,000 00
" paid for distributing main...............		29,120 64
" " " Druid Lake.....................		91,969 95
" " " repairs		3,070 29
" " " Plumbing Department........		12,316 78
" " " fire plugs........................		6,525 79
" " " pumps............................		2,138 09
" " " current expenses................		4,594 53
" " " salaries and expenses of Registrar office..		12,827 49
Amount paid for salaries and expenses of Engineer's office..................................		4,119 00
Amount paid for Lake Roland....................		1,930 60
" " " Hampden Reservoir.	$ 595 32	
" " " Mount Royal "	$1,317 30	
		1,912 62
" " " Gunpowder real estate........		541 24
" " " water meters.....................		5,141 51
" " " Conduit..........................		33 68
Amount returned over paid on water bills 1869,		422 65
" " " " " " 1868,		219 82
" " " " " " 1867,		13 80
" " " " " " 1866,		9 43
" " " " " " 1865,		16 38
" " " " Plumbing "		28 04
" discount on water bills, 1869................		16,994 79
" " " " " 1870 paid in 1869,		672 40
		755,339 52
Balance on hand December 31st, 1869..........		1,816 44
		$757,155 96

STATEMENT B.

Dr. *Trial Balance General Ledger,*

5	Profit and loss..............................	$302,785 90
7	Real estate and water rights............	915,541 41
10	Construction of new works..............	1,355,214 13
53	Water Registrar's cash account.........	1,816 44
112	Distributing Main.........................	1,291,392 31
120	Repairs	3,070 29
146	Water Meters.............................	5,052 78
148	Conduit..	13 68
149	Public hydrants..........................	6 07
152	Druid Lake.....................................	961,492 18
164	Lake Roland...................................	1,167 65
243	Salaries and expenses, Registrar's office	12,827 49
247	“ “ “ Engineers “	4,119 00
253	Current expenses...........................	4,572 52
255	Hampden Reservoir......................	495 32
259	Mount Royal Reservoir....................	1,247 30
263	Gunpowder real estate....................	252,761 54
277	Discount on water bills, 1869...........	17,475 54
278	“ “ “ “ 1870...........	672 40
		$5,131,723 95

STATEMENT B.

December 31*st,* 1869. Cr.

1	City six per cent. Water Stock	$3,650,000 00
3	Water Stock	958,411 67
15	Bills payable	175,000 00
23	Mayor and City Council	13,183 73
137	Plumbing department	8,411 67
143	Fire plugs	386 25
384	Water rents, 1868	61,364 97
340	“ tax, “	2,224 36
354	“ rents, 1867	13,621 61
363	“ tax, “	647 95
371	“ rents, 1866	790 66
380	“ tax, “	235 67
383	“ rents, 1865	21 62
389	“ tax, “	190 25
408	Interest on 1866 bills	46 65
422	“ “ 1865 “	7 46
428	“ “ 1868 “	858 47
440	“ “ 1867 “	836 55
461	Water rents 1869 bills	228,026 34
479	“ tax “	5,915 76
472	Meter rents, “	4,818 31
500	Water rents, 1870,	6,724 00
		$5,131,723 95

STATEMENT C.

Dr. *Balance Sheet of the General Ledger,*

5	Profit and loss	$ 20,723	87
7	Real estate and water rights	915,541	41
10	Construction of new works	1,355,214	13
54	Water Registrar's cash account	1,816	44
112	Distributing Main	1,291,392	31
146	Water meters	4,085	30
149	Public hydrants	6	07
152	Druid Lake	961,492	18
263	Gunpowder real estate	252,761	54
278	Discount on water bills 1870	672	40
		$4,803,705	65

STATEMENT C.

January 1*st*, 1870. CR.

1	City six per cent. water stock	$3,650,000 00
3	Water stock	958,411 67
15	Bills payable	175,000 00
24	Mayor and City Council	13,183 73
143	Fire plugs	386 25
501	Water rents 1870	6,724 00
		$4,803,705 65

STATEMENT G.

New Supplies for 1869.

749	dwellings	at	$5 00	$3,745 00	
1010	“	“	7 50	7,575 00	
661	“	“	9 00	5,949 00	
256	“	“	12 00	3,072 00	
58	“	“	14 00	812 00	
3	warehouses	“	6 00	18 00	
10	“	“	8 00	80 00	
28	“	“	10 00	280 00	
2775					$21,531 00
437	baths	“	$2 00	$874 00	
350	water closets	at	2 00	700 00	
127	hose	“	3 00	381 00	
230	horses	“	1 50	345 00	
38	carriages	“	1 50	57 00	
29	cows	“	1 00	29 00	
1	extra family	“	2 00	2 00	
1212					$2,388 00

SPECIALS :

39	bars	at	$3 00	each	$117 00	
4	“	“	5 00	“	20 00	
8	barbers	“	3 00	“	23 00	
1	barber	“		“	5 00	
8	bakeries	“	3 00	“	24 00	
2	“	“	5 00	“	10 00	
62	Amount forward				$199 00	$23,919 00

STATEMENT D.

Statement of the Receipts of the Water Department for the year 1869.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Water Rents, 1869	$42,079 87	$96,387 75	$18,435 25	$5,417 13	$4,889 36	$6,866 89	$2,672 01	$3,834 32	$4,536 94	$9,662 09	$5,354 85	$23,648 53	$223,784 99
" Tax, "	1,611 67	3,568 59	432 00										5,612 26
" Rents, 1868	13,839 61	10,957 89	5,669 84	4,273 63	2,788 16	4,163 97	2,952 26	1,084 90	942 00	7,997 22	3,565 74	3,347 57	61,582 79
" Tax, "	740 38	440 56	193 80	117 50	89 25	210 97	132 31	46 75	14 99	64 34	52 01	123 50	2,226 36
" Rents, 1867	1,168 23	1,542 84	2,730 65	3,107 99	1,558 46	446 29	283 34	393 22	133 34	663 13	355 50	1,249 42	13,632 41
" Tax, "	89 00	94 00	65 26	86 19	43 00	142 00	32 00	12 00	7 50	17 67	12 00	50 33	650 95
" Rents, 1866	91 50	274 12	87 17	188 25	19 50	50 34		7 50		37 00	32 71	10 00	798 09
" Tax, "	9 00	27 00	10 50	10 00	13 00	147 17	1 00	1 00	2 00	5 00	5 00	7 00	237 67
" Rents, 1865			15 00		13 00						7 50	2 50	38 00
" Tax, "	6 00		3 00			177 50						3 75	190 25
Plumbing Department	1,366 61	1,127 06	2,083 38	2,065 48	2,078 80	1,970 23	2,065 20	2,084 09	1,591 30	1,683 84	1,346 07	1,453 61	20,915 67
Distributing Main							1,910 76		351 50	231 84			2,494 10
Gunpowder Real Estate	387 00	102 00	329 37	67 16	39 50	337 00	59 75	31 00	341 00	41 00	73 91	15 80	1,824 49
Hampden Reservoir			72 00				28 00						100 00
Mount Royal Reservoir							25 00	25 00	20 00				70 00
Lake Roland		150 00		85 00		37 48			101 00	210 34	3 13	176 00	762 95
Druid Lake	44 00	44 00	44 00	44 00	60 10		44 00	127 91	67 50	89 00	4 00	15 66	584 17
Real Estate and Water Rightss	126 00	1,440 07			1,416 00	252 00	126 00			161 44	1,542 00	252 00	5,315 51
Meter Rents							2,628 54	202 37		1,775 96	211 44		4,818 31
Conduit							20 00						20 00
Interest on 1868 Bills			41 22	44 03	43 47	92 14	80 51	24 79	23 24	261 49	113 02	134 56	858 47
" " 1867 "	53 35	62 47	156 47	205 61	117 14	31 44	20 81	19 31	6 12	49 68	16 14	98 00	836 55
" " 1866 "	7 32	5 66	6 11	10 20	4 49	4 15		67		1 53	4 82	1 70	46 65
" " 1865 "	90		2 70		2 60						1 26		7 46
Water Rents 1870, collected in 1869,												6,724 00	6,724 00
Total	$61,620 44	$116,224 01	$30,377 72	$15,722 17	$13,175 83	$14,929 57	$13,081 49	$7,894 83	$8,138 43	$22,952 57	$12,701 10	$37,313 94	$354,133 10

Amount received from Mayor and City Council, appropriation for Fire Plugs and Pumps	6,000 00
Total receipts for 1869	$360,133 10

September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
$4,536 94	$9,662 09	$5,354 85	$23,648 53	$223,784 99
				5,612 26
942 00	7,997 22	3,565 74	3,347 57	61,582 79
14 99	64 34	52 01	123 50	2,226 36
133 34	663 13	355 50	1,249 42	13,632 41
7 50	17 67	12 00	50 33	650 95
	37 00	32 71	10 00	798 09
2 00	5 00	5 00	7 00	237 67
		7 50	2 50	38 00
			3 75	190 25
1,591 30	1,683 84	1,346 07	1,453 61	20,915 67
351 50	231 84			2,494 10
341 00	41 00	73 91	15 80	1,824 49
				100 00
20 00				70 00
101 00	210 34	3 13	176 00	762 95
67 50	89 00	4 00	15 66	584 17
	161 44	1,542 00	252 00	5,315 51
	1,775 96	211 44		4,818 31
				20 00
23 24	261 49	113 02	134 56	858 47
6 12	49 68	16 14	98 00	836 55
	1 53	4 82	1 70	46 65
		1 26		7 46
			6,724 00	6,724 00
$8,138 43	$22,952 57	$12,701 10	$37,313 94	$354,133 10

Plugs and Pumps.. 6,000 00

.... $360,133 10

STATEMENT E.

Statement of the Disbursement of the Water Department for the year 1869.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Druid Lake	$17,022 19	$15,529 42	$16,869 53	$2,443 65	$2,839 49	$2,297 24	$3,115 92	$3,622 78	$4,901 08	$6,222 76	$10,469 49	$6,636 40	$91,969 95
Distributing Main	4,162 35	3,186 53	758 82	1,464 89	1,619 76	2,028 42	1,974 74	1,414 93	3,371 10	1,577 26	4,561 66	3,000 18	29,120 64
Repairs	181 93	208 72	314 56	265 74	292 18	221 70	222 03	172 73	361 05	254 49	205 15	370 01	3,070 29
Plumbing Department	478 55	1,270 52	749 55	798 14	992 97	1,028 62	1,382 06	1,026 45	1,650 23	1,020 82	682 18	1,236 69	12,316 78
Fire Plugs	174 52	2,104 26	1,229 51	95 66	51 68	289 87	165 92	450 53	891 98	45 24	96 10	930 52	6,525 79
Pumps	102 74	175 10	134 40	114 76	192 70	214 59	158 98	331 47	283 19	134 51	127 45	168 20	2,138 09
Water Meters		228 10	103 55	3,020 66	1,170 15	217 84	42 42	54 88	61 97	57 20	72 10	112 64	5,141 51
Lake Roland	59 08	84 77	72 93	54 40	89 70	126 21	483 25	265 98	226 13	168 61	158 80	140 74	1,930 60
Salaries and expenses Registrar's office	1,173 66	1,528 76	1,068 80	1,090 82	997 03	933 07	995 37	937 05	963 52	1,079 70	1,042 73	1,016 98	12,827 49
" " " Engineer's "	465 26	474 38	308 33	323 58	311 33	330 83	325 33	308 33	315 83	318 33	310 58	326 89	4,119 00
Current Expenses	523 95	366 65	400 89	620 08	89 15	654 22	546 51	242 50	127 75	584 82	141 30	296 71	4,594 53
Gunpowder Real Estate	29 80	27 30	21 80	165 00	102 30	28 60	26 80	26 80	26 80	32 44	26 80	26 80	541 24
Hampden Reservoir	40 00	40 00	40 00	71 69	120 63	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	43 00	595 32
Mount Royal "	340 00	40 00	85 00	59 58	73 00	95 25	340 50	40 00	46 16	96 43	48 13	53 25	1,317 30
Conduit		33 68											33 68
Money returned paid in error	7 50	65 28	78 00	175 74	85 80	45 25	37 50	37 33	25 32	8 13	127 90	16 36	710 12
Total	$24,761 53	$25,363 47	$22,235 67	$10,764 39	$9,027 87	$8,551 72	$9,857 33	$8,971 76	$13,292 11	$11,640 74	$18,110 37	$14,375 37	$176,952 33

Amount paid for twelve months interest on $3,650 000 Water Stock	$219,000 00
Total amount of disbursements for the year 1869	$395,952 33

1869.

gust.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
22 78	$4,901 08	$6,222 76	$10,469 49	$6,636 40	$91,969 95
14 93	3,371 10	1,577 26	4,561 66	3,000 18	29,120 64
72 73	361 05	254 49	205 15	370 01	3,070 29
26 45	1,650 23	1,020 82	682 18	1,236 69	12,316 78
50 53	891 98	45 24	96 10	930 52	6,525 79
31 47	283 19	134 51	127 45	168 20	2,138 09
54 88	61 97	57 20	72 10	112 64	5,141 51
65 98	226 13	168 61	158 80	140 74	1,930 60
37 05	963 52	1,079 70	1,042 73	1,016 98	12,827 49
08 33	315 83	318 33	310 58	326 89	4,119 00
42 50	127 75	584 82	141 30	296 71	4,594 53
26 80	26 80	32 44	26 80	26 80	541 24
40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	43 00	595 32
40 00	46 16	96 43	48 13	53 25	1,317 30
......	....	....	....	....	33 68
37 33	25 32	8 13	127 90	16 36	710 12
71 76	$13,292 11	$11,640 74	$18,110 37	$14,375 37	$176,952 33

terest on $3,650 000 Water Stock........................ $219,000 00

ents for the year 1869.. $395,952 33

STATEMENT F.

Dr. *Statement of the Amount Deposited with and Drawn from the City Register during the Year* 1869. Cr.

1869			
Jan. 1	To balance....................	$41,026 59	
30	To am't deposited this month	55,958 00	
Feb. 27	“ “	106,748 00	
Mar. 31	“ “	28,770 00	
Apr 30	“ “	14,606 00	
May 31	“ “	14,252 00	
Jun. 30	“ “	13,931 00	
July 31	“ “	13,815 00	
Aug 31	“ “	8,020 00	
Sep. 30	“ “	6,115 00	
Oct. 30	“ “	21,770 00	
Nov. 30	“ “	15,120 00	
Dec. 31	“ “	42,615 00	
			$382,746 59
	To amount overdrawn. ..	....	13,183 73
			$395,930 32

1869				
Jan. 5	By Check No.	1091.........	$18,065 28	
9	“	1092.........	1,467 90	
16	“	1093........	1,459 07	
23	“	1094.........	1,891 36	
30	“	1095.........	1,900 00	
				$24,783 61
Feb. 2	“	1096.........	21,665 59	
6	“	1097.........	1,250 00	
13	“	1098.........	500 00	
20	“	1099.........	1,150 00	
27	“	1100.........	800 00	
				25,365 59
Mar. 2	“	1101.........	11,745 92	
6	“	1102.........	675 00	
9	“	1103.........	7,724 79	
13	“	1104.........	650 00	
20	“	1105.........	625 00	
27	“	1106.........	625 00	
				22,045 71
April 3	“	1107.........	950 00	
6	“	1108.........	7,507 42	
10	“	1109.........	850 00	
				9,307 42
May 1	By 6 months' interest on $3,650,000 00 Water Stock.		....	109,500 00
1	By Check No.	1110.........	1,622 73	
1	“	1112.........	785 95	
4	“	1113.........	5,332 74	
8	“	1114.........	737 75	
15	“	1115.........	650 00	
22	“	1116.........	735 00	
29	“	1117.........	745 00	
				10,609 17
June 5	“	1118.........	842 00	
7	“	1119.........	5,534 29	
12	“	1120.........	725 00	
19	“	1121.........	725 00	
26	“	1122.........	740 00	
				8,566 29
July 7	“	1123.........	5,411 03	
10	“	1124.........	1,755 95	
17	“	1125.........	893 72	
24	“	1126.........	888 73	
31	“	1127.........	934 76	
				9,884 19
Aug 3	“	1128.........	4,639 75	
7	“	1129.........	958 64	
14	“	1130.........	964 37	
21	“	1131.........	1,141 57	
28	“	1132.........	1,267 43	
				8,971 76
Sept. 4	“	1133.........	1,225 06	
10	“	1134.........	8,653 77	
22	“	1135.........	2,307 16	
29	“	1136.........	1,106 12	
				13,292 11
Oct. 2	“	1137.........	1,295 30	
4	“	1138.........	4,900 72	
9	“	1139.........	1,181 45	
16	“	1140.........	1,434 80	
23	“	1141.........	1,409 08	
29	“	1142.........	1,419 39	
				11,640 74
Nov. 1	By 6 months' interest on $3,650,000.00 Water Stock..		....	109,500 00
1	By Check No.	1144.........	11,533 00	
6	“	1145.........	1,421 02	
13	“	1146.........	1,804 21	
19	“	1147.........	1,815 99	
26	“	1148.........	1,536 15	
				18,110 37
Dec. 4	“	1149.........	2,039 64	
6	“	1150.........	9,004 34	
11	“	1151.........	853 71	
18	“	1152.........	1,232 39	
24	“	1153.........	752 43	
31	“	1154.........	470 85	
				14,353 36
				$395,930 32

62	Amount brought forward....		$199 00	$23,919 00
1	drug store “	“	3 00	
8	specials “	2 50 “	20 00	
2	“ “	2 00 “	4 00	
24	“ “	1 50 “	36 00	
1	blacksmiths “	“	7 50	
5	“ “	5 00 “	25 00	
3	“ “	10 00 “	30 00	
1	lumber yard “	“	10 00	
1	soap factory “	“	10 00	
1	carpenter shop at	....	10 00	
	“ “ “	....	5 00	
1	cooper “ “	....	15 00	
1	“ “ “	....	5 00	
1	public bath “	....	10 00	
2	stone yards “	$10 00 each...	20 00	
4	butchers “	10 00 “	40 00	
1	Laundry “	......	24 00	
1	shoe factory “	......	15 00	
1	tannery “	......	15 00	
1	fruit packer “	......	15 00	
1	oyster packer “	......	50 00	
1	skating rink “	......	50 00	
1	cigar factory “	......	5 00	
2	errick pumps “	$6 00 “	12 00	
4	fountains “	5 00 “	20 00	
1	tank “	......	5 00	
1	ice cream saloon “	......	5 00	
1	pottery “	......	5 00	
1	oakum factory “	......	40 00	
1	masonic temple “	......	75 00	
1	force pump “	......	5 00	
137	Amount forward		$790 50	$23,919 00

137	Amount brought forward....		$790 50	$23,919 00
1	laboratory	"	20 00	
1	school	"	20 00	
2	rectifiers	" $20 00 "	40 00	
2	butchers	" 20 00 "	40 00	
1	cooper shop	" 20 00	20 00	
1	large building & engine at......		170 00	
1	specials	at	21 50	
1	"	"	20 00	
1	"	"	16 39	
3	sinks	at $2 00 each......	6 00	
4	"	" 1 50 "	6 00	
9	urinals	" 2 00 "	18 00	
1	"	" 1 50	1 50	
2	1 H. P. engine	$8 00 each.......	16 00	
6	2 "	" 16 00 "	96 00	
1	3 "	" 24 00	24 00	
3	4 "	" 32 00 "	96 00	
5	5 "	" 40 00 "	200 00	
3	8 "	" 64 00 "	192 00	
4	10 "	" 80 00 "	320 00	
2	20 "	" 160 00 "	320 00	
191			$2,453 89	
4	Increased Rates—$4.00, $7.00, $30.00, $311.80................		352 80	$2,806 69
	Producing a yearly revenue of			$26,725 69
244	supplies for building water only, yielding a revenue for this year of..........................			4,531 82
	Total......................			$31,257 51

STATEMENT H.

Abatements condensed for 1869.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Rents duplicated and torn down.........	...	....	5	$ 54 00	18	$176 73	18	$202 00
Rents reduced	...	....	1	2 50	33	94 50	41	100 00
" changed to tax........	1	6 50	15	87 50	32	186 00	29	166 00
Baths...........	...	....	22	44 00	50	100 00	49	98 00
Water Closets	...	....	7	14 00	13	26 00	19	38 00
Hose............	...	....	14	42 00	41	123 00	44	132 00
Horses..........	...	....	27	40 50	116	174 00	149	223 50
Carriages	...	....	15	22 50	37	55 50	31	46 50
Cows............	...	....	...	....	14	14 00	62	62 00
Specials	...	....	12	193 71	48	910 33	72	1318 72
Vacancy and Stoppage....	7	81 07	64	629 31	259	3336 49	151	1651 29
	8	87 57	182	1130 02	661	5196 55	665	4038 01

Total amount of abatements for the year 1869..$10,452 15

STATEMENT I.

Estimated Revenue from Water Rents for 1870.

5397 houses at	$5 00	$26,985 00	
6874 "	7 50	51,555 00	
8054 "	9 00	72,486 00	
3370 "	12 00	40,440 00	
2629 "	14 00	36,806 00	
			$228,272 00
183 warehouses at	6 00	1,098 00	
312 " "	8 00	2,496 00	
698 " "	10 00	6,980 00	
			10,574 00
4620 baths at	2 00	9,240 00	
2003 water closets at	2 00	4,006 00	
1357 hose at	3 00	4,071 00	
2531 horses at	1 50	3,796 50	
713 carriages	1 50	1,069 50	
382 cows	1 00	382 00	
54 ex. families at	2 00	108 00	
			22,673 00
2223 special supplies and meters			60,350 00
			$321,869 00

STATEMENT K.

Balances remaining on the books of the Department December 31st, 1869.

Work bills	$ 12,010 33
Water rents 1869	92,055 92
Water rents and taxes 1868	22,520 42
" " " " 1867	1,653 01
Meter rents	2,272 53
	$130,512 21

WATER ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Baltimore, January 3rd, 1870.

To the President and Members
Of the Water Board:

Gentlemen :

In compliance with ordinance No. 10, Sec. 8, which requires the Water Engineer to report in full, the condition of the works under his charge, the amount expended during the year, and all such other information as may be required by the Water Board, I report as follows : The past winter having been one of unusual mildness, the damage to mains, laterals or plugs, has been trifling.

The past summer has severely taxed the water capacity of several of our cities in consequence of the remarkable long drought, and many inquiries, with some uneasiness, was made amongst our own people, but we, however, had no occasion to put any check upon the water consumers, and they continued at times to draw very heavy.

From the 1st of August until the middle of September, we were merely able without any waste whatever along our line of works to keep equal to our consumption, which was about 8,064,772 gallons per twenty-four hours.

The Board deeming it advisable, during this low stage of water, to ascertain what was the condition of the Great Gunpowder Falls.

Mr. R. K. Martin, the Civil Engineer, and myself, were directed on the 7th of September to guage said stream, and found it flowing in twenty-four hours, 164,479,896 gallons, a fraction over twenty times more than our present supply.

It is much regretted that the work on our storage reservoir, Druid Lake, was not advanced far enough to receive water before October, from this fact we were not able, with our present storage to hold out against muddy water longer than six days.

The heavy rain of October 3rd, which followed immediately after the farmers had been plowing extensively, washed large quantities of this land into the lake and put the water in such a muddy condition, that it was not fit for use for twenty-six days; this occurred unfortunately when our reservoir had became low, endeavoring to shun the muddy water produced by the rain of September 25th, therefore, with our present facilities, unless the water clears within six days we are obliged to admit it to flow into the city muddy.

The storage capacity of Hampden and Mt. Royal Reservoir, have been taxed to there utmost limits on several occasions during the year.

In February we were obliged in consequence of muddy water to

Shut off twice, making	336 hours.
In April " "	190 "
In June once, "	72 "
In Sep'r " "	120 "
In Oct. " "	72 "
In Nov'r " "	84 "
In Dec'r " "	79 "
	953 hours.

And our average consumption of water per twenty-four hours was 8,064,772 gallons.

The water at Lake Roland continued muddy unusually long in October; whereas in February, April, June and September, our citizens could see no evidence of the water having been affected at the Lake.

The water pressure in the city mains has been failing very much in some localities, this diminution is attributable to the increased demand, without the corresponding increase of mains.

The supply of water has been quite abundant, and the leading mains has been generously supplied, but without the use of storage reservoir, Druid Lake, and shut off at Lake Roland, our consumption of water very soon reduces the storage of Hampden and Mt. Royal, every foot of which reduction seriously affects our head, but the complaints have not been confined to such occasions, but traced solely to the increased demand and the capacity of the pipes.

By the direction of the Board, I have improved the supply in some locations, but it will require a heavy outlay to remedy others, by the substitution of large pipes in some of the streets where mains are now laid, this cause of complaint might be measurable abated, but no such remedy can effectually relieve our elevated sections of the city.

By the direction of the Board, I commenced in March last to connect Water Meters to such establishments as where using the city water in large quantities, we have twenty-nine in operation, our experience thus far, justifies us in saying that they are working satisfactorily. Many persons having paid their water rent early in the year a more general application has been deferred until the year 1870.

The regrading of several of our street and alleys, thereby making it necessary to lower our pipes, plugs and laterals, has been quite an item the past year.

The high water of the 26th September, which disturbed the condition of our water at Lake Roland, and left our Lake banks covered with debris, had barely been put in order when the still higher water of the 3rd of October reached us, on the latter occasion, it required the capacity of waste gates at Lake Roland to save the earth abutments.

The debris left on banks was very great, and the filling of the Lake is enormus.

A twelve inch pipe passing through the bed of the falls, connecting at Granby street, also a fire plug was carried away.

At Rock Run we lost a four inch pipe, this pipe has heretofore given some trouble. I had a trench blasted through rock given it a more secure bed.

A three inch pipe which crosses Gwynn's Falls, was uncovered and moved from its bed, a supply for the House of Refuge.

A ten inch pipe which crosses the Falls at Boundary avenue, was moved from its bed and I was obliged to b ast for a secure foundation.

CONDITION OF THE WORKS.

The flow of deposits is reducing the storage capacity of Lake Roland very much.

At the entrance of Jones' Falls, Roland Run and Towsontown Branch into the Lake, great bars have been formed and every freshet adds to their dimensions. The cove inside of culvert at Towsontown Branch, which originally was part of the storage capacity of the Lake, exists only for the passage of the branch supply.

The house of keeper and gate-house have been painted during the year, and the dam lands and fencing are in good condition.

I refer you to inventory for the property at Lake Roland. We have received for hay from the Lake land $397 32.

AQUEDUCT.

The interior of the aqueduct was carefully examined by Mr. Martin, and, with the exception of a few hours work pointing the brick lining, which was done, it was found in good condition. I thoroughly examined the exterior and had some slight repairs done at culverts. There are spots along the conduit which requires some cultivation to give life to the sod and strength to the embankment. We received for hay off the embankment twenty dollars.

HAMPDEN RESERVOIR.

This reservoir, which serves our high elevations until Druid Lake is finished, and is 217 ft. 8 in. above tide, is in good condition. The back fencing was removed, a heavy wash in fields of long standing filled up, and white washing of all the fencing. The keeper's house should be painted and some slight repairs made the coming season. The gate-house and connections are in good order. We collected for hay at this reservoir twenty-eight dollars.

You will find in the inventory the property at this reservoir.

MT. ROYAL RESERVOIR.

This reservoir, which serves our lower elevations, and is 150 feet above tide, is in good order. One of our feed valve screws gave out, which had to be replaced wich a new one.

A slight leak, which affected the arch of the stop house only when it rained, was reached and puddled, the stops were painted and fencing whitewashed. Seventy dollars were collected at this reservoir for hay.

Expenditures by the Water Engineers Department for 1869.

Distributing main	$29,120 64
Ordinary repairs	1,465 10
Extra ordinary repairs caused by regrading Streets &c	1,605 10
Plumbing department	12, 316 78
Lake Roland	1,930 60
Hampden reservoir	595 34
Mount Royal "	1,317 30
Fire plugs	6,525 79
Pumps	2,138 09
Salaries and expenses	4,119 00
Meters	4,014 85
	$ 65,148 59
Conduit	33 68

Service pipe laid during 1869 19,243 feet.

Bills delivered to Registrar for work and materials.

Plumbing department	$23,126 60
Distributing main	1,339 54

LEAKS AND REPAIRS.

The number of main leaks which have claimed the attention of this Department during the year is	236
Number of main stops repaired	131

Number of Hydrants and service pipe turned off for leaks	386
Number of ferrules drawn for leakage	85
" " fire plugs repaired	75

ORDER FROM THE REGISTRAR.

Supplies stopped for water rent	757
Returned the water	496
Ferrules drawn	124
" returned	136

PUMPS.

I have had repaired 235 pumps. Prompt attention is given to all pumps in wells of good water when reported by any citizen that repairs are required, and the pump is known as belonging to the city.

I have had fourteen new stocks substituted for old ones no longer fit for service.

I have had removed by resolution of the Mayor and City Council twenty-eight old stocks that were in wells of bad water, and have not been in service for many years.

The public fountains costs for repairs are usually taken out of appropriation for pumps, and it will require for both $3,000.

PUBLIC FOUNTAINS IN THE CITY.

I have had erected by order of the Mayor and City Council two public fountains, one at Fort Avenue and Burrows Street and one at Aisquith Street and Harford Avenue.

The care of fountains is attended with considarable expense in consequence of mischievous persons stopping the passage of the water and carrying off the ladles. There are twenty-two in the city, located as follows:

Fell's Point Market House.
Baltimore and Harrison streets.
Light and Conway streets.
Hollin's Street Market.
Lexington and Jasper streets.
Richmond and Garden streets.
Pratt and Gay streets.
Belair Market, Gay street.
Pratt street and Centre Market.
Pratt and Light streets.
Light and Lee streets.
Hanover Market.
Cross Street Market.
Baltimore and North streets.
Calvert street, at Court-House.
Locust Point.
Light street and Fort Avenue.
Camden and Eutaw streets.
Pratt and South streets.
Fort Avenue and Burrow street.
Aisquith street and Harford Avenue.
Madison Square.

FIRE PLUGS.

I have had erected during the year sixty of my new construction of plugs, they combine qualifications not met with elsewhere. They are not affected with frost lifting. Should repairs be required it can be done with small cost. They are remarkable firm in service, have given universal satisfaction, and their cost has enabled me to put up this unusual large number—the Fire Department had in use during the year 279. Those marked thus * twenty-eight in number, are new locations.

The balance, thirty-two in number, are put up on the sites of old wooden plugs, not adapted to the steam engine.

There are many wooden plugs yet in the ground that should be removed, and an appropriation of $5,000 will be required for the year 1870.

FIRE PLUGS ERECTED IN 1869.

Walsh and Hoffman streets
Schroeder and Boyd "
Commerce and Pratt "

Columbia and Emory streets.
Gough and Grandy "
Pratt and Gist " *
Chester and Gough " *
Gough and Washington " *
New and Jasper "
Lexington and Jasper "
Pine and Vine "
Baltimore and Monroe " *
Potomac and Hudson " *
Curley and O'Donnell " *
East and O'Donnell " *
Lombard and Wolfe " *
Chester and Lombard " *
Washington & Hampstead *
Charles and Fayette sts. *
Madison, at B. C. P. R. W Station. *
Valley and John streets. *
Etting and McMechen " *
Wilson near Madison " *
Monument and Garden "
Hanover and Montgomery
Watkins and Townsend sts. *
Republican and Lanvale " *
Light and Barney " *
Harford av. & Madison " *
Townsend and Gilmore " *

Broadway and Chew sts. *
Conway and Paca "
Bank Lane, betw. St. Paul and Calvert.
Portland and Emory sts.
Centre and Lerew's aly.
Light and Heath " *
Schroeder & Lexington "
Fort and Burrows " *
Alice Ann & Broadway " *
Chatsworth and Sarah Ann streets.
Castle, betw. Fayette & Orleans streets. *
Davis and Pleasant streets
Decker and Hoffman " *
Franklin and Paca "
Franklin and Republican " *
Fremont and Bergundy "
Front and Foundry "
Grundy and Biddle "
German and Sharp " *
German and Pine "
Gilmore and Cook " *
Howard and Clay "
Hoffman and Morris aly.
Lexington and Park "
Mill and Bowley "
Orleans and Bond "
Ogsden and Pearce "
Richmond and Lerews aly.
Saratoga and Park streets.

Sarah Ann between Fremont and Chatsworth street.

NEW SUPPLIES FOR 1869.

1	extra family		$2 00
749	dwellings	$5 00	3,745 00
1010	"	7 50	7,575 00
661	"	9 00	5,949 00
256	"	12 00	3,072 00
58	"	14 00	812 00
3	warehouses	6 00	18 00
10	"	8 00	80 00
28	"	10 00	280 00
437	baths	2 00	874 00
350	water closets	2 00	700 00
127	hose	3 00	381 00
230	horses	1 50	345 00
38	carriages	1 50	57 00
29	cows	1 00	29 00
8	bakeries	3 00	24 00
2	"	5 00	10 00
39	bars	3 00	117 00
4	"	5 00	20 00
8	barbers	3 00	24 00
1	"		5 00
1	drug store		3 00
8	basins	2 50	20 00
1	"		2 00
24	"	1 50	36 00
1	spigot		2 00
1	blacksmith		7 50
5	"	5 00	25 00
1	lumber yard		10 00
1	soap factory		10 00
1	carpenter shop		10 00
1	" "		5 00
	Amount forward		$24,249 50

	Amount brought forward		$24,249 50
1	public bath		10 00
2	stone yards	$10 00	20 00
4	butchers	10 00	40 00
3	blacksmith	10 00	30 00
1	laundry		24 00
2	1 H. P. Engine	8 00	16 00
6	2 “ “	16 00	96 00
1	3 “ “	24 00	24 00
3	4 “ “	32 00	96 00
5	5 “ “	40 00	200 00
3	8 “ “	64 00	192 00
4	10 “ “	80 00	320 00
2	20 “ “	160 00	320 00
1	shoe factory		15 00
1	tannery		15 00
1	cooper shop		15 00
1	“ “		5 00
1	fruit packer.		15 00
1	oyster “		50 00
1	skating rink		50 00
1	cigar factory		5 00
3	sinks	2 00	6 00
4	“	1 50	6 00
9	urinals	2 00	18 00
1	“		1 50
2	pumps	6 00	12 00
4	fountains	5 00	20 00
1	tank		5 00
1	ice cream engine		5 00
1	pottery		5 00
1	special		16 39
	Amount forward		$25,902 39

	Amount brought forward		$25,902 39
1	special		170 00
1	“		21 50
1	“		40 00
1	“		75 00
1	“		5 00
8	“	20 00	160 00
1	increased		4 00
1	“		7 00
1	“		30 00
1	“		311 80
244	for building water		4,531 82
			$31,258 51

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Size and Number of Feet of Pipe, Stop Cocks and Branches, laid in the City to January 1st, 1870.

	1½-inch.	2-inch.	3-inch.	4-inch.	4½-inch.	6-inch.	8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	16-inch.	18-inch.	20-inch.	30-inch.	Total of Pipe.	Total of Stops.	Branches.
No. of feet of pipe laid previous to purchase by Water Co....................	......	13,203	95,411	31,876	72,462	60,704	10,040	14,330	12,209	26,168	4,627	8,588	14,203	363,820	......	......
Laid by Water Com'rs from July, 1855 to Dec. 1857..	......	1,909	14,720	28,362	....	5,005	613	448	......	......	......	9,716	......	60,773	......	......
By Water Board in 1858...	......	2,948	24,438	23,742	....	8,692	144	......	......	......	......	......	......	59,964	......	......
" " " " 1859...	......	638	22,972	40,367	....	14,503	....	6,300	108	......	......	......	......	84,888	......	......
" " " " 1860...	......	....	20,488	35,106	....	22,134	....	7,910	......	......	......	14,889	1,428	101,955	......	......
" " " " 1861...	......	276	8,317	15,432	....	8,722	....	5,017	......	......	......	1,080	8,292	47,136	......	......
" " " " 1862...	......	1,140	11,065	6,562	....	560	....	......	......	490	......	6,599	51	26,467	......	......
" " " " 1863...	......	2,729	12,223	5,696	....	3,744	....	4,560	......	720	1,170	1,314	......	32,156	......	......
" " " " 1864...	1,748	314	20,899	8,362	....	6,981	....	13,476	405	1,962	783	1,395	......	56,361	......	......
" " " " 1865...	7,929	796	16,930	11,729	....	3,204	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	40,588	......	......
" " " " 1866...	2,903	4,413	15,813	10,864	....	13,048	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	47,041	......	......
" " " " 1867...	1,145	14,252	17,349	8,808	....	6,491	....	9,372	......	......	......	......	......	57,417	......	......
" " " " 1868...	1,642	4,475½	20,466½	14,759½	....	2,012½	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	43,356	......	......
" " " " 1869...	192	4,765	16,595	9,457½	....	4,037½	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	35,047	......	......
	15,595	51,858½	317,686½	251,123	72,461	159,838	10,797	61,413	12,722	29,340	6,580	43,581	23,974	1,056,969	......	......

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

	1½-inch.	2-inch.	3-inch.	4-inch.	4½-inch.	6-inch.	8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	16-inch.	18-inch.	20-inch.	30-inch.	Total of Pipe.	Total of Stops.	Branches.
Stop Cocks by Water Co....	......	12	61	94	....	55	9	8	8	9	4	8	2	....	270	......
“ “ “ “ Com'rs	......	9	8	8	....	2	....	......	......	......	......	2	......	....	29	......
By Water Board in 1858...	......	17	23	14	....	3	1	......	1	16	......	1	......	....	61	......
“ “ “ “ 1859...	......	15	30	54	....	16	....	7	......	......	......	......	......	....	122	......
“ “ “ “ 1860...	......	....	18	55	....	36	....	9	......	......	......	4	1	....	123	......
“ “ “ “ 1861...	......	7	7	24	....	8	....	3	......	......	......	......	5	....	54	......
“ “ “ “ 1862...	......	21	19	31	....	19	....	1	......	1	......	4	......	....	111	......
“ “ “ “ 1863...	......	8	20	28	....	2	....	2	......	......	......	1	......	....	61	......
“ “ “ “ 1864...	......	12	18	15	....	4	....	5	......	......	......	1	......	....	55	......
“ “ “ “ 1865...	......	24	13	6	....	2	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	45	......
“ “ “ “ 1866...	......	22	24	20	....	4	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	70	......
“ “ “ “ 1867...	......	46	22	5	....	5	....	3	......	......	......	......	......	....	81	......
“ “ “ “ 1868...	......	7	24	19	....	2	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	52	......
“ “ “ “ 1869...	......	....	7	18	....	3	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	28	......
	......	200	294	391	....	161	10	38	9	26	4	21	8	....	1162	......

TABULAR STATEMENT—Concluded.

	1¼-inch.	2-inch.	3-inch.	4-inch.	4½-inch.	6-inch.	8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	16-inch.	18-inch.	20-inch.	30-inch.	Total of Pipe.	Total of Stops.	Branches.
Branches by Water Board, 1858	......	3	78	98	....	33	2	......	......	1	......	......	......	....	......	215
By Water Board, 1859	......	....	53	134	....	75	....	32	2	......	......	......	......	....	......	296
" " " 1860	......	....	68	108	....	149	....	29	......	......	......	52	2	....	......	408
" " " 1861	......	....	26	50	....	33	....	19	......	......	......	6	34	....	......	168
" " " 1862	......	5	25	30	....	4	....	1	......	......	......	16	......	....	......	81
" " " 1863	......	3	29	19	....	9	....	7	......	2	1	5	......	....	......	75
" " " 1864	3	3	40	21	....	9	1	47	......	5	4	4	......	....	......	137
" " " 1865	20	....	47	20	....	15	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	102
" " " 1866	3	....	30	24	....	16	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	73
" " " 1867	1	29	46	26	....	7	....	21	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	130
" " " 1868	1	6	38	43	....	12	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	100
" " " 1869	......	5	54	32	....	6	....	2	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	99
	28	54	534	605	....	368	3	158	2	8	5	83	36	....	......	1884

	Miles.	*Feet.*
Whole length of pipe line in the City to January 1st, 1869	186	3,468
Pipe line laid in the City from January 1st, 1869 to January 1st, 1870	6	3,367
Whole length of pipe line in the City to January 1st, 1870	193	1,555

Net cost of pipe laid to date..........$1,291,392 31.

Location, Size, Number of Feet, and Cost of Distributing Main laid in 1869.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what streets.	Size of pipe in inches.	No. of feet in length.	Cost.
Calvert	Eager and Reed	3	375	$ 262 65
Cook	Stricker and Gilmore,	6	1,262½	1,370 23
Stricker	Prestman and Cook,			
Union	Pennsylvania avenue and Ross	3	212½	130 97
Eighteen foot alley	West and Clement	2	308	133 87
Durst alley	" "	3	300	197 97
Sarah Ann	Schroeder and Oregon	3	262½	190 11
Regester	Biddle and Chase	3	187½	105 95
Pickle alley	Lombard and Wine alley	3	25	16 28
Durham	Orleans and Fayette	3	387½	204 01
Eastern avenue	Ann and Broadway	2	49	29 30
Dewberry alley	Lombard and Pratt	2	21	12 39
Wilson	Division and Pennsylvania avenue	3	312½	181 97
Ten foot alley	Dallas and Bond	3	75	47 80
Harmony lane	Poppleton and Schroeder	3	125	68 55
Mulberry	Lerew's alley and Howard	2	147	95 03
Arch	Vine and Lexington	2	98	54 07
Forrest	Gay and McElderry	2	84	43 96

Ten foot alley	Bond and Broadway	3	525	305 82
Fifteen foot alley	Oregon and Republican	3	25	16 56
Ten foot alley	Biddle and John	3	50	27 67
Ten foot alley	Orleans and Jefferson	3	87½	48 62
Ten foot alley	Durham and Ann	2	17	41 29
Ten foot alley	Townsend and Mosher	4	50	42 89
Dallas	Pratt and Gough	3	112½	69 53
Ten foot alley	Lanvale and Dolphin	3	125	67 36
Durham	Eastern avenue and Bank	3	125	98 86
Preston	Jordon alley and Eutaw	2	56	37 49
Lee	Charles and Light	2	91	54 21
Ten foot alley	Hamburg and Fremont	3	300	166 30
Baltimore	Pearl and Green	3	75	47 25
Camden alley	Dover and Camden	2	56	38 09
Holland	Eden and Spring	3	162½	96 52
Ten foot alley	Madison alley and Somerset	2	70	46 82
Jefferson	Wolfe and Ann	6	75	90 18
Ten foot alley	Bond and Broadway	3	37½	20 16
Ten foot alley	Point lane and Eager	3	87½	49 84
Stockholm	Ohio avenue and Eutaw	4	117	121 87
Duncan alley	Bank and Gough	3	187½	103 65
Frederick avenue	Pulaski and Calverton road	2	35	21 16
Ten foot alley	Washington and Chester	2	21	12 33
Fremont	Smith and Mosher	4	126	103 29
Chatsworth	Mosher and Townsend	4	144	123 69
Bradford	Jefferson and McElderry	3	250	136 97

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main laid in 1869.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what streets.	Size of pipe in inches.	No. of feet in length.	Cost.
X alley	Lee and Hughes	3	62½	$ 39 96
Camden lane	Dover and Camden	2	21	12 96
Ten foot alley	Fremont and Schroeder	3	437½	237 57
Ten foot alley	Aisquith and Friendship	2	21	12 96
Walsh	Smith and Mosher	3	62½	39 96
Monument	Bradford and Gist	4	162	118 58
Stockton alley	Franklin and Thompson	4	144	116 68
Parrish alley	Saratoga and Lexington	3	112½	69 96
Hollins	Mount and Fulton	2	133	71 94
Chester	Pratt and Gough	3	87½	50 93
Rice alley	Lanvale and Adams	3	100	66 33
Bolton	Dolphin and Hoffman	3	150	90 40
Durham	Fayette and Hampstead	3	225	116 70
John	McMechin and Northern avenue	3	782½	433 37
Booth	Stricker and Gilmore	4	126	131 08
Arch	Vine and Lexington	2	77	41 50
Ten foot alley	Gay and Eager	3	350	195 97
Ten foot alley	Gilmore and Mount	3	212½	127 23

Vincent	Fayette and Lexington	3	75	48 78
Ten foot alley	Castle and Washington	3	62½	34 96
Duncan	Gough and Pratt	3	112½	84 64
Amity	Boyd and Lombard	3	87½	51 62
Ten foot alley	Eager and Chase	3	25	16 27
Chew	Bond and Broadway	4	756	548 43
Ten foot alley	Biddle and John	3	100	50 17
Eutaw	Cross and West	3	87½	51 62
Ryan	Poppleton and Scott	2	140	74 37
Ramsey	Poppleton and the Railroad	3	217½	138 14
Shields' alley	Hoffman and Lanvale	3	125	70 36
Curley	O'Donnell and Dillon	4	175	163 92
Ten foot alley	Fulton and Mount	3	112½	63 87
Burgundy alley	St. Peter and Hamburg	3	62½	37 65
Hollins	East of Garrison lane	3	37½	23 49
Durst alley	West and Clement	3	112½	68 47
Gates alley	Cross and West	3	125	80 00
Lombard	Durham and Ann	6	37½	48 35
Ten foot alley	Broadway and Bond	3	275	148 21
Stoddard alley	Lanvale and Townsend	3	100	50 42
Warner	Paca and Conway	3	62½	41 07
Columbia	Poppleton and Stockholm	4	400	332 31
George	Fremont and Brune	4	25	21 93
Ann	Hampstead and Fayette	4	100	74 64
Preston	Foster alley and Grundy	2 4	91 87½	115 75

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main laid in 1869.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what streets.	Size of pipe in inches.	No. of feet in length.	Cost.
China alley	Hamburg and Fremont	3	100	54 75
Frederick road	Calverton road and Pulaski	2	28	18 08
Paca	Hamburg and St. Peter	3	237½	140 50
Harrison	O'Donnell and Dillon	3	300	178 43
Amity	Booth and Hollins	3	100	65 05
Eager	Canal and Eden	3	100	60 95
Stockton alley	Lanvale and Adams	4	112½	86 20
Ten foot alley	Orleans and Fayette	2	282	134 08
Greenwillow	Walsh and Pennsylvania avenue	3	137½	77 13
Chester	Gough and Pratt	4	50	41 96
Eager	Eden and Canal	3	25	16 02
Price's court	Madison and Monument	2	150	96 09
Four foot alley	Baltimore and Hampstead	2	24	13 56
Four foot alley	Fremont and Sterritt	2	42	22 23
Fifteen foot alley	Washington and Chapell	3	225	113 35
Jefferson	Bond and Bethel	6	125	141 72
Luzerne	Lancaster and Alice Anna	4	175	169 27
Paca	Hamburg and Cross	3	212½	121 75

Chase	Broadway and Regester	3	287½	147	64
Pratt	Calhoun and Stricker	4	112½	122	91
Ten foot alley	Marion and Lexington	2	24	15	25
Aisquith	John and Point lane	3	150	87	63
Castle	Orleans and Fayette	4	100	77	81
Lombard	Fulton and Monroe	4	137½	203	86
		3	125		
Patuxent	O'Donnell and Dillon	4	175	172	19
10 foot alley	Lombard and Pratt	4	125	164	10
		3	112½		
Creek alley	West and Clement	3	150	89	12
Parrish alley	McHenry and Ramsey	4	225	163	76
Dallas	Madison and Chew	3	212½	121	43
Bethel	Jefferson and McElderry	3	50	31	41
Castle	Olreans and Fayette	4	462½	371	73
		2	42		
10 foot alley	Wolfe and Durham	3	75	42	58
10 foot alley	Fremont and Oregon	3	212½	107	56
Pratt	Choptank and Gist	4	33	27	75
Oregon	Mulberry and Saratoga	4	100	100	48
10 foot alley	Chester and Choptank	3	25	14	94
Division	Wilson and Laurens	3	87½	50	17
Burrow	Fort avenue and the river	3	312½	303	38
		4	137½		
Regester	Orleans and Jefferson	2	42	23	49
10 foot alley	Eager and Chase	3	37½	20	24

Location, Size, Number of feet, and Cost of distributing Main laid in 1869.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what streets.	Size of pipe in inches.	No. of feet in length.	Cost.
Durham	Baltimore and Hampstead	3	50	30 81
Frederick avenue	Fulton and Pulaski	4	175	178 47
Canton avenue	Gist and Choptank	4	37½	33 23
Chester	Lombard and Pratt	4	37½	31 28
Durham	Orleans and Jefferson	3	237½	123 46
Pine	Mulberry and Pierce	2	144	87 71
Burrows	Fort avenue and the river	3	237½	127 96
Mosher	Garden and Bolton	4	62½	49 90
20 foot alley	Wilson and Laurens	4	150	119 90
10 foot alley	Gough and Pratt	3	50	27 80
Lancester	Broadway and Bond	3	100	60 01
10 foot alley	Gist and Choptank	3	437½	234 27
Chesapeake	Hudson and Alice Anna	4	200	189 12
Ramsey	Gilmore and Stricker	4	175	146 10
Dolphin	Grundy and Bolton	3	112½	63 61
Bethel	Gough and Bank	2	186	92 69
Ann	Orleans and Jefferson	4	150	147 09
Frederick avenue		2	6	3 70

Cambridge	Essex and Windsor	3 2	105 90	11062
Fleet alley	Canton and Eastern avenue	2	24	11 11
John	Valley and Aisquith	4	1025	833 36
Dawson alley	McHenry and Columbia	3	137½	110 63
Light	Barney and Wills	4	600	474 36
Curley	Hudson and Dillon	3	312½	199 53
Alice Anna	Burke and Luzerne	4	325	284 35
Durst alley	Clement and West	3	212½	108 81
10 foot alley	Castle and Chester	2	108	55 27
10 foot alley	Ann and Durham	2	156	74 59
Regester	Orleans and Jefferson	2	156	84 39
10 foot alley	Randall and Fort	4 2	137½ 204	208 98
Aisquith	Federal and Oliver	3	275	147 67
10 foot alley	Laurens and Wilson	4	75	54 51
10 foot alley	Chase and Eager	2	48	24 37
Madison avenue	Laurens and the boundary	6	1775	1,949 08
Central avenue	May and Mulliken	3	100	57 17
Angle alley	Gay and Eager	1½	66	28 42
10 foot alley	Monroe and Addison alley	2 4	276 250	358 38
Weber	William and Light	2	168	97 65
Green's Court	Hamburg and Cross	3	150	89 38
Bethel	Lombard and Baltimore	1½	78	31 72
West Falls avenue	Eastern avenue and Pratt	6	762½	888 21
Choptank	Gough and Pratt	4	62½	49 21

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main laid in 1869.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what streets.	Size of pipe in inches.	No. of feet in length.	Cost.
Barney	Light and Charles	3	112½	$ 56 94
Ten foot alley	Pratt and Gough	3	125	61 52
Ryan	Poppleton and Scott	2	72	32 92
Allison alley	Pratt and the dock	4	800	623 23
Monument	Graves and Forrest	3	112½	64 69
Block	Drawbridge and West Falls avenue	4	275	224 42
Third and Gough	Bank and Hyland avenue	3	940	474 80
Monroe	Lombard and Pratt	2	108	62 00
Frederick avenue	Pulaski and Monroe	2	42	22 02
Boyle	Amity and Poppleton	2	54	29 87
St. Paul	Eager and Chase	3	275	184 07
Washington	Bank and Gough	4	250	206 90
Luzerne	Lancaster and Canton avenue	3	50	29 96
Ten foot alley	Oregon and Republican	3	50	31 71
Ten foot alley	Biddle and John	3	12½	7 04
Ten foot alley	Biddle and Broadway	3	37½	21 49
Ten foot alley	Orleans and Fayette	2	234	117 09
Ten foot alley	Chester and Castle alley	3	187½	95 62

Wolfe	Monument and Madison	3	175	$154 82
		2	96	
Anglealley	Gay and Eager	1½	48	21 14
Chew and Broadway		4	187½	161 78
Patuxent	O'Donnell and Dillon	4	125	99 57
Dawson alley	McHenry and Ramsey	2	192	102 00
Monroe	Lombard and Pratt	2	108	59 50

Stock of Material on hand and Value of the same, December 31st, 1869.

DISTRIBUTING MAIN.

2	2-inch quarter circles, at 60 cts	$ 1 20
4	4-inch " at $3 20.........	12 80
3	6-inch " at $6 00.........	18 00
1	8-inch " at $10 00.........	10 00
1	16-inch " at $30 00	30 00
21	3-inch couplings, at $2 00.............	42 00
7	4-inch " at $2 20..............	15 40
4	6-inch " at $4 25..............	17 00
4	10-inch " at $7 60..............	30 40
2	12-inch " at $9 25..............	18 50
12	8-inch " at $3 00..............	36 00
3	16-inch " at $14 00............	72 00
3	18-inch " at $20 00............	60 00
3	20-inch " at $30 00............	90 00
1	30-inch " at $75 00	75 00
6	20-inch clamps, at $50 00...............	300 00
1	30-inch " at $64 00...............	64 00
32	2-inch branches, at $1 20...............	38 40
10	3-inch " at $3 60...............	36 00
5	4-inch " single, at $5 40.......	27 00
6	4-inch " double, at $6 40......	38 40
3	6-3-inch " single, at $7 20......	21 60
3	6-4-inch " " at $7 80.......	23 40
5	6-4-inch " double at $8 80.......	44 00
6	8-inch " at $16 00..............	96 00
1	12-inch " at 20 00...............	20 00
1	16-inch " at $30 00	30 00
	Amount forward........................	$1,267 10

	Amount brought forward............	$1,267	10
10	lbs. jute packing, at 15 cts...............	1	50
116	cedar plugs, at 4 cts.........................	4	64
1,142	lbs. old scrap iron, at $28 per ton.......	14	27
3	large street rims, at $5 00...............	15	00
3	small " " at $2 76...............	8	28
1,626	feet of 2-inch pipe, at 33 cts............	536	58
20	feet of 9-inch pipe, at $1 50...............	30	00
82	feet of 10-inch pipe, at $1 63............	133	66
81	feet of 12-inch pipe, at $2 25............	182	25
18	feet of 18-inch pipe, at $5 00............	90	00
25	feet of 30-inch pipe, at $11 00............	275	00
8	2-inch stop cocks, at $9 00................	18	00
1	4-inch stop cock, at $19 00...............	19	00
3	6-inch stop cocks, (old) at $35 00......	105	00
1	8-inch stop cock, at $40 00...............	40	00
2	20-inch stop cocks, at $150 00............	300	00
2	brass screws for stop, at $5 50...........	11	00
2	brass screws for stop, at $10 00.........	20	00
1	20-inch D. bell, at........................	50	00
		$3,121	28

Stock of Material on Hand and Value of the Same, December 31st, 1869.

FIRE PLUGS.

3	cases........................ ....at	$12 50	$ 37 50
3	large size old style fire plugs.......at	50 00	150 00
3	4-inch cocks for fire plugs...........at	19 00	57 00
30	gum valves for fire plugs.............at	67	20 10
10	lbs. gum packing for fire plugs...at	1 25	12 50
7	single nozzle fire plugs 735 lbs.		
2	old style fire plugs..... 470 "		
	1,205 lbs. at $28 per ton		15 06
			$292 16

Stock of Material on Hand and Value of the Same, December 31st, 1869.

WATER METERS.

10 3-inch Worthington meters at $155 50......	$1,555 00
8 2-inch " " " 79 00......	632 00
4 1½-inch " " " 63 50......	254 00
21 1-inch " " " 48 00......	1,008 00
33 ⅝-inch " " " 25 00......	835 00
1 inlet connection....................................	4 50
1 strainer..	8 50
6 3-inch flanges for connections, 172 lbs. at 4 cts.	6 88
	$4,303 88

4 emery meters condemned.

Stock of Material on Hand and Value of the Same, December 31st, 1869.

PLUMBING DEPARTMENT.

305 lbs. lead pipe, at 9 cents	$ 27 45
143 ½-inch stop cocks, at 44 cents	62 92
120 ⅝-inch stop cocks, at 56 cents	67 20
43 ¾-inch stop cocks, at 60 cents	25 80
6 1-inch stop cocks, at 82 cents	4 92
4 1-inch corporation cocks, at $3 25	13 00
3 1½-inch stop cocks, at $8 00	24 00
5 ½-inch ferrules, at 25 cents	1 25
13 ⅝-inch ferrules, at 32 cents	4 16
6 ¾-inch ferrules, at 36 cents	2 16
12 1-inch ferrules, at 40 cents	4 80
17 2¼-inch clamp screws, at 14 cents	2 38
4 3¾-inch clamp screws, at 20 cents	80
186 1-inch iron bells, at 16 cents	29 76
25 ⅝-inch iron bells, at 16 cents	4 00
1,344 feet of 1½ inch pipe, at 23 cents	309 12
36 lbs. block tin, at 40 cents	14 40
85 lbs. nails, at 5 cents	4 25
2 pump cylinders, at $7 00	14 00
50 1½-inch single branches, at $1 20	60 00
19 1½-inch quarter circles, at 50 cents	9 50
25 ladles for pumps, at $1 00	25 00
15 2-inch clamps, at 50 cents	7 50
17 3-inch clamps, at 75 cents	12 75
151 lbs. old lead, at 6 cents	9 06
928 feet lumber, at 3 cents	27 84
42 ferrule plugs, at 4 cents	1 68
	$769 70

Tools and Fixtures on Hand, December 31st, 1869.

PLUMBING DEPARTMENT.

1 drilling machine.
3 drilling crabs.
3 chains.
72 drill bits.
14 reamers.
4 hammers.
1 hand saw.
33 picks.
19 shovels, long handles.
2 screw wrenches.
2 oil cans.
6 ladles.
1 breast drilling machine.
1 ferrule rod.
2 work benches.
2 chisels.
8 hydrant keys.
3 metal pots.
1 shovel for undermining.
1 stove and pipe.
10 caulking tools.
2 cutters.
2 vises.
2 axes.
2 main keys.
1 force and lift pump.

DISTRIBUTING MAIN.

6 shovels, long handles.
6 picks.
3 furnaces.
6 ladles.
13 main keys.
1 iron truck.
1 lifting screw.
1 grindstone.
2 sledges.
1 platform scale and weights.
1 horse and pipe wagon.
6 hand cutters.
4 hand hammers.
16 caulking tools.
7 chisels.
1 monkey wrench.
1 hand lamp.
1 tool wagon.
1 20-inch proving press.
1 30-inch proving press.
Wheels and axles for tool wagon.

REPAIRS.

1 blacksmith's forge.
1 lot blacksmith's tools.

List of Property at Lake Roland in charge of John Boon, December 31st, 1869.

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1 horse.
1 wagon and harness.
1 cart and harness.
2 crow bars.
1 scow.
2 boats.
2 grubbing hoes.
6 picks.
10 shovels.
1 sledge.
2 hammers.
10 drills.
1 saw.
1 hatchet.
4 caulking tools.
2 planes.
2 augers.
1 monkey wrench.
1 cross cut saw.
2 stoves.
12 wheelbarrows.
8 forks.
2 rakes.
2 ladles.
2 tool boxes.
1 grass hook.
1 cutting box.
1 grindstone.
1 plow.
1 harrow.
1 scythe.
1 stone hammer.
1 mall.
2 wedges.
1 back band.
2 traces.
1 brier hook.
2 blocks and falls for boat and gate houses.
1 double rachet wrench.
2 single rachet wrenches.
1 oil can.
2 copper washers.
2 centre punches.
3 bolts.
6 stop planks.
1 lot bridge irons.

AT HARPER'S WASTE WEIR.

1 single wrench.
1 ladder.
1 block and fall.
8 stop planks.

List of Property at Hampden Reservoir in charge of John Wilson, December 31*st*, 1869.

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1 5-gallon can.
1 3-gallon can.
2 shovels, short handles.
2 long ladders.
1 step ladder.
1 hoe.
1 broom.
1 old scythe.
1 iron rake.
1 reap hook.
1 lamp.
3 paint brushes.
2 paint buckets.
30 lbs. white lead.

AT THE GATE HOUSE.

1 tool chest.
1 monkey wrench.
2 levers for screen.
2 levers for gates.
2 small pinch bars.
1 boat and oars.
1 piece of copper screen.
2 blocks for fall.
2 ropes for stop blocks.
½ lb. copper nails.
3 lb. iron spikes.

List of Property at Mount Royal Reservoir, in charge of Jesse Duvall, December 31*st*, 1869.

1 boat, anchor and oars.
1 guage.
1 monkey wrench.
1 1-inch auger.
2 oil cans.
1 grubbing hoe.
1 broad hoe.
1 iron tooth rake.
2 hay rakes.
2 hay forks.
1 four prong fork.
2 scythes.
1 pick.
1 shovel.
1 wheelbarrow.
2 large baskets.
1 paint brush.
2 white wash brushes.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CURRAN,
Water Engineer.

Elevations above tide in certain localities East of Jones' Falls.

	Feet.	Inches.
Hampden Reservoir, high service	217	8
Prentis School, Falls road	262	
Victor Sirata's, Falls road	223	8
H. Mankins', Falls road	223	3
Johns Hopkins, Harford road	202	6
Z. Barnum's, Harford road	183	
Hare's House, Chester and Monument streets	173	6
Harford road and city limits	173	6
A. Worthington, Hoffman and Oliver streets	170	4
Ann street and North avenue, city limits	167	5
Gate at Baltimore Cemetery	167	5
Southwest corner Baltimore Cemetery	157	4
Gist, Oliver and Federal streets at intersection	155	9
New almshouse, East avenue extended	151	
Caroline and Hoffman streets	139	2
A. Walkers, L. Thomas' tenant	139	
E.F. Cook's house, Townsend and Calvert streets	135	8
Belair avenue and city limits	131	5
Durand's rope-walk and Harford avenue	129	2
J. Purvis, Caroline and Hoffman streets	129	
Barclay street at city limits	128	8
Lanvale and North streets	127	6
Choptank and Pratt streets	128	
Harford avenue and John street	126	1
In front Harford avenue church	125	1
Patterson Park at dwelling	124	9
Baltimore street and Philadelphia road	124	1
McKim's house, McKim and John streets	119	7
Belair road and Townsend street	119	6

Elevations above tide in certain localities East of Jones' Falls—Continued.

	Feet.	Inches.
Chester and Baltimore streets	117	8
Fairmount, opposite college, Broadway	117	2
Jackson square, at pump	117	2
Belair road and Lanvale street	116	7
Harford avenue and Chase street	116	3
Chew street and eastern city boundary	109	2
Monument street, at Hospital gate	108	
Monument and Ann streets	106	2
Biddle and Bond	106	
Chase and Eden	104	4
Register and Hampstead	102	3
Washington and Lombard	101	6
Chase and Caroline	100	7
Church home at front gate	100	
York road and Point lane	98	3
Washington and Baltimore	98	8
York avenue and city limits	98	3
Broadway and Fayette street	97	9
Chase and Canal	96	5
Fayette and Wolf	95	6
Charles street at city limits	92	9
Ensor and Eager	90	9
Broadway and McElderry street	90	8
Broadway and Monument street	90	7
Aisquith and Eager	86	9
Somerset and Eager	81	9
Gate at entrance of Greenmount Cemetery	81	3
York avenue and Hoffman street	77	6

Elevations above tide in certain localities East of Jones' Falls—Concluded.

	Feet.	Inches.
Valley and Eager	76	4
Forrest and Eager	76	4
East Monument street and city limits	73	
Constitution and Eager	63	7
Penitentiary gate	52	6
Philadelphia road and city limits	45	4
Philadelphia road and Fayette street	42	1
Buren and Madison	24	4
Base of shot tower	13	3

Elevations above tide at certain localities West of Jones' Falls.

	Feet.	Inches.
Swann lake	225	
Mount Royal reservoir	150	
Northwest boundary stone of city limits	233	4
Junction North Carey street and North avenue	221	6
Pennsylvania avenue and city boundary	220	
Gilmor and Prestman	218	5
Prestbury and Monroe	210	
Mount and Prestbury	198	3
Payson and Prestman	195	8
Mosher and Monroe	190	9
J. W. Jarrett's, Franklin and Monroe	190	4
Franklin and Fulton	189	
Fremont and Pennsylvania avenue	187	7
Judge Bond's, near Mt. Royal Reservoir	186	8
Baltimore and Monroe	184	7
Oregon and Townsend	184	4
G. W. Lurman's, Baltimore and Payson	180	7
Fremont and Mosher	183	
Townsend and Oregon	183	
Division and McMachen	183	
Madison street, near city limits	178	3
Calhoun and Lexington	177	
Madison and Orchard	127	6
Thompson and Schroeder	127	1
Rose and Gibson	126	6
Madison and Biddle	126	5
Franklin and Oregon	125	
Pennsylvania avenue and Hoffman street	113	5
Franklin and Calhoun	112	
Chatsworth and Hoffman	110	6

Elevations above tide at certain localities West of Jones' Falls—Continued.

	Feet.	Inches.
Walsh and Hoffman	110	3
Top of Washington factory dam	110	1
George and Brune	108	7
Pine and George	108	5
Hollins and Gilmor	108	2
Chatsworth and Ogsden	108	1
Fayette and Calhoun	107	4
Franklin and Carey	107	
Top of Mount Vernon mill dam	105	2
McCullough and Broom	176	4
Townsend and Gilmor	176	1
Franklin and Monroe	176	
Townsend and Republican	175	
Pennsylvania avenue and McMachen street	175	
Hamilton Mill dam	174	3
Walsh and Mosher	173	
Lanvale and Fremont	172	2
Ross and McMachen	171	
Franklin and Mount	171	
Shipley's residence, Lexington and Pulaski	170	2
Lanvale and Oregon	170	
Pennsylvania avenue and Mosher street	168	
Rural Mill dam	167	8
Mosher and McCullough	166	1
Lanvale and Republican	166	
Grundy and Wilson	163	8
Mulberry and Gilmor	160	3
Lexington and Mount	159	4
Woodberry factory dam	157	8

Elevations above tide at certain localities West of Jones' Falls—Continued.

	Feet.	Inches.
Adams and Republican	157	
Madison and Mosher	156	1
Mulberry and Calhoun	153	4
Dr. John's house, Lanvale street	152	4
Adams and Oregon	151	
Franklin and Gilmor	151	
Thompson and Oregon	150	2
Garden and Lawrence	150	
McCullough and McMachen	150	
Grundy and Lanvale	147	
Thompson and Oregon	141	
White Hall factory dam	136	5
Townsend, near Calvert street	138	5
Thompson and Republican	136	
Bolton and Hoffman	135	7
Bolton and Dolphin	133	5
Hollins and Mount	133	2
Baltimore and Mount	132	2
Biddle and Gibson	131	2
Franklin and Stricker	131	
Saratoga and Gilmor	130	7
Garden and Hoffman	130	3
Garden and McMachen	130	
Biddle and Eutaw	129	1
George and Fremont	104	5
McCullough and Preston	103	9
Saratoga and Carey	103	7
Franklin and Brune	101	7
Biddle and George	101	6

Elevations above tide at certain localities West of Jones' Falls—Continued.

	Feet.	Inches.
Saratoga and Schroeder	99	1
Washington Monument	98	3
Franklin and Fremont	98	8
Hollins and Stricker	97	8
Amity and Saratoga	97	5
Poppleton and Mulberry	97	5
Baltimore and Stricker	97	8
Lexington and Republican	96	6
Poppleton and Saratoga	95	1
Fremont and Mulberry	93	9
Lombard and Gilmor	92	2
Fayette and Republican	90	6
Chatsworth and George	89	9
Old battery, Johnson and Randall streets	88	
Franklin and Pine	85	3
Top of Rock Mill dam	84	5
Observatory at Federal Hill	83	6
Charles and John	80	1
Powder house, Fort avenue	65	4
Base of Battle Monument	35	1
Second and Gay	13	6
Saratoga and Calvert	13	5
City Hall, base of Holliday street	11	6
City Spring at flow, Calvert street	7	5
Base of Maryland Institute, Baltimore street	6	4
Harrison and Fayette	6	4
Holliday and Saratoga	6	4
Lombard and Calvert	4	5
Park and Monument	108	

Elevations above tide at certain locations—West side of Jones' Falls—Concluded.

	Feet.	Inches.
Bolton and McMechen	124	
Madison and Preston	125	9
Stricker and Lexington	125	6
Southwest corner Richmond Market house	124	9
Pennsylvania avenue and Lanvale street	124	6
Biddle and Garden	124	2
Ross and Preston	123	9
Madison and Eutaw	123	7
Gilmor and Fayette	122	9
McCullough and Biddle	121	1
Preston and Gibson	120	4
Grundy and Dolphin	120	4
Franklin and Schroeder	120	3
Grundy and McMachen	120	
John S. McKim's house	119	7
Pennsylvania avenue and Dolphin street	119	6
Scribner's, near Gen. Steuart's	119	4
Saratoga and Calhoun	118	2
Mulberry and Schroeder	118	1
Franklin and Republican	117	
Madison and Garden	117	
Top of Rockdale Mill dam	116	6
Stricker and Fayette	115	7
John and McMachen	115	
Pennsylvania avenue and Preston street	114	6
Centre of Franklin Square	114	5
Base of Cathedral, on Cathedral street	114	4
Baltimore street and Frederick road	114	1

DRUID LAKE REPORT.

JANUARY, 1870.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 3rd, 1870.

GENTLEMEN

Of the Water Board:

I herewith submit my Annual Report of work done on Druid Lake during the year 1869.

At the date of my last annual communication the five 30-inch mains, leading from the Stop-House around the southeastern base of the dam, and thence through the south side embankment of the Lake were under construction. In February last these lines were completed and connection made with the mains leading from Hampden Reservoir.

A second drain pipe has been laid from the Stop-House, on the Northern Central Railway to Jones' Falls. The end of this drain pipe together with the one previously laid was placed two feet under the water of Jones' Falls so as to facilitate the operation of siphoning, and to prevent the great dash of water when the waters of the Lake are discharged through them.

Experience has since demonstrated the submerging of the mouths of these pipes to be advantageous, the discharge is more regular, and whilst siphoning the air is prevented from entering the pipe.

With the completion of these five lines of 30-inch mains leading into the Lake through the south side embankment, together with the laying of a second drain pipe—all the stop cocks originally planed to work the seven lines that went directly through the dam (which have since been abandoned) are brought into use.

The inside joints of that portion of the 30-inch mains directly through the embankment of the Lake, and which were arched over with stone in 1868, have all been carefully caulked and cemented with a preparation of iron borings, sal-ammoniac and sulphur.

A personal inspection of each joint shows that besides an outside lead joint, we have an inside one as hard and as durable as the pipe itself.

At the outside foot of the embankment, on the south side of the Lake where the five 30-inch pipes enter, a stop cock has been placed on each pipe.

These stops are of a new and improved pattern, they are thus located as auxiliaries to those in the Stop-House, near the Northern Central Railway, and also for use in an emergency occurring either inside of the Lake or between their location and the lower Stop-House.

In selecting the location of the trench for the mains around the outside of the Lake, care was observed that when the pipes were laid and filled over with earth, a drive might be constructed, which would not only enable one to reach the lower Stop-House, but would give a view of the valley of Jones' Falls, an idea of the extent of the dam and thence into Druid Hill Park. This drive has been completed as far as it extends on the top of the pipes, with no expense other than covering the pipes, which would have been necessary in any case.

That portion of the grounds outside of the Lake and adjacent to the lower Stop-House, which has been in an unfinished state for some time is now graded and set in grass and presents a much better appearance.

The cut made through the south side embankment in 1868, for the 30-inch mains has been filled up to the level of the top of the dam. The material with which it was filled in with, was puddle clay hauled from the high grounds north of the lake.

This puddle clay was hauled in carts and distributed in layers of one foot; each layer being wet with water and carted down successively.

To interlace the new material with the original formation some fifteen grooves were cut in the side slopes of the excavation.

These grooves were four feet wide by three deep, extending from the bottom to the top of the slopes.

As this side of the lake is considered weak, owing to the gravel formation, great care was taken in the manipulation of the material as it was put in, the lumps were all pulverized, all large stones and all roots were carefully gathered up and thrown out, in fine every precaution was taken to make it secure.

Over the new stop-cocks at the outside foot of the southern embankment of the lake a semi-circular brick and stone vault thirty-four feet in diameter, with a rock ashlar front has been erected.

The concrete foundation of this vault rests on rock foundation. This concrete is of an average thickness of eighteen inches, upon which the brick and stone work start.

The brick work is nine inches thick from the concrete up to the springing line of the arch. The stone work is five feet nine inches thick from the concrete to the springing line of the arch. Where the rear side of the vault joins the stone arch over the 30 inch mains, it is solid brick work seven feet thick, extending four feet below the bottom of the pipes. The brick work starting at the springing line of the arch is forty-two inches thick dropping off until at the crown of the arch it is twenty-seven inches. The stone work is three feet thick at the springing line, running up with a batter of half an inch to the foot on the outside for thirteen feet, at which point it is ten feet through to the brick work, thence with a strong slope to within three feet of the crown. The front is of rock ashlar two feet thick, twenty-eight feet across the face, with three feet pilasters on each side of door way, projecting one foot.

You enter the vault through a ground arch, which is brick work eighteen inches thick backed up solid to the crown with masonry.

The very best quality of bricks were used in the construction of this vault and every precaution taken to make it a thorough piece of work.

At the inside foot of the southern embankment where the stone arch over the 30-inch mains commences, an excavation was made seven feet below the bottom of the pipes for a brick collar.

The foundation of this brick collar is concrete resting on rock formation, with grooves cut in the rock at right angles to the line of the pipes, into these grooves the concrete was laid. The top of the concrete was also grooved so as to interlace the brick work with the concrete foundation. The brick work is eight feet thick securely joining the stone arch over the pipes and fitting tight around them.

There are also grooves in the sides and top of this brick collar. The object of these grooves is to prevent water passing under the foundation and along the sides and top of the collar.

Outside of this brick collar and around each pipe a cast iron collar was put on, projecting twelve inches from the pipes. These cast iron collars—which were also grooved or flanged—were made in two parts, bolted together around the pipes, and then a lead joint run between them and the pipes. After these collars were completed, puddle clay of a superior quality was carefully manipulated all around them, and a puddle trench eight feet wide, extending one hundred feet on each side of the pipes and at right angles to the line of pipes, was excavated to the rock and then filled with puddle material.

In making the excavation for the brick collar around the pipes a gravelly formation very porous was met with. This gravel has been removed and the space filled in with puddle clay carted down in layers. Great care has been taken in securing the inside ends of the thirty-inch mains, which was attended with considerable expense and which was considered necessary in view of the danger that might result from the insecure condition of the gravel knoll on the south side of the Lake, through which the main had to be laid.

The north and south-eastern inside angles of the slope of the dam which were in an unfinished state at the close of operations in 1868, have been graded and brought to a line with the centre slope of the dam during the past year.

On the 1st of October, 1869, I inspected the inside of the conduit from Hampden Reservoir to Lake Roland. The springs coming in were not so numerous. A few slight shrinkages of the cement in the crown of the arch, which I had repointed on the 1st of the present month, when I again inspected the whole line and report the same excellent condition I have always found the conduit to be in.

The amount expended upon Druid Lake during the year 1869, as shown by the book of the Department, was $91, 969 95, and the amount received from rents, etc., and credited to Druid Lake, was $584 17.

Accompanying this report you will find an inventory of machinery and tools at Druid Lake, amounting to $24,742 80; also, a list of material on hand at Druid Lake, amounting to $9,854 38.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT K. MARTIN,
Civil Engineer.

INVENTORY

OF

MACHINERY AND TOOLS

AT

DRUID LAKE,

JANUARY 1st, 1870.

Inventory of Machinery and Tools at Druid Lake, January 1st, 1870.

2 steam excavators	$12,500 00
2 locomotives	9,000 00
3 tenders	100 00
2 turn-tables	3 00
1 platform scales and weights	25 00
1 pair of steps for water tanks	50
2 stoves and 25 feet of pipe	7 25
1 stone truck	10 00
1 clock, (in office,)	10 00
1 desk and table, “	5 00
2 chairs, “	1 00
1 washstand, “	50
1 water cooler, “	50
1 tin cash box, (in town,)	2 00
1 table and bench, (in office,)	2 50
1 shovel and tongs, “	1 00
1 map of Baltimore and vicinity, (in office,)	2 00
1 cupboard, (in office,)	2 00
1 transit instrument, “	50 00
1 level, “	50 00
1 100 foot chain, “	10 00
1 50 foot chain, (in town,)	5 00
3 level rods, (in office,)	15 00
1 sight rod, (in town,)	2 00
1 lot of leather hose	5 00

1 bush hammer	$10 00
1 quarry hand hammer	2 50
1 ratchet drill, (in town,)	3 00
1 stock with two dies, both 1 inch, plug and taper taps, (in town,)	15 00
1 stock with three sizes, ⅞, ¾ and ½ inch taper taps, (in town,)	15 00
1 stock with three sizes, ⅜, ½ and ⅝ inch, taper taps, (in town,)	8 00
1 set ¾-inch dies without stock, (in town,)	4 00
1 stock with 1¼-inch dies, “	8 00
70 lbs. of drill steel, “	14 00
1 quarry hammer, “	2 50
1 scraper, “	25
1 tamping bar, “	25
2 iron vises	20 00
2 wooden vises	8 00
2 carpenter's benches	10 00
3 mallets	75
1 horse	100 00
1 mule	125 00
1 express wagon	125 00
2 carts and harness	90 00
1 set of carriage harness	20 00
1 set of wagon harness	10 00
1 set of double carriage harness	10 00
1 set of double harness for roller	10 00
3 rollers	750 00
1 extra cart breeching	1 50
3 extra horse collars	3 00
1 cart harness	5 00
1 carriage	100 00
1 curry comb and brush	1 00
1 ½ peck measure	50

3 force pumps	$75 00
3 ploughs	120 00
1 lot of stone cutter's tools	3 00
1 1 gallon measure	35
1 quart “	30
1 pint “	20
2 oil stands	1 00
1 brand “B. C. W. W.”	1 00
1 scow and oars	50 00
1 boat “ “	30 00
1 R. R. iron straightener	10 00
1 iron water tank	20 00
2 wooden water tanks	20 00
1 hogshead water tank	5 00
5 14 inch square files, new	2 50
7 hand drills	3 50
1 “ bellows	2 00
29 files, different kinds and sizes	5 80
5 “ ½ round “ “ “	1 00
11 augers, different sizes	8 25
2 buck saws	4 00
5 cape chisels	1 25
19 cutting chisels for pipes	4 75
10 roping irons “ “	2 50
9 pipe cutters	4 50
5 small wedges	50
10 handle caulking tools	2 50
44 hand “ “	11 00
17 S. wrenches	8 50
3 forked wrenches	1 50
3 socket “	1 50
1 set caulking tools for locomotive flues	2 00
8 extra digger teeth	240 00
2 small lanterns	1 00

14 oil cans, different sizes	$3 50
3 small varnish cans	60
335 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ gum hose	67 00
252 lbs. of drill steel	50 40
4 iron pots for melting lead	5 00
3 squirt cans	75
11 small oiling cans	2 20
9 iron dirt rammers	2 25
3 knapping hammers	75
2 flat chisels	1 00
7 monkey wrenches	17 50
2 gallons key wrenches	2 00
6 blow-off wrenches	6 00
2 pair of tongs	1 00
2 stirrups and straps	1 50
1 fire shovel	1 00
50 short handle shovels	50 00
15 long handle shovels	15 00
31 picks	38 75
20 quarry striking hammers	60 00
7 wooden water buckets	1 75
1 iron "	75
1 tin "	75
2 tin cups	20
4 lead hand ladles	6 00
3 large double-hand ladles	6 75
3 mattock	3 00
2 yokes, for carry water	1 00
3 stone sledges	15 00
2 adzes	4 00
2 claw bars	3 50
2 railroad iron cutters	1 00
3 railroad spiking hammers	9 00
1 railroad ramming pick	1 25

15 quarry bars	$26 25
8 quarry scrapers	2 00
3 quarry tamping bars	90
1 quarry puddling bars	50
13 hand hammers for pipes	19 50
10 striking " "	30 00
1 furnace for melting lead (belong in town)	
1 block and fall, " "	
1 sling chain, " "	
3 grates for melting lead	9 00
2 axes	2 00
1 hand saw	1 00
12 wooden hand spikes	1 20
2 lead moulds	3 00
2 derricks	50 00
1 block and fall	10 00
1 boreing machine	10 00
1 cross-cut saw	5 00
1 box and set of shoeing tools	3 00
3 hand axes	6 00
4 large lanterns	12 00
4 hoes	2 00
3 small iron rakes	1 80
2 wooden rakes	60
2 scythes	2 50
1 large whip-saw	5 00
2 eight-pronged forks	3 00
2 four-pronged forks	2 00
2 jack-screws (one at Hampden reservoir)	10 00
14 dirt barrows	28 00
5 stone barrows	40 00
1 sand screen	2 00
2 anvils	13 00
5 tallow cans	1 50

12 feet one-inch gum hose	$3 00
2 oil funnels	50
9 tool boxes	9 00
2 ladders	6 00
2 hook and flue irons	1 00
9 chain hooks	2 25
13 arm chairs	8 00
3 post wrenches	3 00
1 dump rod for excavator	1 00
2 chipping hammers	3 00
1 pair of calipers	25
1 pair of dividers	50
2 drift pins	50
1 crooked drift pin	25
8 hoisting blocks	12 00
17 forms, top and bottom blacksmith's tools	12 75
23 blacksmith's tongs	17 25
8 “ punches	4 00
5 “ fullers, top and bottom	2 50
6 “ chisels	3 00
20 “ iron eye pins	5 00
1 “ bellows	12 00
1 “ steel hack saw	75
2 stocks and dies and tap wrenches	12 00
1 traverse wheel	1 00
15 blacksmith's heading tools	11 25
3 plough clevices	2 25
	$24,742 80

LIST OF MATERIAL

ON HAND AT

DRUID LAKE.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

List of Material on hand at Druid Lake, January 1*st*, 1870.

1	lot of slate	$ 2 00
1	lot of castings for excavators	30 00
22	feet of leather belting	3 00
1	lot of patterns for engines and excavators	20 00
6	R. R. frogs	30 00
1	hose reel	20 00
1	lot of old shovels	10 00
1	stable and carriage house	100 00
1	blacksmith shop and carpenter shop	100 00
2	frame engine houses	100 00
2	frame pump houses	40 00
18,500	feet of R. R. iron laid } 85 tons	4,250 00
3,168	feet of R. R. iron not laid	
4,600	cross-ties laid	460 00
30	4 feet arms for excavators	45 00
2	3 " " " "	2 50
4	7 " " " "	11 00
8	8 " " " "	24 00
16	tie-planks excavators	32 00
46	dog-irons "	9 20
1	paper 6-inch bolts	2 50
1	" 5-inch bolts	2 50
1	brass spigot	1 00
224	pounds of old brass	26 88
70	car gum springs	17 50

7	brosses for car boxes	$2 80
5	pounds of gum packing	2 50
2	pounds of hemp packing	40
70	“ of lead pipe, different sizes	4 20
556	“ of lead	38 92
1,796	“ of R. R. spikes	89 80
105	R. R. chains	26 25
94	feet heavy 30-inch pipe	1,034 00
119	“ light “ “	595 00
276	“ 3-inch pipe (in good order)	96 60
96	“ “ “ (cracked)	12 67
184	“ 2 “ “ (in good order)	55 20
24	“ 6 “ “ “ “	19 20
1	8-inch quarter circle	8 10
1	6 “ “ “	4 50
2	30 “ “ “	300 00
1	30 “ coupling	75 00
1	30 “ cap	15 00
26	feet 16-inch pipe	104 00
3	6-inch couplings	9 45
40	dirt cars (in good order)	1,200 00
54	“ “ wheels (condemned)	162 00
92	horse and mule shoes	4 60
5	old fire plugs	5 78
2,880	pounds good wrought iron	46 08
1,655	pounds old scrap wrought iron	21 50
1,375	“ “ “ cast iron	15 13
33	“ steel	4 95
435	“ bands and tires	5 66
32	eye bolts	8 00
14	car bumpers	3 50
28	eyes and track bolts	7 00
15	excavator teeth bolts	3 75
96	car pedestal	48 00

28 car boxes	$7	00
21 hanging bars	4	20
16 bumper straps	4	00
1 three-inch branch and quarter circle	5	00
266 feet old hoisting chain	21	00
29 car couplings	21	75
1 barrel of lubricating oil	16	00
58 ⅞ hexagon nuts	1	00
20 ¾ square nuts	1	00
330 ½-inch nuts	2	50
217 ⅜-inch nuts	2	00
24 hooks for excavator chains	6	00
22 clevices " "	5	50
32 ½-inch bolts, 6 and 7 inches long	3	20
130 ⅝-inch " 9 and 10 "	19	50
77 ⅝-inch " 14 and 15 "	38	50
48 ⅞-inch " bumper bolts	24	00
117 ⅝-inch " 10 and 11 inches long	23	40
21 1-inch " different lengths	3	15
78 ⅝-inch bolts, 7 and 8 inches long	9	36
60 dump bolts	7	2
1 lot of fine lumber, 10x12, total length 218 feet	76	30
1 lot of fine lumber, 12x12, total length 122 feet	51	24
1 lot of fine lumber, 12x15, total length 53 feet	27	83
1 lot of fine lumber, 8x10, total length 22 feet	5	11
1 lot of different size lumber	100	00
	$9,854	38

REPORT

OF THE

JUDGES OF THE APPEAL TAX COURT,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

REPORT.

Office of the Appeal Tax Court,
Baltimore, January 1, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of law, the Judges of the Appeal Tax Court respectfully submit for your consideration the subjoined report of the operations of this department of the city government during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, just closed.

The continued rapid growth of our city is matter of congratulation to all its citizens, and indicates most clearly that the Monumental City is destined ere long to occupy the front rank among the great commercial centres of our country. It may be safely said that there is no seaboard city in the Union extending its foreign connections more steadily and satisfactorily, than our own good city of Baltimore. And the details which we shall submit in this report will show most conclusively how rapidly its material wealth is increasing at home.

There has been a large reduction on the basis of taxation as returned by the late State assessment, in consequence of the very loose and imperfect manner in which that assessment was made. But the unprecedented growth of the city is fast bringing up the amount to a standard which, with proper economy, will authorize a material reduction in the rate of taxation.

The Court would respectfully renew its recommendation to the Council to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the enactment of a law making it obligatory upon all incorporated institutions located in the city, to pay upon the actual capital employed by them severally, in the prosecution of their business, on such equitable terms as may be agreed upon between the court and their authorized officers. The city suffers much loss from the refusal on the part of some of these institutions thus to settle. The difficulty of collecting from individual share-holders is very great in consequence of the frequent change of ownership, and there is no mode of obviating this difficulty and avoiding this loss, that we can think of, except that recommended.

To show the increasing prosperity of our city, we will recapitulate the number of permits issued from this office for the past five years. There were issued for new buildings and improvements—

In the year 1865..................................	710
In the year 1866..................................	1,334
In the year 1867..................................	1,800
In the year 1868..................................	2,879
In the year 1869..................................	3,012

This does not include the large number of frame buildings authorized by the City Commissioner, and a considerable number erected in different quarters without having obtained permits; a practice which the court is endeavoring to prevent for the future. We have before us a copy of the New York Times which says, "the new buildings erected in this city during the year 1869 are greatly in excess of those of last year—the total number built or begun during the year is 2,365." If this be the growth of New York, and be considered as a proper subject of gratulation, surely we of Baltimore, have cause to be gratified with the exhibition of our far greater prosperity.

This rapid enlargement of our city adds greatly to the labors of this Court, inasmuch as it is constantly calling for the division of property, and transfer to the thousands of new owners who are springing up amongst us.

During the present year there have been a large number of abatements made on personal property erroneously taxed by the late assessors, which were unsettled during the year 1868. This species of property is always fluctuating in value, but hereafter will be less liable to abatement. In estimating the wealth of the city, it should not be lost sight of, that under the very liberal law of the State, many millions of dollars are withdrawn from taxation by the exemption of all churches, parsonages, school-houses, charitable, literary and benevolent institutions. These churches and institutions are, many of them, highly ornamental, adding greatly to the attractiveness of the city, and to the convenience and moral benefit of the citizens. The exemption of the personal property of all individuals not exceeding in amount one hundred dollars, has also taken off in the aggregate quite a large sum from the basis of taxation.

Annexed will be found a statement of the taxable basis presented to the collector from 1865 to 1869 inclusive, with the collections and abatements thereon.

Statement of property for each year that stands charged to the City Collector, Jan. 1st, 1870.

	City Direct.	Real Exempt.	Personal Ex'pt.
1865.			
Amount of assessments upon which taxes were unpaid January 1st, 1869	$4,244,961	$247,671	$45,767
Add new assessments	77,303		
	4,322,264	247,671	45,767
Less abatements—"closed by limitation,"	4,106,154	224,215	45,767
Amount collected upon	216,110	23,456	
	4,322,264	247,671	45,767
1866.			
Amount unpaid January 1st, 1869	2,637,360	259,991	35,883
Add new assessments	77,734		
	2,715,094	259,991	35,883
Less abatements	154,897	1,593	
Amount collected upon	276,199	15,008	
Amount remaining uncollected	2,283,998	243,390	35,883
	$2,715,094	$259,991	$35,883

Statement of property that stands charged to the City Collector—Continued.

	City Direct.	Real Exempt.	Personal Ex'pt.
1867.			
Amount unpaid January 1st, 1869	$4,062,619	$378,531	$65,661
Add new assessments	129,397		
	4,192,016	378,531	65,661
Less Abatements	450,802	19,111	050
Amount collected upon	971,146	71,856	938
Amount remaining uncollected	2,770,068	287,564	64,673
	4,192,016	378,531	65,661
1868.			
Amount unpaid January 1st, 1869	56,939,159	6,539,768	566,490
Add new assessments	1,161,670	2,975	25,000
	58,100,829	6,542,743	591,490
Less Abatements	10,130,478	174,647	37,675
Amount collected upon	43,343,622	1,631,472	84,913
Amount remaining uncollected	4,626,729	4,736,624	468,902
	$58,100,829	$6,542,743	$591,490

Statement of property that stands charged to the City Collector—Concluded.

	City Direct.	Real Exempt.	Personal Ex'pt.
1869.			
March 1, 1869—Amount of assessments of 1868, remaining as a portion of the assessments for 1869..........	$178,904,404	$9,130,015	$774,144
Add new assessments..................................	29,000,029	76,637	46,502
	207,904,433	9,206,652	820,646
Less abatements..................................	13,977,928	165,939	48,060
Amount collected upon..................................	144,067,014	3,550,274	305,526
Amount remaining uncollected..................................	49,859,491	5,490,439	467,060
	$207,904,433	$9,206,652	$820,646

RECAPITULATION.

Amounts for different years charged to the City Collector January 1st, 1870.

1866..................................	$2,283,998	$243,390	$35,883
1867..................................	2,770,068	287,564	64,673
1868..................................	4,626,729	4,736,624	468,902
1869..................................	49,859,491	5,490,439	467,060

REFUNDS.

There have been (266) two hundred and sixty-six orders for refunding of taxes paid in error, principally of small amounts not much effecting the general statement.

TRANSFERS.

Owing to the large number of buildings going up, and the general desire of citizens to own a homestead, there has been great activity in this branch of our business. During the year there have been the unusual number of FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE transfers made, nearly eleven hundred more than in any former year.

PERMITS.

The number of permits for new buildings and the improvement of old ones during the year issued from this office was 3,012 THREE THOUSAND AND TWELVE, distributed among the several wards as follows :

First Ward	378
Second "	92
Third "	64
Fourth "	32
Fifth "	59
Sixth "	214
Seventh "	273
Eighth "	131
Ninth "	62
Tenth "	82

Eleventh	Ward	82
Twelfth	"	136
Thirteenth	"	78
Fourteenth	"	40
Fifteenth	"	60
Sixteenth	"	154
Seventeenth	"	211
Eighteenth	"	397
Nineteenth	"	203
Twentieth	"	264
Total		3,012

NEW ASSESSMENTS.

The amount of new assessments made during the year will be seen by the following report from our regular assessor.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1869.

To the Honorable Judges of Appeal Tax Court:

GENTLEMEN:

I submit to your consideration a report of the dwellings and improvements, and the value of the same, as assessed by me since the first of January, 1869, up to this date:

	Cash Value.	Dwellings.	Improvements.
1st Ward.......	$544,300	388	24
2d “	151,725	60	56
3d “	54,750	28	43
4th “	54,300	17	12
5th “	39,900	39	43
6th “	268,450	190	54
7th “	468,900	270	52
8th “	216,950	158	20
9th “	377,050	36	27
10th “	399,150	32	60
11th “	376,650	56	32
12th “	825,050	156	26
13th “	95,700	54	39
14th “	51,400	28	37
15th “	163,050	47	23
16th “	179,350	130	37
17th “	218,450	200	14
18th “	681,200	392	50
19th “	807,050	285	17
20th “	641,900	270	30
	$6,615,275	2,836	696

THOMAS GIFFORD, *Assessor.*

ABATEMENTS.

The whole amount of abatements made during the year out of the basis of '68 and '69 has been something over $24,000,000—$10,000,000 of this sum from the basis of 1868 and $14,000,000 from that of 1869. A portion of this consists of old judgments and mortgages which have either been settled or are exempt by law, and were therefore directed to be closed on the books.

We have thus endeavored to give a brief but fair exhibit of the affairs of this department for your consideration, and believe the facts will warrant us in saying that our city is steadily advancing with rapid strides on the road to wealth and power.

All which is respectfully submitted,

BEALE H. RICHARDSON,
EDWARD A. GIBBS,
RICHARD C. WELLS.

DAVID HENLY, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE,
Baltimore, February 12, 1870.

Gentlemen of the First and Second
Branches of the City Council:

We herewith respectfully submit the following Report, showing receipts and disbursements since we have held the position of Commissioners of Finance, together with an exhibit of the condition of the several Sinking Funds on December 31, 1869.

When we assumed the duties of this position we found in the Sinking Fund for the redemption of $1,500,000 Northwestern Virginia Railroad guaranteed bonds, according to the statement of our predecessors, under date of November 30, 1867, the following assets, viz:

Northwestern Virginia Guaranteed Bonds	$279,000 00	
United States Government Five-Twenty Bonds	750,000 00	
Balto. City 6 per cent. Stocks	422,000 00	
York and Cumberland Railroad Bonds	11,000 00	
Cash Balance	27,770 65	
		$1,489,770 65

Less due to the National Farmers and Planters' Bank for coupons on Northwestern Virginia Bonds prior to November 30, 1867, which has since been paid by us out of this fund..	76,755 00
Leaving a balance of..................................	$1,413,015 65

Finding that the city was largely in arrears to the various Sinking Funds, and was carrying an unfunded floating debt of nearly *two millions of dollars*, from the *burthen* of which she could only be relieved by the issue and sale of city stock to the amount of $1,700,000, as provided by ordinances of the Council, passed January session, 1868, and as this amount of city stock could not *possibly* be sold in the open market in time to afford the necessary relief, unless at a very great sacrifice in price, *we*, after due deliberation, concluded that the interests of the city could be best subserved by selling the United States Five-Twenty bonds in this Sinking Fund, and investing the proceeds in her own liabilities, and in the *purchase* of the *bonds*, for the *redemption* of *which* this *fund* was held, a detailed account of which was furnished to the Second Branch of the Council to September 17, 1869, by the communication of the Register under that date.

We purchased for cash and exchanged city stock for Northwestern Virginia Bonds to the amount of..	$433,500 00
Add held by our predecessors November 30, 1867..	279,000 00
Making a total of.. ..	$712,500 00

Less cancelled and destroyed in presence of Treasurer of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, September 21, 1868...............	649,500 00
Leaving in this Fund in Northwestern Virginia Bonds..	$63,000 00

So that the condition of the fund for the redemption of the remaining $850,500 Northwestern Virginia guaranteed bonds was, on December 31st, 1869, as follows:

Baltimore City 6 per cent. Stocks..................	792,410 20
Western Maryland R. R. Bonds (guaranteed by the city of Baltimore)...........................	31,500 00
Union R. R. Bonds (guaranteed by city).........	48,500 00
York and Cumberland R. R. Bonds	11,000 00
Northwestern Virginia R. R. Bonds..............	63,000 00
	946,410 20
Less cash due by this Fund........................	94,552 70
Total December 31, 1869.............................	$851,857 50

The accounts of the Commissioners as kept by the Deputy Register are at all times open to the investigation of the Councils, and we respectfully suggest that a committee of your members be appointed for a thorough examination of the same, and in this connection would beg to say that we heartily concur in the recommendation of the Mayor that the office of Commissioners of Finance be by law made in its interior management an independent department, subject to a control similar to that of other departments, but with authority to the Commissioners to select their own clerk, so that he may be by them held to a strict accountability in the performance of his duties; and, in our judgment, a general consolidation of such of the various Sinking Funds as will admit of it, would save much unnecessary labor in this department, and would be advantageous in a variety of ways.

Respectfully submitted,
R. T. BANKS, *Chairman.*
W. T. WALTERS,
R. F. NEWCOMER.

Dr. *Commissioners of Finance in account*

1868. To Balance Cash		$426,133 82
To cash Mayor and City Council, received to pay interest on Stock Debt		1,459,431 28
To General Sinking Fund—		
To cash received for City Rents	$21,850 19	
To cash do. received interest on City Stock	158,996 69	
To cash do. Dividends, Coupons	2,355 00	
To cash do. received for sale of Fractions Stock	304 06	
To cash do. from Mayor and City Council Appropriation	12,000 00	
		195,505 94
To Northwestern Virginia Sinking Fund—		
To cash received proceeds of sale of Government Bonds	$801,684 78	
To cash interest on City Stock	67,095 30	
		868,780 08
To Almshouse Sinking Fund—		
To cash interest on Stock Debt		343 46
To Consolidated Loan, 1893, Sinking Fund—		
To cash interest on Stock Debt		2,102 03
To Floating Debt Sinking Fund—		
To cash interest on Stock Debt		8,825 44
To amount carried forward		$2,961,122 05

1868. General Sinking Fund.

By cash purchased fractions of 6 per cent. stock.	$5,702 36	
By cash purchased fractions of 5 per cent. stock.	33 00	
By cash purchased $464,023.17 of 6 per cent. stock.	461,247 63	
By cash purchased $24,351½ of 5 per cent. stock.	22,012 72	
By cash redeemed $1775.14 of 5 per cent. stock.......	1,775 14	
By cash purchased $90,000 West. Maryland Bonds...	83,392 32	
By cash purchased $15,000 Union R. R................	13,575 00	
By cash Expenses, Books and Stationery............	437 97	
		$588,176 14
Northwestern Virginia Sinking Fund—		
By cash purchased $230,500 Northwestern Virginia Bonds......................	225,611 50	
By cash purchased $527,910.20 City 6 per cent. stock........................	515,270 65	
By cash purchased $25,500 Union R. R. Bonds.......	22,950 00	
By cash purchased $54,500 Western Maryland........	50,375 18	
		814,207 33
By amount carried forward.................		$1,402,383 47

	To amount brought forward,	$2,961,122 05
1868.	To cash Jail Stock Sinking Fund, interest on Stock Debt........................	14,086 86
	To cash One Million Loan Sinking Fund, interest on Stock Debt.................	1,390 92
	To cash Public Park Sinking Fund, interest on Stock Debt.................	2,193 04
	To cash Park Improvement Sinking Fund, interest on Stock Debt.................	1,479 18
	To cash Water Sinking Fund, No. 2, interest on Stock Debt.................	4,636 10
	To amount carried forward................	$2,984,908 15

1868.	By amount brought forward		$1,402,383 47
	Almshouse Sinking Fund—		
	By cash purchased 200 city 6 per cent. stock..........		198 99
	By cash Consolidated Loan Sinking Fund 1893, purchased $2,021 20 city 6 per cent. stock..........		2,011 10
	By cash Floating Debt and Defence Loan Sinking Fund, purchased $22,547.12 city 6 per cent. stock		22,434 38
	By cash Jail Stock Sinking Fund, purchased $14,760.51 city 6 per cent. stock..........		14,686 71
	By cash One Million Loan Sinking Fund, purchased $1,337.43 city 6 per cent. stock		1,330 74
	By cash Public Park Sinking Fund, purchased $15,947.01 city 6 per cent. stock		15,867 28
	By cash Park Improvement Sinking Fund, purchased $10,204.57 city 6 per ct. stock		10,153 55
	By cash Water No. 2, Sinking Fund, purchased $8,527.24 city 6 per cent. stock		8,484 61
	By cash Courthouse Sinking Fund, purchased $35,779.25 city 6 per cent. stock	$35,600 36	
	By amounts carried forward,	$35,600 36	$1,477,550 83

DR. *Commissioners of Finance in account*

To amount brought forward,	$2,984,908 15
To cash Court-House Sinking Fund, interest on Stock Debt..................	5,040 20
To cash Water Sinking Fund No. 1, interest on Stock Debt..................	4,479 35
To cash Interest on Stock Debt refunded by sundry persons	167 95
	$2,994,595 65

with Mayor and City Council. Cr.

1868.	By amount brought forward		$1,477,550 83
	Court-House Sinking Fund, brought forward	$35,600 39	
	By cash Court-House Sinking Fund, purchased $2,300 city 5 per cent. stock	1,856 00	
			37,456 39
	By cash Water No. 1, Sinking Fund, purchased $17,599 40 6 per cent. city stock		17,511 93
	By cash city interest, paid interest on stock debt..		1,091,935 73
	By cash City Register, loaned to him		100,000 00
	By balance		270,141 34
			$2,994,595 65

Dr. *Commissioners of Finance in account*

1869.	To balance		$270,141 34
	To Mayor and City Council, to pay interest on stock debt		1,238,323 25
	To General Sinking Fund—		
	To cash received from rents of city property	$18,602 57	
	To cash received for interest on city stocks	150,509 80	
	To cash received for interest on city R. R. bonds	7,290 00	
	To cash received for 5,000 July, 1890's sold to Register	4,600 00	
	To cash received for fractions of city stock	1,864 31	
	To cash received from City Register, levy 1868	51,000 00	
			$233,866 68
	To Northwestern Virginia Sinking Fund—		
	To cash received from Pennsylvania State tax refunded	$99 00	
	To cash received from interest on loan to City Register	6,550 00	
	To cash received from interest on city stocks	48,021 75	
	To cash received from interest on R. R. bonds	5,670 00	
			60,340 75
	To Floating Debt and Defense Loan Sinking Fund—		
	To cash received from City Register, levy 1868	$340 92	
	To amount carried forward		$1,802,672 02

with Mayor and City Council. CR.

1869.	Interest on stock debt—		
	By cash paid interest........		$1,442,317 43
	By General Sinking Fund—		
	By cash purchased $2,991 20, fractions city stock.	$2,991 20	
	" purchased $38,500 Western Md. R. R. bonds.................	34,852 50	
	" purchased $22,000 York and Cumberland R. R. bonds...	20,237 18	
	" purchased $20,500 Union R. R. bonds.	17,850 00	
	" purch'd $123,444 67 city six per cent. stock.................	114,798 08	
	" redeemed $390 of pleasure stock......	390 00	
	By amounts carried forward....	$191,118 96	$1,442,317 43

1869. To amounts brought forw'd.	$340 92	$1,802,672 02
To cash received from interest on city stocks..........	7,666 68	
		8,007 60
To Court-House Sinking Fund—		
To cash received from City Register, levy 1868.	2,591 64	
To cash received for interest on city stocks..........	5,467 05	
		8,058 69
To One Million Loan Sinking Fund—		
To cash received for interest on city stocks...........		1,600 39
To Public Park Sinking Fund—		
To cash received from City Register, levy 1868.......	14,820 72	
To cash received for interest on city stocks..............	2,605 74	
		17,426 46
Jail Sinking Fund—		
To cash received from City Register, levy 1868.......	96	
To cash received for interest on city stocks..............	14,576 74	
		14,577 70
Water Sinking Fund No. 2—		
To cash received from City Register, levy 1868.......	49,006 33	
To amount carried forward.		1,852,342 68

with Mayor and City Council. CR.

1869. By am'ts brought forward...	$191,118 96	1,442,317 43
By cash redeemed $400 of Court House stock.....	400 00	
By charges for books, stationery, clerical services, &c..................	859 39	
		192,378 35
By Northwestern Virginia Sinking Fund—		
By cash purchased $45,500 N. W. Va., bonds......	42,721 25	
By cash paid interest on N. W. Va. bonds...........	194,478 58	
By cash charges for advertising	37 02	
		227,236 85
By Water Sinking Fund, No. 1—		
By cash purchased $8,689 23 city six per cent. stock...		8,167 88
By amount carried forward...		$1,880,100 41

Dr. *Commissioners of Finance in account*

To am'ts brought forward...	$49,006 33	1,852,342 86
To cash received for interest on city stock.........	5,546 02	
		54,552 35
Park Improvement Sinking Fund—		
To cash received for interest on city stocks........		1,632 24
Almshouse Sinking Fund—		
To cash received for interest on city stocks........		346 46
Water Sinking Fund No. 1—		
To cash received from City Register, levy 1868....	8,167 88	
To cash received for interest on city stocks.......	4,684 69	
		12,852 57
Consolidated Loan 1893, Sinking Fund—		
To cash received for interest on city stocks.......		2,132 34
New City Hall Sinking Fund—		
To cash received from City Register, levy of 1868..	18,525 45	
To cash received for interest on city stocks.......	295 62	
		18,821 07
Loans—		
Cash received from City Register, loaned 1868...		100,000 00
		$2,042,679 89

with Mayor and City Council. Cr.

1869. Amount brought forward....	$1,880,100 41
Water Sinking Fund, No. 2—	
By purchased $52,134 40 city six per ct. stock...	49,006 33
By Court House Sinking Fund—	
By purchased $2,757 06 city six per ct. stock	2,591 64
By Public Park Sinking Fund—	
By purchased $15,766 62 city six per ct. stock...	14,820 72
By City Hall Sinking Fund—	
By purchased $19,707 92 city six per ct. stock...	18,525 45
By balance, cash on hand in bank..................	77,635 24
	$2,042,679 89

CONDITION OF SINKING FUNDS AS OF DEC. 31st, 1869.

General Sinking Fund.		
Court-House 5 per cent. stock......	$14,501 72	
Consolidated 5 per cent. stock, 1885..................................	210,975 29	
Park Improvement Stock 6 per cent..................................	35,997 77	
One Million Loan, 6 per cent......	18,265 55	
New City Hall Stock, 6 per cent...	50,944 67	
Five Million Loan, 6 per cent......	47,281 18	
Consolidated Loan, 1890, 6 per cent..................................	532,902 58	
Water Stock, 6 per cent.............	189,947 81	
Public Park, 6 per cent..............	48 99	
Consolidated Loan, 1893, 6 per cent..................................	1,358,140 00	
Exempt Loan..........................	158,259 00	
York and Cumberland Railroad Bonds................................	22,000 00	
Western Md. Railroad Bonds......	128,500 00	
Union Railroad Bonds...............	35,500 00	
Cash......................................	74,047 37	
		2,877,311 93
Northwestern Va. Sinking Funds.		
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	670,410 20	
New City Hall Stock.................	122,000 00	
Western Md. Railroad Bonds......	31,500 00	
Union Railroad Bonds...............	48,500 00	
York and Cumberland Railroad Bonds................................	11,000 00	
N. W. Va. Guaranteed Bonds.......	63,000 00	
	946,410 20	
Less amount due other Sinking Funds................................	94,552 70	
		851,857 50
Amount carried forward.........		$3,729,169 43

Condition of Sinking Fund, &c.—Continued.

Floating Debt and Defense Sinking Fund.		
Amount brought forward............		$3,729,169 43
New City Hall Stock..................	100,000 00	
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	47,228 27	
Consolidated Loan, 1893............	5,000 00	
Five Million Loan.....................	500 00	
		152,728 27
Cash....................................		16,833 04
Court-House Sinking Fund.		
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	54,100 99	
Consolidated Loan, 1893.............	8,000 00	
New City Hall Stock.................	2,757 06	
		64,858 05
5 per cent. Court-House Stock.....	25,485 75	
5 per cent. Consolidated, 1855......	4,180 29	
		29,666 04
Cash................		8,651 25
One Million Loan Sinking Fund.		
One Million Loan......................	5,313 93	
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	1,337 43	
Consolidated Loan, 1893............	16,865 62	
		23,516 98
Cash..................		2,991 31
Public Park Sinking Fund.		
Park Improvement Stock............	9,681 20	
One Million Loan......................	2,200 00	
New City Hall Stock.................	15,766 72	
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	15,947 01	
Public Park Stock.....................	4,300 00	
Consolidated Loan, 1893............	5,400 00	
Public Park Stock.....................	860 00	
		54,154 93
Cash....................................		4,798 78
Amount carried forward..........		$4,087,368 08

CONDITION OF SINKING FUND, &c.—Continued.

Jail Stock Sinking Fund.		
Amount brought forward.........		$4,087,368 08
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	$125,113 34	
" " 1893............	104,410 44	
One Million Loan.....................	8,948 25	
		238,472 03
Cash..................................		28,664 56
Water No. 2 Sinking Fund.		
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	16,077 24	
Water Stock..........................	18,323 65	
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	41,000 00	
Park Improvement Stock............	4,000 00	
New City Hall Stock.................	52,134 40	
		131,535 29
Cash..................................		10,182 12
Park Improvement Sinking Fund.		
Park Improvement Stock............	17,000 00	
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	10,204 57	
		27,204 57
Cash..................................		3,111 42
Alms House Loan Sinking Fund.		
Consolidated Loan, 1890............	5,400 00	
Consolidated Loan, 1893............	374 42	
		5,774 42
Cash..................................		689 92
New City Hall Stock Sinking Fund.		
New City Hall Stock.................		19,707 92
Cash..................................		295 62
Amount carried forward..........		$4,553,005 95

CONDITION OF SINKING FUND, &c.—Concluded.

Water Stock Sinking Fund, No. 1.		
Amount brought forward......		$4,553,005 95
New City Hall Stock............	$8,689 23	
Consolidated Loan, 1890........	22,599 40	
Water Stock......................	32,966 44	
Consolidated Loan, 1893...	20,340 00	
		$84,595 07
Cash..............................		9,164 04
Consolidated Loan 1893, *Sinking Fund.*		
Consolidated Loan, 1890.........	2,021 20	
Consolidated Loan, 1893.........	33,518 50	
		35,539 70
Cash..............................		4,234 37
		$4,686,539 13

Consolidations of Stock during Year 1869.

Date.	After Year 1890.	Balto. and Sus. R. R.	Sus. Canal.	Jail.
Jan. 4......		240 00	280 84	
19......				500 00
26......			479 50	
Feb. 3......			1,000 00	
17......			3,000 00	
Mar. 1......	$2,300 00			
4......	100 00	1,000 00		
8......		1,200 00		
9	200 00			
10......	209 15	300 00		
30......		600 00		
Apr. 2......		1,845 78		
3......		1,033 91		
12......		1,100 00		
17......	100 00	100 00		
21......		3,000 00		
28......		670 00		
29......				3,078 84
May 3......			400 00	
July 13......		720 00		
20......	664 78	250 00		
30......		1,000 00		
31......			484 00	
Aug. 3......	500 00			
6......	533 02			
9......	1,000 00			
10......	200 00			
20......			600 00	
Oct. 1......		2,000 00	337 00	
5......		200 00		
6......	200 00			
7......		26,000 90		
28......		3,459 30		
Nov. 15......	1,500 00			
16......			500 00	
22......				500 00
Dec. 9......	100 00			
	$7,606 95	$44,718 99	$7,081 34	$4,078 84

RECAPITULATION.

After year 1890	$7,606	95
Bal. and Sus. R. R	45,718	99
Sus. Canal	7,081	34
Jail Stock	4,078	84
	$63,486	12
New issue 1890, during the year	300,226	30
Total issue City Hall Stock to Dec'r 31st, 1869	921,800	00

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY AND PORT OF BALTIMORE,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL,

FOR 1869.

REPORT.

Health Office,
Baltimore, January 1, 1870.

To the Honorable,
The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

Again it becomes our duty to acknowledge the benignant care of that Providence which has protected this city from any general visitation of those diseases so disastrous in their effects, against which no precaution can effectually guard and which no skill can immediately eradicate. The highest evidence we can offer of our sense of this protection is to employ every means at our command to deserve its continuance.

SMALL POX.

It is gratifying to this Board to report that although some cases of small pox have been introduced from other States yet so carefully were these guarded that scarcely any contagion existed, and not a death occurred from this cause among the residents of the city during the past two years, a fact unprecedented in the history of its hygien, nor does a case exist to-day. In connection with this subject this Board cannot do better than report the suggestions made in its report of last year. "Notwithstanding the gratifying statement above made, that not a single death has occurred from that most loathsome of diseases to which the human system is liable, unsurpassed even by the leprosy of the dim past, it must not be understood that it may not be impending in all its repugnant features. It is now present in neighboring cities, and, by the introduction of a single case, assisted by an epidemic condition of the atmosphere, in conjunction with the latent poison in the human system, that portion of the community which has not been vaccinated or in which the effect of vaccination has ceased to exist, either by time or the imperfectness of the quality of the vaccine matter, or of the manner of its application, may at once, as if by magic, become affected. And this is of the very first importance at this moment, because of the fact that it is believed that the absence of the disease has been the means of refusal by the people to accept the services of the vaccine department in the application of that most certain of all preventives known to man.

Appended will be found the report of the vaccine physicians. The fidelity with which these officers, to whom is confided a most responsible duty, have discharged this onerous, and often most unpleasant task, is creditable to them, useful to the community, and reflects honor on the administration which, from among so many applicants, had the discrimination to select so efficient and intelligont a body of gentlemen.

VACCINATION.

Nevertheless, as the vaccine physicians have no means of compelling ignorant and reluctant persons to submit themselves, and those under their care, to vaccination, the protection due to the community as a whole cannot be so complete as it otherwise might be made by such legislation as would make it obligatory on every member of it to become vaccinated. A record of the time at which each person is vaccinated should be kept by the physician in a book proper for that purpose, and by the person vaccinated in the form of a certificate issued by the physician vacinnating, so that the necessity for

RE-VACCINATION

may be determined. Whatever may have been the opinion in the past, experience has demonstrated, and after the most patient investigation, science accepts, the fact that time destroys the effect of vaccination even when the purest virus has been most skilfully applied under circumstances most favorable. No reliance should be placed on protection by vaccination for a longer period than ten years, and in times of epidemic, a wise precaution would dictate the re-vaccination of every person who has not had small pox or varioloid.

PURE VACCINE VIRUS.

But no effort can assure exemption from this scourge, unless provision be made for supplying to physicians pure vaccine virus fresh from the cow. For this purpose the General Assembly has enacted a law which provides for the appointment of a vaccine agent, at a compensation of six hundred dollars, a sum totally inadequate to the end proposed; and therefore in view of the large stake involved in the success of this operation, the Board have thought it eminently proper to call the attention of your honorable body to the consideration of this subject, and to suggest that provision be made for the appointment of a vaccine agent for the city, with such compensation as will enable him to keep constantly on hand such a supply of the purest vaccine matter as will preclude the transmission in what perports to be vaccine virus, of all those diseases of the blood, and of the skin which virus too far removed from the cow may transmit.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Board regrets to be compelled to admit that during the month of September there occurred in the vicinity of the Back Basin and at Locust Point, cases in their symptoms so nearly resembling yellow fever as to excite alarm. Whereupon his honor the Mayor and the members of this Board invited to its assistance the highest medical authority in the city, and after consultation adopted and executed such measures as confined the disease to those localities, aided by a change in the atmosphere it yielded to the disenfectants, no new cases occurring after their application. So virulent was the disease, and so rapid the dissolution that 27 deaths occurred within a few days after its appearance. The Board desires to express its high appreciation of the services rendered by those physicians who so promptly responded to its call.

INSPECTIONS.

The degree to which the health of individuals and through them the general health is affected by the consumption of articles unfit for use is too well understood to require extended discussion, nor can the Board add anything to the reasoning by which it sustained the views put forth in its last report except to state with emphasis, that the conclusions which experience and reflection enforce, strengthen the conviction that provision should be made for the most efficient inspections of meat and milk. Those views are to be found under the heads of inspection of cattle and fresh meat, and of cholera infantum, respectively, and are herein transcribed.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE AND FRESH MEAT.

The very great importance into which the cattle market of Baltimore has grown, and the immense proportions it must at no distant day assume, by means of the unsurpassed railroad facilities which the enterprise of its citizens, and the wise liberality of its government must inevitably assure, not less than the health of its inhabitants, demand the establishment of inspections of cattle about to be offered for sale, and of the meat on the stalls in the market houses, under such provisions as would prevent the shipment or consumption of unhealthy meat. By wise legislation, not only would the health of the city be largely promoted, but immeasurable benefit accrue to every interest involved, from those who raise the cattle to those who draw the foreign bill of exchange, by elevating the character of the Baltimore brands in the markets of the world.

CHOLERA-INFANTUM.

There were three hundred and fifty-six deaths from this disease, occurring principally in the months of June, July, August and September, when, even under the most favorable circumstances, heat so dibilitates the infant as to cause it to be unable to resist the irritation of teething. Among the poorer classes this fatality is disproportionately large, caused first, by the efforts of unhealthy mothers, prompted by the kindest impulses to supply the food which their imperfect digestion refuses to prepare, by giving to their infants, strained through their own breasts, or in its original condition, the milk of unhealthy cows, kept in close and filthy stables, and fed on improper food; secondly, the impure atmosphere generated in close streets and alleys, confined in closer houses, deprived of that sustaining influence which leisure and money can, under present circumstances, alone supply—*pure country air.* This Board cannot but believe that the wisdom of the Council will provide the necessary remedies. First, by forbidding the use of improper food for cows, and the stabling of them in any but properly constructed stables, in open localities, kept in the most cleanly manner; and secondly, the establishment of additional parks. It is within the knowledge of every one, for the most inexperienced can detect the benefit a sick infant receives from the inhalation of even a few hours of country air. Who can measure the extent of that benefit which would accrue, not only to those uncomplaining sufferers, but to their sympathizing mothers, by the establishment of parks of sufficient magnitude to cool and purify the atmosphere of a crowded city in those localities in which the toiling thousands reside, where, after a day of exhaustive labor, they and their families may resort, without extracting from their scanty earnings the cost of a ride in the cars? Surely when so much is appropriated to adorn the city by the erection of magnificent accommodations for those who are to fill the higher grade of official position, and to gratify the tastes of those who enjoy the earnings of capital, something might well be done for the recuperation of the exhausted strength of those who toil—for what is capital but the accumulated atoms of toil?

JONES' FALLS.

This Board, deeply impressed with the conviction that Baltimore must become a city of the first magnitude on this continent, and believing that one of the conducing causes is the salubrity of its climate, and that whatever tends to strengthen this advantage is of the first importance to its citizens, hail with pleasure the action of the Mayor and Council upon the subject of Jones' Falls, and unite in the gratulations everywhere expressed that so much improvement in the health, convenience and beauty of the city may be obtained at a cost which must be more than compensated for by the addition it will make to the taxable basis of the property within the city. When this improvement shall have been completed and that immeasurable nuisance, the

BACK BASIN

shall have been filled, and the streets, lanes and alleys in its vicinity graded and paved, the last spot within the limits of the city where yellow fever finds a lodgment will be purified. The extent to which the effluvia arising from the decomposition of the vegetable matter carried by the flow into the lower part of the falls, and the Back Basin affects the very heart of the city, not half a mile distant, is but little understood by those whose business does not take them to this much avoided section.

EXPENDITURES.

The amount expended in 1867.....		$169,423 56
Amount overdrawn....................	$56,935 49	
Amount expended in 1868............		195,935 49
Amount overdrawn....................	35,933 49	

ESTIMATE AND EXPENDITURES.

Estimate for 1869		$194,151 72
Amount appropriated	$178,752 72	
Balance on hand	2,082 33	
Amount expended	$176,670 39	176,670 39
Amount expended less than estimated		$ 17,481 33
Cash received for the sale of manure, 1867		$2,266 25
Cash received for the sale of manure during the two years of Mr. Banks' administration, 1868		$ 4,818 75
1869		6,470 80
Total		$11,289 55
Amount received 1869 over the amount received 1868		$1,652 05
As exhibited by the report of 1868 it appears that the expenses of that year exceeded those of 1869		$ 19,265 10
To which is to be added the amount expended for removing the debris of the flood of this year and for precautionary measures in the localities of the extraordinary sickness at Fells' and Locust Points, not properly chargeable to the appropriations for this department		6,500 00
And also add the cash received for manure far exceeding that of any previous year		6,470 80

Making a saving in the working of this department of about 17½ per cent. on the whole amount expended. When from the sum charged against this department for this year		$176,670 39
Is deducted for the above stated extraordinary expense for flood and sickness	$ 6,500 00	
And the amount paid the Baltimore Fertilizing Manufacturing Company	18,000 00	
And the amount received from sales of manure	6,470 80	
Making a total of		30,970 80
It will appear that the expenses of the health department for this city of 400,000 inhabitants, occupying about 11 square miles, have not exceeded		145,699 59

Or about 36 cents for each inhabitant, the result of information acquired by experience.

ESTIMATES FOR 1870.

General health account	$ 5,000 00
Baltimore fertilizing	18,000 00
Street and garbage	147,000 00
Nuisance and sewers	4,800 00
Lime and incidentals	1,500 00
Salaries	15,000 00
Marine hospital	8,200 00
	$199,500 00

The larger area over which the street and garbage organization has been extended during the last year, and the still greater area over which it must be extended in 1870, demands an increase in the number of garbage carts, which must necessarily increase the expenditures of this department in a corresponding proportion. The attention which Baltimore is now attracting, not only as a commercial emporium, but as a city presenting every inducement to those who seek a residence where every advantage combines to render life the most agreeable, demands of this department a most scrupulous regard for its cleanliness and health, and therefore this Board most respectfully suggest that an additional sum, economically expended in sustaining the reputation already achieved, would, it thinks, more than reimburse the tax-payers by the increase of wealth which an increasing tide of immigration would create. Until late in the fall, when the failing appropriation compelled a withdrawal of the sweeping machine and a reduction of the force upon the streets, the condition of our city was unrivaled.

SWEEPING MACHINE.

To the sweeping machine purchased of Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, and to the earnest efforts of the very efficient force by which it was attended, in a great degree must be attributed to this unsurpassed cleanliness. To the Superintendents of Streets, and of the Eastern and Western Potter's Fields, to the Inspectors of Sewers and to all officers and employees of this Department, the thanks of this Board are due for the very efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

CONCLUSION.

That your honorable body may be fully informed as to the manner in which the money placed at the command of this Board has been expended, it has presented the details of each of the several departments in the tabular found appended.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

MILTON N. TAYLOR, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

J. W. F. HANK, M. D.,
Ass't Com. of Health.

TABLE A.

Annual Report of Interments in the City of Baltimore for the year 1869.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Abscess	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	1	1	1	......	5
Apoplexy	2	2	4	4	1	6	4	3	4	......	3	1	34
Asthma	1	3	3	1	......	......	1	......	1	......	3	3	16
Bronchitis	4	......	3	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	2	2	12
Burn	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	4	3	26
Bright's disease of kidneys	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Cancer	1	7	8	7	3	3	3	3	......	2	......	9	46
Casualty	5	......	6	5	7	7	2	2	5	6	5	......	50
Child-bed	8	5	14	8	9	6	9	11	8	11	13	11	113
Cholera Infantum	......	......	1	1	15	45	130	102	29	8	1	......	332
" Morbus	......	......	......	......	1	6	5	9	2	......	......	......	23
Colic	10	5	9	12	10	4	6	13	11	10	15	16	121
Congestion of the brain	1	3	2	......	2	1	7	2	4	3	4	1	30
" " lungs	3	2	1	2	4	1	......	......	1	2	......	2	18
" " stomach	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3
Consumption	67	66	98	83	89	60	76	78	70	69	81	71	908

Consumption of the bowels	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Convulsions	11	18	21	26	23	26	30	32	24	26	26	26	289
Croup	22	23	28	19	26	16	11	13	13	16	33	29	249
Dropsy	12	15	18	11	21	8	10	18	17	20	18	14	182
" in the head	12	8	11	5	11	9	10	6	9	8	13	11	113
Diarrhœa	......	......	......	......	1	2	1	3	2	......	1	......	10
Dyspepsia	1	......	1	2	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	6
Debility	3	2	3	5	5	7	5	6	6	4	8	2	56
Drowned	3	2	1	......	3	6	8	10	4	2	3	......	42
Dysentery	3	2	6	8	9	9	7	13	14	9	3	......	83
Diptheria	11	8	14	3	10	4	4	4	7	14	17	11	107
Effect of Cloriform	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	2
" of Heath	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1
Epilepsy	2	......	......	2	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	5
Exposure	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Erysipelas	......	3	......	......	4	1	4	1	1	1	2	3	20
Fever, Bilious	2	1	1	3	5	1	2	3	3	11	8	4	44
" Catarrhal	9	15	25	12	15	13	9	18	10	13	19	18	176
" Congestive	......	......	......	3	2	2	......	2	1	1	1	1	13
" Gastric	......	2	1	1	3	......	1	1	......	2	2	1	14
" Intermittent	1	2	4	6	8	7	4	7	5	5	7	4	60
" Scarlet	16	19	14	8	18	9	10	10	12	7	26	22	171
" Typhus	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1
" Typhoid	14	12	22	14	14	14	10	24	19	28	23	16	210
Fistula	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1
Gangreen	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2

TABLE A—Continued.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Gunshot Wounds	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1
Hemorrhage	1	......	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	17
Hemorrhoids	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Hernia	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Hip disease	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	......	3
Inflammation of bladder	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	2
" bowels	6	3	2	5	6	6	6	11	4	4	2	6	61
" brain	12	20	22	23	21	18	20	26	16	12	16	15	221
" kidney	......	......	2	1	2	3	5	4	4	1	2	1	25
" lungs	25	31	47	26	28	17	14	16	18	18	27	21	288
" liver	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	......	19
" stomach	......	......	......	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	......	16
" womb	1	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	1	7
Intemperance	......	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
Jaundice	1	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	2	......	......	5
Lock Jaw	1	3	......	......	1	1	......	2	......	1	1	1	11
Mania	......	1	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	5
" a Potu	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1

Marasmus	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	3	2	1	3	1	11
Measels	76	64	44	11	13	8	1	3	4	1	......	2	227
Mumps	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	3
Mortification	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	2
Old Age	17	21	23	17	23	3	13	20	8	18	32	24	229
Organic disease of the heart	7	8	11	11	12	8	16	10	13	8	9	8	121
Palsy	7	5	11	10	6	5	9	12	3	8	10	7	93
Pleurisy	4	2	4	3	3	......	......	......	......	1	2	2	21
" Bilious	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	3
Poison	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Quinsey	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
Rheumatism	1	7	4	1	9	4	1	4	2	4	8	4	49
Scrofula	1	1	......	......	2	1	2	1	......	1	2	......	11
Softening of the brain	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Stone in the bladder	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	4
Suicide	......	......	1	......	2	1	......	1	......	1	2	1	9
Spinal affection	1	......	1	2	2	......	......	2	......	......	1	1	10
Suffocation	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	3
Sun stroke	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	2	2	......	......	......	7
Teething	15	11	17	19	19	31	38	48	27	22	21	16	284
Thrush	......	......	......	1	1	1	3	1	1	......	3	2	13
Tumor	2	......	1	1	3	......	......	......	2	1	1	......	11
Unknown adult	8	12	20	11	15	8	6	8	7	17	15	13	140
" infantile	60	50	73	50	85	88	78	100	80	72	86	63	885

TABLE A—Continued.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Violence	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	3
Whooping Cough	8	2	8	4	2	2	5	4	4	5	7	4	55
Worms	......	1	1	2	3	......	......	1	1	1	2	3	15
	484	475	620	466	594	500	599	685	495	489	607	483	6497

AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Under 1 year	125	122	138	94	126	167	255	206	121	116	139	101	1710
Between 1 and 2 years	64	53	68	52	67	51	71	110	67	49	72	62	776
" 2 and 5 "	79	73	94	63	70	46	37	71	60	44	62	54	753
" 5 and 10 "	31	25	31	20	43	28	18	27	31	30	33	28	345
" 10 and 15 "	10	6	13	9	16	9	14	8	10	11	19	12	137
" 15 and 20 "	7	12	9	12	14	7	9	11	16	14	16	12	139
" 20 and 30 "	44	32	56	48	62	45	42	49	49	50	58	58	593
" 30 and 40 "	37	29	43	46	47	42	41	53	35	39	41	37	490
" 40 and 50 "	26	34	54	35	53	37	31	48	40	44	37	33	482
" 50 and 60 "	26	30	36	28	39	21	31	31	27	34	34	30	367
" 60 and 70 "	14	30	40	34	29	22	26	36	25	31	50	25	362
" 70 and 80 "	15	17	22	18	14	16	14	17	10	19	27	20	209
" 80 and 90 "	5	11	13	4	9	8	9	15	3	7	17	9	110
" 90 and 100 "	......	1	2	3	5	1	......	3	1	1	......	2	19
Above 100 years	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	2	......	5
	484	475	620	466	594	500	599	685	495	489	607	483	6497

TABLE A—Concluded.

SEXES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Male	252	248	325	247	309	265	313	364	266	262	313	238	3402
Female	232	227	295	219	285	235	286	321	229	227	294	245	3095
	484	475	620	466	594	500	599	685	495	489	607	483	6497
Colored	80	88	121	86	117	97	130	142	87	92	114	85	1239
Still Births	42	26	47	23	41	33	34	46	36	37	46	39	450

TABLE B.

Report of the Vaccine Physicians for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

Wards.	Names of Physicians.	Residence.	Number of Calls.	Number Vaccinated.	Primary.	Secondary.	Successful.	Number Failed.	White.	Colored.
1st & 2nd	C. V. Frush.	46 South Caroline Street.	1599	133	116	17	95	38	96	37
3rd " 4th	Chas. M. Morfit.	87 East Baltimore "	1066	76	65	11	46	30	63	13
5th " 6th	Jas. S. Bohanan.	56 North Broadway.	2380	304	290	14	303	1	239	65
7th " 8th	John N. Coonan.	189 East Eager Street.	1168	233	232	1	215	19	220	13
9th " 10th	Wm. W. Antrim	57 North Paca Street.	2774	163	146	17	163		84	79
11th " 12th	William Lee.	S. E. Cor Eutaw & Hoff'n Sts.	3386	83	59	24	31	43	59	24
13th " 14th	Geo. G. Brewer.	76 North Green Street.	2153	182	177	5	176	6	144	38
15th " 16th	R. J. H. Tall.	158 South Sharp Street.	2803	145	115	30	131	14	115	30
17th " 18th	W. D. F. Larkin.	727 West Baltimore Street.	1034	275	197	78	261	14	248	27
19th " 20th	A. H. Saxton.	522 Lexington Street.	723	228	158	70	146	82	146	82
			19,086	1822	1555	267	1567	247	1414	408

TABLE C.

Street and Garbage Account.

1869.		1869.	
To Checks on Comptroller....	$128,353 95	By vouchers, 1st district Superintendent	$23,140 87
		" " 2nd " "	21,287 07
		" " 3rd " "	23,199 72
		" " 4th " "	28,847 20
		" " 5th " "	26,319 20
		" " Sup't of Sweeping Machine	5,559 89
	$128,353 95		$128,353 95

TABLE D.

General Health Account.

1869.		1869.	
To Checks on Comptroller....	$20,592 40	By payment as per vouchers...............	$4,092 40
" " " "	2,000 00	" " to Baltimore city Fertilizing Manufacturing Co.......	16,500 00
		" purchase Patent Sweeping Machine...	2,000 00
	$22,592 40		$22,592 40

TABLE E.

Nuisance and Sewer Account.

1869.		1869.	
To Checks on Comptroller....	$4,864 80	By vouchers Daniel Dougherty............	$550 00
		" " Daniel Mullen..................	550 00
		" " William Parish...............	1,761 95
		" " Francis Dolphin..............	2,002 85
	$4,864 80		$4,864 80

TABLE F.

Salary Account.

1869. To Checks on Comptroller.....	$12,658 91	1869. By payments per vouchers....................	$12,658 91

TABLE G.

Marine Hospital Account.

1869.		1869.	
To Check on Comptroller......	$8,200 33	By amount returned by Physician.........	$4,962 00
		" Indebtedness...............................	3,238 33
	$8,200 33		$8,200 33

TABLE H.

Synopsis of Expenditures of Health Department for the year 1869.

1869.		1869.	
To Appropriation for 1869....	$178,752 72	By Street and Garbage Account..........	$128,353 95
		" General Health Account................	22,592 40
		" Nuisance and Sewer Account..........	4,864 80
		" Marine Hospital Account...............	8,200 33
		" Salary Account..........................	12,658 91
		" Amount not used........................	2,082 33
	$178,752 72		$178,752 72
To Balance from old account..	$2,082 33		

TABLE I.

Report of Cost for Collecting Street Dirt and Garbage for 12 *months ending December* 28*th*, 1869.

Districts.	Superintendents.	No. of Loads Removed.			Cost of Removal.		
		Garbage.	Manure.	Sand.	Garbage Carts.	Street Carts.	Street Scrapers.
First	Thomas Kelly	10,810·2	5,511	3,709	$9,838 50	$8,228 30	$4,901 75
Second	Uriah Muir	10,921	3,620	1,543	12,425 00	4,728 50	4,038 75
Third	James McNally	10,475	4,112	932	13,453 02	5,659 00	3,904 50
Fourth	William Hissey	13,964	4,770	5,281	15,457 75	7,260 00	6,056 00
Fifth	John A. Hacker	21,042	3,644	3,461	17,408 75	5,525 00	3,329 00
Sweeping Machine.	G. Koffenberger	…………	1,509	289	…………	3,954 60	1,459 00
		67,212·2	23,166	15,215	$68,583 02	$35,355 40	$23,689 00

TABLE I—Continued.

Districts.	Superintendents	No. Loads Sold.		Received for Sales.		Cost of Tools.	Rent of Dump Grounds.	Totals paid Superintendents.
		Garbage.	Manure.	Garbage.	Manure.			
First.......	Thomas Kelly..	1,200	3,925$\frac{3}{5}$	$91 00	$1,740 73	$98 82	$73 50	$23,140 87
Second	Uriah Muir......	2,457	2,728	857 71	772 57	57 32	37 50	21,287 07
Third......	James McNally.	1,930	2,715	382 86	825 50	78 20	105 00	23,199 72
Fourth....	William Hissey	1,236	1,826	108·08	486 80	73 45	....	28,847 20
Fifth	John A. Hacker	6,558	3,068	294 20	911 35	56 45	....	26,319 20
Sweeping Machine.	G. Koffenberger	....	....	....	....	67 96	78 33	5,559 89
		13,381	14,262$\frac{3}{5}$	$1,733 85	$4,736 95	$432 20	$294 33	$128,353 95

REPORT

OF THE

MARINE HOSPITAL.

January, 1870.

REPORT

OF THE

MARINE HOSPITAL.

January, 1870.

REPORT.

MARINE HOSPITAL, January, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I beg respectfully herewith to submit my report of the operations of the Marine Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1869.

Thanks to the Giver of all good, our city has been comparatively free from disease, and the cases treated at Quarantine, though in excess of last year, were of no great number, nor of a character to create any apprehension of an epidemic.

Whilst I have during the year strictly adhered to the enforcement of the Quarantine regulations, I am gratified to be able to report that, with a marked increase of foreign and important coastwise shipping, I noticed a marked improvement in cleanliness and attention to the requirements of health in the vessels entering this port.

Owing to the wise action of the City Council, the Hospital building was, during the year 1868, placed in a good state of repair, and is now in such a condition that, were the unfortunate necessity to arise, it would be capable of comfortably accommodating a large number of patients.

The out-buildings attached to the Hospital are in a tolerable condition, but the fencing on the place remains in the same ruinous state as when I entered on duty here two years ago. I beg leave to suggest a small appropriation in this connection.

The farm attached to the Hospital has not been worked during the year, no one applying to rent it, and past experience proving to me the uselessness of attempting it myself. Corn and hay enough, however, have been raised to winter the stock, consisting of two horses and two cows.

The number of cases treated at the Hospital during the year was 84, of which 18 were variola or small-pox, 20 varioloid, 1 bilious dysentery, 1 pneumonia, 1 yellow fever, and 43 measles.

Of these, there were 5 deaths—2 from variola, 1 from varioloid, 1 from yellow fever, and 1 from dysentery. The number discharged cured was 79.

The cases of variola, yellow fever and measles were received from shipboard, the measles cases being taken from an emigrant ship. I deemed it necessary to land all the passengers of the ship on the quarantine ground, and after a detention of several days, during which the vessel was thoroughly fumigated under my personal direction, I discharged the ship and passengers free from disease.

The steamships of the Baltimore and Bremen line continue to be examples of cleanliness, and, notwithstanding the very large number of emigrants who come over as steerage passengers, the sickness is of the lowest per centage.

I visited during the year 1,026 vessels, against 828 vessels during the year 1868. Of these, there were steamers 166, ships 27, barques 101, brigs 173, and schooners 559.

The number of passengers entering the port during the year was 12,385, of which there were brought on foreign steamers 8,344, on foreign sailing vessels 2,268, on coastwise steamers 772.

The receipts at the Hospital from all sources during the year amounted to $4,962, of which $4,168.72 were received from vessels, and $793 from patients. There is added to this an unpaid claim of $137.25 against the United States for the treatment of sailors suffering from small-pox, which it is expected will be paid during the current year.

In conclusion, I desire to tender my thanks to the Mayor and City Council for their fostering care of the Hospital, and to the Board of Health for its active aid and cordial co-operation in the labors of this post during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID O'KEEFFE,
Marine Physician.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY COMMISSIONER

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

REPORT.

City Commissioner's Office,
Baltimore, January 1st, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

In obedience to the requirements of ordinance No. 9, approved March 10th, 1863, I have the honor to submit for your consideration my annual report, exhibiting the operations and expenditures of this department for the year 1869.

GRADING AND PAVING NEW STREETS.

In our last report, we remarked that the amount of work on this account promised to be unusually large. We did not, however, fully anticipate its magnitude. By referring to Table C, it will be seen that during the year we graded and paved new streets amounting, in the aggregate, to 806,289 square feet, which is an excess of 626,290 square feet over the year 1868, and 318,093 square feet more than was accomplished during the last six years. With the exception of three squares, all the contracts for paving and grading have been completed.

REPAIRS OF PAVED STREETS AND REPAVING.

We have been enabled, notwithstanding a reduction of some $13,500, as compared with the expenditures on this account for the preceding year, to keep the streets in excellent condition. In addition to the main streets, many of the narrow ones, (or twenty foot alleys) which for years had been neglected, received careful attention to the extent of the appropriation, and are now comparatively in good condition.

As will be seen by referring to Table C, several streets were repaved, amounting, in the aggregate, to 33,343 square feet.

By permission of the Mayor and City Council, the Directors of the Farmers' and Commercial Bank repaved one-half of the streets fronting their property, at the corner of Howard and German streets, with a wooden pavement, known as Stowe's patent, differing from the Nicholson in several particulars, yet presenting the same appearance on the surface. Unlike the Nicholson, it dispenses with the base flooring-boards, and relies for its foundation upon wedges driven between the blocks into the sand in such a manner as to render it solid and compact.

Experience has confirmed the opinion, heretofore expressed, that this character of pavement should not, on account of danger to horses in sleety weather, be laid in streets with a grade exceeding two inches in ten feet. Nothing further can be said in regard to the merits of these wooden pavement, as compared with the cobble, than was submitted in our last report.

FLOOD ACCOUNT.

At the close of the year 1868, we had an unexpended balance on this account, of $104,468 01 for the completion of repairs of damage to the Falls, occasioned by the flood of July, 1868. The Committee of Ways and Means, however, in view of the contemplated improvement of the line of the Falls, in making the levy for 1869, reduced this amount to $58,000 which was deemed sufficient to accomplish all the work absolutely necessary on the existing line, such as the wooden bridges at Madison, Monument, and Pleasant streets ; the foot bridges at Centre and Bath streets, to repair and rebuild the necessary masonry for the same, and also to meet the city's portion, in the abutments of Charles street bridge. The damages sustained by the flood of October last were also charged to this account. In conducting this work during the year, we were governed by the same principles which was recognized in the previous year's operation, viz: not to expend more than was absolutely necessary on the present line of the Falls. The principal damages sustained by the flood of last October, were the breaking of the up-stream girder of the Pratt street bridge, the partial loss of the foot bridge at Centre street, and more or less injury to the walls at several points along the line of the Falls. Considerable damage was also sustained by the street and sidewalks on Harrison street, and the pavement in Centre Market, under the Maryland Institute, as well as by the streets and sidewalks adjacent, &c.

BRIDGES.

North Avenue Bridge.—It was deemed necessary after the flood of 1868, to change the original plan of this bridge to a more substantial structure, dispensing with the wooden trestle-work, which would have been liable to damage by freshets, and substituting therefor three spans of bridges 100 feet each, one of which, passing over the proposed track of the Northern Central Railroad, to be entirely of iron,—

the other two of wood and iron combined—the whole resting on iron columns, and supported at either end by substantial stone abutments. The space between the west side of Falls' Road Turnpike and the present line of the Northern Central Railroad will be composed of solid embankment. The change of plan necessarily involved an additional cost, which was met by a resolution of the Mayor and City Council transferring the surplus amount levied in 1869, on account of Highways and Bridges, to this improvement. The work is now progressing as rapidly as circumstances will allow, and will be completed early in the summer.

The abutments of Charles street avenue bridge, which were nearly destroyed by the flood of 1868, are also being rebuilt. The difficulty of obtaining good foundations—and the several high freshets experienced during the fall, together with other circumstances, retarded this work much more than was anticipated. It will, however, be completed in June next. I would recommend for this crossing an iron bridge, with the trusses below the grade of the street. The elevation of grade at this point will admit of a bridge of this character, with five feet clearance above high water mark of the flood of 1868.

The abutments for Decker street bridge have also been put under contract, as directed by resolution, and the work is now under way.

A substantial stone bridge, of forty feet span, has been completed over Gwynn's Run, on Wilken's avenue.

The appropriation for the construction of a bridge over the Falls at John street, has been discontinued in consequence of the street not being condemned as a public highway.

PUBLIC SQUARES.

Madison Square has been enclosed with a neat iron railing, resting in a substantial granite base, and the sidewalks, from curb to railing, paved around the entire square. The settees and stools ordered for this enclosure will be supplied in the spring.

The squares on Broadway, between Hampstead and Fayette streets, have been enclosed with a base and railing similar to the Madison square. The enclosures were also supplied with ornamental trees, grass, &c.

Harlem Square has been enclosed with a substantial picket fence.

At Franklin Square, a neat brick house, for the accommodation of the keeper, has been erected. An additional well has also been sunk at the northeast corner of this square, to meet the demand for the water from these wells which is so highly appreciated by the residents of the neighborhood.

In and around the Squares at Mount Vernon Place, evergreens were planted, the grass dressed, and the railings and sidewalks repaired.

The enclosing of the squares on Broadway, between Baltimore and Hampstead, Orleans and Jefferson, and Eager and Chase streets, with granite base and iron railing, was commenced in due time, and would have been completed but for circumstances over which we had no control.

Eutaw Squares were improved by planting a number of trees, dressing the grass, &c.

In Battery Square some three hundred trees were planted, a frame house was erected for the keeper, and the fences repaired.

All the other public squares have been well maintained.

WASHINGTON AND BATTLE MONUMENTS.

The repairs of Washington Monument,—the particulars of which were given in our last report,—have been completed so far as to prevent any farther injury to its stability. In fact, all has been finished except the plastering, which, in consequence of the leaky condition of the roof before it was repaired, was nearly destroyed. The stone tiles around the base, and outside the railing, require resetting and partial renewing. All these minor repairs would have been completed had the appropriation been sufficient.

The Battle Monument has been repaired and cleaned in a most thorough and elegant manner. These timely repairs on this and Washington Monument will no doubt arrest the further progress of decay which for a long time was making fearful inroads upon some of their most prominent features.

REPAIRS OF MARKET HOUSES.

The repairs of Bel Air Market, which were commenced in 1868, were completed early last summer. In addition to new ventilators, a large portion of the roof was reshingled, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. The plastering and pavements were also put in complete order, and the entire market painted, renumbered, cleaned, and whitewashed in a most thorough manner.

The Hanover and Point Markets were also thoroughly renovated and repaired in a manner similar to the Bel Air Market, with new ventilators and other marked improvements.

Repairs were also made upon the Hollins Street Market.

All the Market Houses, except the Lexington, which is much in need of renovation and repair, are in fine order and condition.

LAMPS AND PILLARS.

The rapid expansion of the city, by the opening of new streets, necessarily increases the demand for lamps. During the year, 193 additional lamps were put up, and 62 lamps and pillars were replaced. The amount charged to this account embraces both lamps and pillars.

UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.

The excavation made by the Union Railroad Company under Greenmount avenue, near the Cemetery and on the Belvidere road, near the bridge, as also the partial excavation of a tunnel under the bed of Hoffman street, near Eden, require, for the safety of citizens and the property adjacent, either to be filled or the work completed. The street over the tunnel at the intersection of Hoffman and Eden streets and some private property in the vicinity have settled considerably below the grade of the street.

REPAIRS OF BRIDGES.

Nothing further was done to the bridges over Jones' Falls than to keep them in good and substantial condition. Other repairs, such as painting, &c., not essential to their stability, were, in view of the contemplated improvement and widening of the Falls, dispensed with. The expenses, on this account, therefore, were much less than in the previous year.

Finding that the Draw-bridge could be made to last for some time, by repairing, the building of a new one, for which an appropriation was made, has been postponed, for the reasons stated above.

REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

To keep the old sewers in proper repair will always prove an increasing source of expense and trouble, in consequence of the imperfect manner in which a large majority of them were originally constructed.

The sewers and drains of the city should in all cases pass under or along the line of the streets or alleys, instead of following the original water courses through private property—in many instances under houses, as they do at present.

The sewer over Chatsworth Run, at the intersection of Pine and Lexington streets, fell in for some distance during the early part of last spring. Besides the necessary repairs to this sewer, which were quite extensive, and many others, we were compelled to open them in many places, to remove large quantities of *debris* which had accumulated to such an extent as to back the water into the cellars of surrounding property.

The sewer on Arch and Penn streets was also extensively repaired.

A brick sewer; 4½ feet in diameter, for draining Harlem square, and discharging the large quantity of water which accumulated in its vicinity, in consequence of the grading and paving of new streets around it, was constructed under the bed of Calhoun street, before the latter was graded and paved. The location of this sewer is between Thompson and Adams streets.

Every effort having failed on the part of the Water Engineer and myself to free the old drain pipe leading from the City Spring, we were directed, after consulting the Committee on City Property, to lay a new pipe along Calvert street to Pleasant, and down Pleasant to the Falls. This course became necessary in order to prevent claims against the city for damages, by backed water into the cellars of property in the vicinity, and the new pipe was accordingly laid. The great number of sewers and pipes of all kinds in Saratoga street rendered Pleasant street the cheaper line.

A plat of the main sewers of the city has been completed and deposited in this office for future reference. The appropriation was not sufficient to make it as comprehensive as it should be. The ground work is prepared, however, and additions can be made from time to time until a complete map of all the sewers and drains of the city, with their dimensions, &c., is obtained.

WIDE CROSSING OR FLAG STONES ON BALTIMORE STREET.

This highly-appreciated improvement on Baltimore street was continued to the extent of the appropriation. We would earnestly recommend another appropriation for the completion of this work, and for a similar improvement on Charles street, north of Baltimore street.

DUGAN'S WHARF.

During the year 1868 about one-half of this wharf slipped into the dock, in consequence of the ties having been cut in making former repairs, and was rebuilt. Early last year the other half of the wharf gave unmistakeable evidence o falling also, and we were directed, by resolution, to rebuild it. This was done in a most durable manner, with new foundation timbers and a substantial stone wall.

COURT HOUSE AND MASONIC HALL.

The repairs, remodelling and furnishing of these buildings for the accommodation of the several courts, juries and sheriff, which were commenced in 1868, (and of which a full description was given in our last report,) were completed at an early date during the year. These improvements, excepting the new roofs, were confined to the interior of the buildings. The exterior of the old Masonic Hall requires some further repairs to give it a genteel appearance.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

To this account is charged all the work for repairs of streets, bridges, drains, &c., lying outside of direct taxation. The bridge crossing Chatsworth Run, at Ridgely street was rebuilt with stone abutments on pile foundations, and new floors were laid and other repairs made to the Belvidere Bridge, and also to the bridges on East Monument street, Point Lane, &c.

CLEANSING AND DEEPENING JONES' FALLS.

This work was commenced early in the summer, by removing the large deposits which had accumulated in the angles formed by the line of the Falls between Monument and Pleasant streets. The impossibility of excavating or deepening the stream below the surface of low water, without the aid of machinery, except at a very large cost, and also the difficulty of obtaining access through private property binding on the Falls, through which it could be reached with carts only, made it necessary to abandon this point after all the accessible material had been removed.

The only feasible and economical mode of operation was next resorted to, so soon as the requisite machinery for such work could be constructed. A dredging machine, so contrived as to allow the crane to be shifted or lowered in passing under the bridges, and a machine for working under them were put in operation in August last in the lower part of the Falls, and were working very satisfactorily until the flood of the 3d of October last, when, unfortunately, they were damaged to a considerable extent, by being driven by the resistless current against Pratt street bridge, notwithstanding every precaution had been taken to avoid accident.

After this flood, nearly all the work of dredging had to be gone over, to remove the material which found a lodgment in the excavations that had previously been made from higher levels up stream, and to obtain a sufficient depth of water in which to float the scows necessarily required in the prosecution of the work.

One of the results of this flood, which, as stated above, refilled the excavations that had already been made, was, that it also lowered or lessened the deposit above, as far as Gay street; or, in other words, at that point, the bed of the Falls was about one foot, and at Baltimore street two feet lower, after the flood, than before. This fact, which was observed by others besides myself, clearly proves that the deepening of the Falls below, or between Lombard street and its outlet, will materially relieve the upper part.

This work was not pushed with as much vigor as it would have been had we possessed the necessary machinery and scows at the beginning. Besides, a proper regard for economy and safety required the work to be confined as much as possible to one point of operation at a time.

In consequence of the dilapidated condition of the walls binding on the Falls, great care was taken not to approach nearer the sides than was absolutely necessary to work the machine and float the scows. Under existing circumstances it would not be advisable to extend the deepening much beyond Lombard street which we have already reached in our operations. From about this point the contemplated improvement or new channel for the Falls, will intersect the the present line, and therefore render the removal of any material north of it unnecessary.

An abutment on the west side of the Falls at Fayette street, was constructed with the view of building a wooden bridge similar to those at Monument and Madison streets; but the probability of an early commencement of work on the Falls of a permanent character, caused its construction to be postponed.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES.

We have completed during the year five new school houses, viz: No. 21, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Robert street; No. 30, corner of Chester and Fayette streets; No. 19, on Park avenue near Preston street; No. 4, on Sharp near Henrietta street, and No. 31, corner of Battery avenue and Clement street.

All these buildings have been finished in a most substantial manner with a proper regard for comfort, neatness and economy.

An addition extending thirty feet in the rear and two stories high was also made to school house No. 11, situated on the corner of Schroeder street and Wagon alley.

We have at present under construction school houses No. 12, corner of Barre and Warner streets, and No. 13, on Aisquith near Mullikin street, both of which will be completed early in the summer.

The Eastern Female High School, which is being erected under the direction of the President of the Board of School Commissioners, the Chairman of the Committee of Female High Schools, and the City Commissioner, is well advanced and would have been completed during the year but for the fact that the old building (which in the design adopted by the Commissioners, was intended to form a part of the house) was found, after careful examination, to be unsafe and therefore had to be taken down and rebuilt.

This unforseen difficulty of course retarded the progress of the work, and added so materially to the cost that a further appropriation will be necessary to complete it.

Besides the ordinary and necessary repairs to the old school houses, several of them were much improved by alterations and additions to the class-rooms, stairways, &c.

PERMITS FOR FRAME SHEDS, BAY WINDOWS, &C.

Since the modification of the ordinance under which these permits are granted, with the exception of the section relating to the erection of bay windows (to which some serious objections are urged) it has worked well and quite satisfactorily.

The revenue accruing from the operations of this ordinance, in connection with permits for areas, vaults, sewers, &c., as will be seen by referring to table F, amounted to $6,206 82, which is an increase of $2,130 63 as compared with the year 1868.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

After much delay and difficulty a lot on North street, near Lexington, was obtained by the Police Commissioners, upon which to erect the Central Police Station. The building, now in progress of erection, is well planned both for the police force and the accommodation and security of prisoners. It is also to be provided with a Morgue. The building will be completed during the spring or early in the summer.

REPAIRS OF CITY PROPERTY.

To this account was charged the cost of requisite repairs to city property. There was also embraced in this account the expenses attendant upon the removal of the offices of the city to the building now occupied, as also the cost of altering, repairing and furnishing the same, to meet the necessities of the different departments, and in providing an iron safe for the use of the Register's office.

RAISING THE GRADE OF CHARLES STREET AVENUE, BETWEEN HOFFMAN AND LANVALE STREETS.

By an Ordinance approved September 26th, 1868, the Northern Central Railway Company were granted the privilege of raising the grade or bed of Charles street avenue, between Hoffman and Lanvale streets, to meet the requirements of their proposed line of road, which is to pass under the street instead of crossing upon its surface, as at present. In the arrangement of the street grade for this alteration, we were restricted by the ordinance in distance between two points, viz: Hoffman and Lanvale streets, which, after allowing sufficient elevation to accommodate the passage of trains under the street, was too short to make the grade between Lanvale street and the railroad crossing (which is by no means a steep one), as easy as it could have been arranged had the distance been greater. The grade at the south end, beginning at Hoffman street, is quite easy, it being but a little above the minimum.

The flood of 1868 demonstrated that the grade of Charles street, at the point of crossing the Falls, was too low, and therefore, of necessity, had to be raised to allow more water way before a permanent bridge could be constructed.

A temporary bridge on the line of Morton Alley was erected by the Railroad Company, to accommodate the public until the work referred to is completed, which will be about the 1st of July.

GRADING AND SHELLING EASTERN AVENUE.

In conjunction with the Canton Company, we have graded and shelled, and, at several points, widened Eastern avenue, from Gist street to the city limits.

INDEXING THE STREETS.

The failure to provide for a proper indexing of our streets is a source of much inconvenience and complaint, especially to strangers visiting the city. Some provision should be made by which this great public necessity can be accomplished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kirby's Lane, from Franklin street to the Liberty Road, was widened, ditched and thoroughly repaired.

The forts on Harford avenue, West Baltimore street, Liberty Road and John street were leveled.

Appropriations were also made for leveling a fort on the property of Mr. Wilkens and one on East Monument street; but owing to the fact that the former was removed by the grading of Wilken's avenue, (on the line of which it was located), and that the owner of the property on which the latter is situated requested a postponement of the work, a considerable expenditure, in this connection, has been saved to the city.

A substantial brick Morgue, for the temporary deposit of the remains of the unknown dead, was erected at Eastern Potter's Field.

Battery and Park avenues have been indexed.

The gutters at the intersection of Fremont and Baltimore streets have been covered with iron plates.

CONCLUSION.

Much more work under the direction of this department would have been finished or farther advanced towards completion, during the year, had the Register been able to meet the requirements which a more vigorous prosecution of the work would have demanded. The amount required for this department for the year 1870 is $92,000.17 less than was required for 1869.

The cost of work enumerated and referred to in this report, but not specified, can be ascertained by reference to Table A.

My acknowledgments are due to my assistant and clerk for the prompt and efficient aid rendered by them during the year in conducting the largely increased operations of this department.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. TEGMEYER,
City Commissioner.

List of Tables annexed to the City Commissioner's Report for 1869.

Table A exhibits the amount of appropriations, the amount expended, and the balance due on the several appropriations for the year 1869.

Table B exhibits the amount of balance on appropriations for 1869, for work not completed, and balance due on work completed during 1869.

Table C exhibits the number of streets and alleys paved and repaved during 1869.

Table D exhibits the number of streets under contract for paving.

Table E exhibits the amount of superficial feet of paving in the city to December 31, 1868, and the amount of superficial feet of paving during 1869.

Table F exhibits the revenue received in the department of the City Commissioner during the year 1869.

TABLE A.

Showing the amount of Appropriations, and the balances due on the several Appropriations for the year 1869.

ACCOUNTS.	APPROPRIATION.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.	BALANCE UNDRAWN.	AMOUNT OVERDRAWN
Repairing Hanover Market House, resolution No. 160, 1869....$3,000 00				
Repairing Belair Market House, ordinance No. 60, 1869.... 2,331 79				
Repairing Broadway Market House.... 2,500 00	$ 7,831 79	$ 7,989 99		$ 158 20
Cleaning Battle Monument, ordinance No. 60	1,000 00	805 00	$ 195 00	
Paving and repaving cross streets	7,000 00	9,487 62		2,487 62
Salaries	5,700 00	5,700 00		
Repairing Fayette st., near Fulton st., res. No. 49		524 35		
Union Square		19 25		19 25
Mount Vernon squares, ordinance No. 60....$150 00				
resolution No. 127... 350 00	500 00	500 00		
Repaving streets	12,000 00	6,585 65	5,414 35	
Enclosing Eutaw square	368 87	330 00	38 87	
Repairing Kirby's lane, resolution No. 186	500 00	400 00	100 00	
Dangerous walls		65 00		
Indexing Battery avenue, resolution No. 42	20 00	12 25	7 75	

Leveling fort on Harford avenue, resolution No. 62	$ 400 00	$ 245 00	$ 155 00	....
Repairing alley between Caroline row and Spring street, resolution No. 470, 1868	....	96 80	....	$ 96 80
Repairing Calvert street spring	....	811 50	....	....
Indexing Park avenue	30 00	20 00	10 00	....
Removing earthwork on W. Baltimore st., res. No. 105	400 00	400 00	....	....
Tunnel in LaFayette avenue, resolution No. 294	150 00	150 00	....	....
Removing fort on John street, resolution No. 128	400 00	300 00	100 00	....
Repairs of unpaved streets	500 00	396 50	103 50	....
Grading Harford avenue, ordinance No. 60	2,000 00	2,000 00	....	....
Repairing Dugan's wharf, resolution No. 47	6,000 00	6,001 95	....	1 95
Flag stones across Baltimore street at street crossings, resolution No. 165	2,000 00	1,970 04	29 96	....
Erecting Public School House No. 4	14,367 00	13,475 00	892 00	....
" " " " " 19	25,267 00	25,752 14	....	485 14
" " " " " 21	15,899 00	15,797 45	101 55	....
" " " " " 30, ordinance No. 60 ......$14,825 00				
Erecting Public School House No. 30, resolution No. 292 ...... 4,855 00	19,680 00	19,029 07	650 93	....
Erecting Public School House No. 31	9,900 00	8,478 46	1,421 54	....
Flag and stepping stones	3,000 00	3,000 88	....	88
Erecting Morgue, ordinance No. 44	5,000 00	1,068 65	3,931 35	....
Filling under Carey street bridge, resolution No. 58.	200 00	200 00	....	....
Repairing North avenue, ordinance No. 60	757 20	460 25	296 75	....
Bridge over Jones' Falls at North ave., ord. No. 60.	44,865 00	5,230 00	39,365 00	....

TABLE A—Continued.

Accounts.	Appropriation.	Amount Expended.	Balance Undrawn.	Amount Overdrawn.
Making plats of sewers, ordinance No. 60..............	$ 100 00	$ 100 00	....	
Wilkens avenue bridge, " " ".............	9,975 00	9,975 00	....	....
Copying plats, ordinance No. 60........................	527 82	530 00	....	$ 2 18
Enclosing Harlem square, ordinance No. 60...........	3,000 00	1,185 81	$ 1,814 19	....
Battery square, resolution No. 55........................	500 00	540 58	....	40 58
Removing fort on the Liberty road, resolution No. 43	400 00	325 00	75 00	....
Washington Monument, ordinance No. 60..............	2,203 17	2,125 52	77 65	....
Improvements at Franklin square, ordinance No. 60.	738 30	828 17	....	89 87
Eastern Female High School, ordinance No. 60.......	40,000 00	33,947 74	6,052 26	....
Survey for proposed extension of the city, ord. No. 60	334 00	182 50	152 50	....
Enclosing Madison square, ordinance No. 60...........	13,177 00	13,175 75	1 25	....
Improving Broadway square, ordinance No. 60........	8,708 17	8,709 79	....	1 62
Highways and bridges, ordinance No. 60...$12,000 00				
resolution No. 59.. 800 00				
old lumber sold.... 37 50	12,837 50	12,208 94	628 56	....
Repairs of bridges, ordinance No. 60.........$7,000 00				
old lumber sold..... 5 00	7,005 00	2,688 18	4,316 82	....
Repairing the Old City Hall, resolution No. 53.......	553 .85	553 85	....	....
Repairs of paved streets..................................	50,000 00	49,961 73	38 27	....

Damages on account of the flood, ordinance No. 60	$58,000 00				
old iron sold	1,455 17				
overpayment rec'd.	32 04	$ 59,487 21	$ 34,934 67	$ 24,552 54	....
Repairing city property, ordinance No. 60		5,000 00	9,954 14	....	$4,954 14
" sewers, ordinance No. 60		5,000 00	4,194 96	805 04	....
Lamp Pillars and Lamps, ordinance No. 60	$3,500 00				
broken lamp	2 00	3,502 00	4,335 48	....	833 48
Incidentals		250 00	106 24	143 76	....
Broadway squares		27,500 00	212 18	27,287 82	....
Repairing the Court House and old Masonic Hall		6,028 27	5,450 27	578 00	....
" Hollins Market House		....	229 35	....	....
Shelling Eastern avenue, resolution Nos. 68 and 101		1,500 00	1,416 95	83 05	....
Cleaning Jones' Falls, ordinance No. 60		50,000 00	32,074 82	17,925 18	....
Paving and repaving in front of city property, ordinance No. 60		6,000 00	1,508 53	4,491 47	....
Repairs of Public Schools, ordinance No. 60		15,000 00	15,528 36	....	528 36
Erecting Central Police Station, ordinance No. 60		30,000 00	111 00	29,889 00	....
Repairing lamps, ordinance No. 60	$2,500 00				
received for lamps broken	64 45	2,564 45	2,767 25	....	202 80
		....	$387,165 56	$171,725 91	....

TABLE B.

Statement showing the amount of Balances on Appropriations for 1869 *for work not completed, and balances due on work completed in* 1869.

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION.	AMT. REQUIRED FOR 1870.	TOTAL AMT. REQUIRED.
Battle Monument	$ 195 00	$	$ 25 00
Erecting Morgue and Vault, ord. No. 55, 1868...$ 3,931 35 " Central Police Station, res. No. 190, '69..29,889 00	33,820 35		33,820 35
" Bridge over Jones' Falls at North avenue	39,635 00		39,635 00
Enclosing Harlem square	1,814 19		1,814 19
Washington Monument	77 65		1,077 65
Eastern Female High School	6,052 26		6,052 26
Damages on account of the flood	24,552 54		24,552 54
Broadway squares	27,287 82		27,287 82
Shelling Eastern avenue	83 05		83 05
Cleaning Jones' Falls	17,925 18		17,925 18
Abutments of Decker streett			40,000 00
Erecting Public School House No. 30	650 93		650 93
" " " " " 31	1,421 54		1,421 54
" " " " " 12, resolution No. 216			12,650 00
" " " " " 13, " " "			19,225 00

Addition to Male and Female Primary School House No. 11, resolution No. 216			$ 2,800 00
City spring on Calvert street			3,421 50
Sewer—Harlem square			7,969 00
Cross street Market House and Hall			25,000 00
Paving Alice Anna street, between Caroline and Dallas streets, resolution No. 162	400 00		400 00
Flag stones at Belair Market, resolution No. 183			150 00
" " Broadway, resolution No. 290			622 67
Highways and bridges, resolution No. 282			19,955 12
Madison square, resolution No. 139	250 00		250 00
Charles street bridge			22,000 00
	$154,165 51		$308,788 80

TABLE B—Continued.

Statement showing the amount required on the accounts named for the year 1870.

ACCOUNTS.	AMOUNT.
Repaving streets....................................	$ 5,000 00
Paving and repaving cross streets..............	12,000 00
Repairs of paved streets...........................	60,000 00
“ “ unpaved streets........................	500 00
“ “ bridges....................................	6,000 00
“ “ sewers and traps......................	6,000 00
“ “ highways and bridges................	12,000 00
“ “ public schools..........................	20,000 00
“ “ lamps.......................................	2,900 00
Flag and stepping stones..........................	6,000 00
Lamp pillars & lamps, due on 1869. $ 833 48	6,433 48
“ “ “ “ requ'd for '70..5,600 00	
Paving in front of city property..................	12,000 00
Mount Vernon Squares............................	150 00
Incidentals...	250 00
Salaries..	5,700 00
	$154,933 48

NOTE.—The amount required for this year is $92,000 17 less than was required for 1869.

TABLE C.

In compliance with Ordinance No. 6, approved February 14th, 1863, I beg leave to report that the following streets and alleys were paved during the year 1869 :

Names of Streets, &c.			Number of Sq. Feet.	Price per Sq. Foot.	Contractors.
Sarah Ann street,	between	Schroeder and Oregon streets.........	4,803	6½ c	Hax & Bayley.
Lombard street,	"	Fulton and Payson streets.............	33,826	6½	Jesse Hay.
Monroe street,	"	Frederick avenue and Lombard st...	10,673½	8	" "
Etting street,	"	Dolphin and Lanvale streets..........	12,560	6⅜	Hax & Bayley.
Union dock,	"	Eastern avenue and the Wharf......	13,861	6½	P. Schneider & Bro.
Carey street,	"	Franklin and Townsend streets......	68,128½	6½	J. B. Hax & Son.
Cross street,	"	Ridgely and South Paca streets	16,988	6½	Jesse Hay.
Holliday street,	"	Second street and Exchange Place..	6,187½	10	Hax & Bayley.
Cooke street,	"	Pennsylvania avenue and Gilmor st.	88,372	6¼	P. Schneider & Bro.
Monroe street,	"	Lombard and Pratt streets...........	15,305	8½	Hax & Bayley.
Morris alley,	"	Lanvale and Townsend streets........	6,075	7¾	" "
Wilson street,	"	Druid Hill and Madison avenues....	23,149½	7	P. M. Helbrook.
Cooksie street,	"	Nicholson and Marriott streets.......	5,120	10	" "
Castle street,	"	McElderry and Monument streets...	9,277½	10	P Schneider & Bro.
McCulloh street,	"	McMechen and Wilson streets........	11,886	8¼	John Haugh.

TABLE C—Continued.

NAMES OF STREETS, &C.	NUMBER OF SQ. FEET.	PRICE PER SQ. FOOT.	CONTRACTORS.
Mosher street, between McCulloh and Madison streets........	11,625	8	P. M. Holbrook.
John street, " Harford avenue and Caroline street.	36,074	10	John B. Hax & Son.
Thompson street, " Carey and Gilmor streets.............	46,129½	6¾	Jesse Hay.
Adams street, " " " " "	46,129½	6¾	" "
Harford avenue, " Chase street and North avenue.......	105,277	10	John E. Eschbach.
Monument street, " Wolfe street and Port alley...........	87,185	10	P. Schneider & Bro.
Oregon street, " Saratoga and Mulberry streets.......	8,983	9	P. M. Holbrook.
Bethel street, " Orleans and Jefferson streets.........	4,701	10	P. Schneider & Bro.
Durst alley, " West and Clement streets............	8,360½	10	John Haugh.
Stricker street " Cooke and Adams streets.............	88,260	6¾	John E. Eschbach.
Thompson street, " Republican and Carey streets.........	13,187½	8½	John B. Hax & Son.
Carey street, " Saratoga and Franklin streets........	25,165	6¼	John E. Eschbach.
	806,289½		

TABLE C—Concluded.

The following streets were repaved during the year 1869.

Little Sharp street, between	Baltimore and Fayette streets........	3,630	6½	J. B. Hax & Son.
Bethel street, "	Orleans and Jefferson streets.........	2,842	6	P. Schneider & Bro.
Gilmor street, "	Franklin and Adams streets	26,871	5½	Jesse Hay.
		33,343		

TABLE D.

Statement showing the names of Streets under contract for paving, the number of square feet in each Street, and the total number of square feet.

NAMES OF STREETS.	No. OF SQ. FEET
Monroe street, from Pratt street to the south side of Cole street	59,027
Decker street, from the south side of Oliver street to North avenue	64,000
	123,027

TABLE E.

The following Statement will show the amount of superficial feet of Paving to December 31st, 1869.

Number of superficial feet of paving to Dec. 31, 1868	29,063,062
Number of superficial feet of paving during 1869	806,289½
Total amount of superficial feet	29,869,351½

TABLE F.

Statement exhibiting the Revenue received in the Department of the City Commissioner in the year 1869.

Date.	Frame sheds, Awning flaps, Signs, &c.	Bay Windows.	Steam Engines & Boilers.	Vaults, Areas and Sewers.	Establishments.	Total.
1870.						
April 19	$ 401 00	$40 00	$75 00	$310 82	$128 00	$954 82
21				269 20		269 20
27				201 50		201 50
29				52 00		52 00
July 1	682 50	45 00	30 00	274 22	106 00	1,137 72
Sep. 7	477 23	385 00	75 00	232 45	132 00	1,301 68
Nov. 29				262 34	102 00	364 34
Dec. 15	1,192 20	25 00	200 00	26 60		1,443 80
31	313 11		10 00	150 65	8 00	481 76
	3,066 04	495 00	390 00	1,779 78	476 00	6,206 82

REPORT

OF THE

FIRE INSPECTOR

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

REPORT.

Office Fire Inspector,
Baltimore, January 1st, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

I respectfully submit the thirteenth annual report, showing the operations of this office for the year 1869.

There have been two hundred and ten alarms of fire during the year, of which one hundred and seventy were actual fires, ten false alarms, three general alarms, six test alarms, twelve silent alarms, six chimneys, seven outside city limits, resulting from the following causes: Accidents, defective construction, from boiler, carelessness, chimneys, children playing with matches, children playing with fire, defective flues, defective construction of range, explosion of coal oil lamps, fire pots, sparks from chimneys, sparks from smoke stack, stove pipes, spontaneous combustion, sparks from furnaces, and unknown.

The loss during the year, within the city limits, were three hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars. Outside the city limits and for which alarms were given in the city, the loss was thirty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The loss during the year 1868 was, in the city limits, seventy-six thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents, showing an increased loss during the year 1869 of three hundred and twenty-one thousand fourteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

There were one hundred and seventy alarms of fire during the year 1868, showing an increase of forty for the year 1869. There were one hundred and twenty-nine actual fires during the year 1868, showing an increase of forty-one fires for the year 1869.

Five fires which occurred during the year 1869, the aggregate loss was about three hundred thousand dollars. Three of those fires, one of which occurred at No. 349 West Baltimore street, one at No. 241 West Baltimore street, one at No. 25 South Howard street, when the alarm was sounded the flames had made such headway the building and stock were seriously damaged, the fire in each case must have been burning for several hours. The fire department was certainly not to blame. The fire which occurred at Abbott's rolling-mill, where there was a heavy destruction of property, was caused by gross carelessness ; the flash from the rollers having set fire to the roof, the persons in charge gave it no attention until they had got through with their heat and role, and then tried to extinguish it, but the fire had made such headway, it had got beyond their control. The alarm was then sounded for the fire department, nearly one hour after the commencement of the fire. When the department arrived upon the ground the premises were nearly destroyed. The department must not be charged with any dereliction of duty in this case. The fire which occurred in August last on Thames, Ann, Wolf, and Lancaster street, of which

The total loss amounts to..................	$125,080 00
Amount of insurance paid..................	46,291 00
Loss over insurance....................	$78,789 00
Total amount of insurance..................	$61,046 00

Whatever the cause may be, it should be remedied, if possible. I believe the officers and members exerted themselves to their utmost to prevent the spread of the fire. A full report of the buildings damaged accompanies this report, with the amount of loss and insurance on each. I have made a full investigation of the cause of the fire, and have examined a number of witnesses. A synopsis of their evidence is presented for your consideration.

R. M. Hanna, sworn. Deposes and says: I am a member of the firm of Hanna & Co., Oakum manufacturers, No. 136 Thames street; the fire originated on our premises; have been in business since the first of November; the size of our building was 17½ feet front, 120 feet deep, two stories high. The boiler was about thirty-five feet from the front of the building, on the right hand side going in; upright boiler and engine; there was no partition around the boiler; the oakum came down in the bin. The bin was three sided, the rear open; the oakum came down in flakes to the ground floor from the finisher which was on the second floor, and then was baled up. The press was about ten feet from the bin; we used steam power to press with; the rope is first cut up with the knife, on the first floor, then passed to the tumbler—the teeth is on the inside of the tumbler; the rope is put in and steamed—steam inserted through the journal, and steamed fifteen minutes—from there it is taken to the wash tub and washed ten minutes, then put on a platform and left to drain four or five hours, and then run through the wet picker, then is dried on the roof of the building—it takes from 8 to 10 hours; then thrown in and run through a dry picker, which creates a great deal of friction. From the dry picker we take it to the devil or beater—the beater runs about 1,300 revolutions per minute—it is a fan shape, with steel blades—then to the finisher. There are four large cylinders, 6 feet long, 4 feet diameter—the cylinders revolve very fast—the cylinders and workers are full of steel teeth, about 3-16 long, and something like a saw tooth—there are three workers, one fan, and one tickler on the front cylinder; on the hind cylinder two workers, one stripper and one tickler—under the duffer is a fan, that runs very fast, about 1,500 revolutions per minute. Some time last January I noticed that sparks were emitted from the teeth coming in contact. I was on the roof the time the fire was discovered. There are four hatches on the roof. The first I knew of it was from persons in the street screaming fire. I did not see any fire or smoke. I went down the steps into the second story; there was no fire on the second floor—the fire and smoke was coming up through the hatch. I saw two of the boys going down through the hatch. I left Simpson, Buckley and Sommers on the 2d floor when I ascended to the roof—the drying rooms were full and some on the floor—we were feeding the machine with it. I saw the man oil the machine in the morning. There were about 40 or 50 bales of oakum on the first floor and about 75 lbs. in the bin; we do not allow any smoking about the premises. We had about $600 worth of stock on hand—machinery cost $8,500—drying rooms, &c., cost us about $1,000. It is my opinion it caught from friction, or some of the teeth striking. The roof of our building had fallen in before the engines got there. Morris' place and Frazier's two places were on fire.

Dr. George Merryman, sworn. Deposes and says: I am a member of the firm of Hanna & Co., manufacturers of Oakum. Described the working same as Mr. Hanna. I was in company with a friend from New York—we were standing at the bin examining the oakum, as it came floating down from the finisher, when a small particle was discovered floating down, presenting the appearance of having been touched with a match; it fell into the bin, and in an instant the whole was enveloped in flames.

William Steble deposes and says: My business is an engineer; I had charge of the works at Hanna & Co's; I have been with them about eight months; I was at the works yesterday; I was within three feet of the place where it caught fire; I first saw it on the bin where the oakum comes down from the finisher; there was no fire within twenty feet of it when I saw it; the flame appeared to be about as wide as my two fingers; it was about two minutes from the time I first saw it when it was all on fire; I think it was from the finisher, from friction. They are very particular about smoking and matches. Mr. Simpson had charge up stairs; he does not smoke or drink; I think he is very careful. Mr. Merryman was standing near the bin when the fire came down.

George Simpson, sworn. Deposes and says: I am a rigger; I have been at work at the oakum factory since last January; I worked down stairs until the 1st of July; I then took charge of the finisher; that is the last process it goes through; I was in front of the machine; some parts of it run very rapidly; there was no one smoking in the room; the boys were running these machines—it is all closed up.

William Buckley, James Buckley and G. Ashcraft, deposed and said about the same as the above.

W. H. Moore, sworn. Deposes and says: I am hostler of No. 5 Engine Company: I have been connected with the Company five years and six months; I was on duty on the 25th of August, with Mr. Corrigan, engineer; John Loane was at dinner; he is the fireman; Edward Kirby, extraman; John Calder was also present; he is a substitute of the company; we got the alarm from the smoke; our gong had not struck; we hooked up the horses as soon as we saw the smoke; I was in the stable at the time; Kirby came in and told us there was a large smoke down the street; we harnessed and hooked them up in the engine and carriage; the gong commenced striking after we got outside of the door; no one came to the house; did not hear the cry of fire; I drove the engine to the plug at the corner of Ann and Thames streets; I noticed that the oakum factory, Frazier's, and Mr. Morris' places were all on fire from bottom to top; we made our usual time going to fires; I think I made better time—I put the horses in a full run down Ann street; the first line of hose was on Thames street; we had a good supply of water at first; we had on two lines—one on Thames and one on Ann street; don't think there were any of the houses on fire on Ann street; I did not see any of them; if there was, it was back; the first line was on Thames street—the second on Ann, in the alley of the Copenhagen house. When I unhooked my horses on Thames street, I remounted and went after No. 3 Engine; met her at the corner of Alice Anna street and Broadway; they came down to the plug at the corner of Alice Anna and Ann streets. No. 1 Truck was about two squares behind the engine. I then went to meet No. 6 Engine; I met them on Bank street, near the station house; I told them where to get their water, and stopped for the other engines; I went with No. 2 Engine to the corner of Wolf and Alice Anna streets; when I came down Ann street the lumber yard was in a blaze all over; the fire seemed to burn very rapidly.

Francis Corrigan, sworn. Deposes and says: I am engineer of No. 5 Engine; I was on duty the morning of the 25th August; I have been the engineer 17 months; I was in the yard and Kirby and Calder came in and said there was a large smoke down the street; I then ran to the stable and got the horses—hooked them up in the engine; after I hooked the horses I went to the door and saw the smoke; ran back and lit off the engine; we came down on our usual time; we made good time; it is down grade all the way; we took the plug at the corner of Ann and Thames streets; I think we had water on the fire in three minutes—plug water; we had a good supply of water until Nos. 4 and 6 came; we got very little after that, until they went to the dock; we had about 30 lbs. water pressure from the plug; after Nos. 4 and 6 came it went down to 20 lbs. pressure; the supply of water increased in about one hour afterwards; I do not know whether the water, was partly stopped off or not. I did not notice the condition of the fire—it took all my time to attend to the engine. My aggregate water pressure during the fire was about 60 lbs.; we could not put on any more pressure on account of the hose; we bursted seven sections of hose; we got about 300 feet of new hose since I took charge of the engine. Sergeant Diggs told me he thought I would have to move the engine, as all the houses on Ann street were on fire in the rear; I did not go to see —could not leave my engine. We left the house just as the gong commenced striking; did not hear any one hallooing fire; did not stop to count the gong.

E. H. Frazier, sworn. Deposes and says: I own the buildings Nos. 132 and 134 Thames street, which burnt on the 25th of August; I was not at my place of business; I left about nine o'clock in the morning; nothing combustible about out-building but the oil which we use for lubricating the machinery. No. 134 was a three-story building, adjoining the oakum factory; there were two windows in the second story and two in the third; they were open; the oakum factory had no side wall; they used joist and built up against me; I could see in their works on the second story; the oakum factory was a two-story building; I could look down on their roof from our third-story side windows; I was afraid of the oakum factory; I have seen Mr. Hanna smoking, he was standing near the door; I heard the alarm when I was at Winnan's; saw the smoke; it was a tremendous large smoke; I made the remark and thought it was some of the coal oil distilleries; I was told on Baltimore street, near Calvert, that my place was on fire; it was about 12 o'clock when I left Winnan's; I judge it was about 1 o'clock when I got down; my place was all burnt out.

A. J. Randolph, sworn. Deposes and says: I was not at my place of business; I was at W. & R. Cathcart's block making shop, on Thames street, near Ann; I started for the lumber yard, and just as I got to the door I heard some boys crying fire; I then saw the smoke issuing from the oakum factory; I do not think it was over five or ten minutes before it communicated to Mr. Morris' joiner shop; I then collected all of our men together with buckets to wet the lumber and to keep it wet; I do not know when the alarm was given or who gave it; I think it was about thirty minutes before the engine came down—I don't know; I seen Dr. Merryman with a gentleman coming down Thames street about ten minutes before the alarm was given; I did not see any engine until the fire was half over; there was a line of hose came in on Morris' side, but had no force in it; they moved the engine down to the river afterwards.

Robert Catchcart, sworn. Deposes and says: I was in my shop with Mr. Randolph, talking, when the fire broke out; we were at the door; saw the smoke come out of the oakum factory, out of the second story door and the back roof; we went over and looked in, and the fire seemed to be about the centre of the building, I went in the front part;

the smoke was too dense; the fire seemed to burn quite rapidly; Hanna came and fell in my arms; I thought he was most dead; I did not see Merryman until after the fire broke out; the fire went into Morris' shop in the rear, on the second story; we worked along in the first story; I did not notice how soon it got into Frazier's place; it must have got in there on the rear and through the side windows; I do not think any of the houses on Ann street were on fire before the lumber yard caught; the first water I saw put on the fire was from the top of a pile of lumber, and thrown into Mr. Morris' shop; I think that was the first water thrown; I think there were two or three windows looking into the lumber yard; I did not notice the line of hose particularly, but it struck me at the time there was not much force; they kept the pipe there some time; I did not know where it came from; I supposed it came from the N. E. corner of Thames and Ann streets; I did not notice, for a good long time after that, before the engine came to the corner of Wolf and Alice Anna streets; I do not know who gave the alarm or when it was given; I think it was badly managed; the lumber yard should not have burned.

Sergeant Diggs, E. D., sworn. Deposes and says: About quarter to 11 o'clock I was on the corner of Ann and Thames streets; I left and went up Ann to Alice Anna—Alice Anna to Wolf—left Wolf at Bank street—Bank to to Washington street; on Washington street I was delayed about five minutes; I noticed the smoke; was satisfied it was a fire; I then went towards the smoke—when I got at the corner of Alice Anna and Ann streets I noticed No. 5 coming down the street—I went to the engine and asked the engineer if they had got the alarm at the engine house—he informed me that they had hooked up on seeing the smoke, and stated that the gong had struck as they had left the engine house. I came down with the engine—stopped at the plug on the N. E. corner of Ann and Thames streets—I assisted to put the engine to work—I helped them to lead off their hose, one line along Thames street, and when we were about to detach, I told the men to go back to put their engine to work, that I would take charge of their pipe—I had been connected with the Department when it was first organized, and 1 think they went to work in good time—the line was put in Randolph's yard near Morris' shop—they had plug water—did not get steam in until they had the second line on—I told them to lead a second line—they led a second line into the yard of the Copenhagen house—No. 1 Truck was at the fire some time before the general alarm was sounded—No. 5 had laid off their second line before No. 1 Truck came down—the lumber yard had just commenced to burn when they laid the first line off—the oakum factory was burnt out—when I got on the ground the fire was coming out of Frazier's third story—Morris' was on fire, too—they had but one line on Thames street and one on Ann. I was told that as soon as some of the officers of the Department came down they were ordered out of the lumber yard—they put their water on Welsh's property—I think, with the assistance of another line of hose, the fire could have been kept from spreading in the lumber yard—I have had some experience in managing fires—I don't think things were properly managed—I called upon a squad of men to help move a pile of lumber, and I was told to mind my business.

Officer J. W. Sinskey, E. D., sworn, deposes and says: I gave the alarm for the fire on Thames street on 25th August; it was about eighteen minutes after eleven; I looked at my watch; there was no blaze came out—nothing but a heavy volume of smoke; I was at the corner of Thames street and Broadway; several boys hallooed fire; I ran down to see if there was any fire; I then went back to the box; I got an answer promptly; about six minutes after the alarm was sounded, I saw No. 5 engine at the plug; I came up to the fire and found No. 5 at the plug; there was nothing but the oakum factory on fire when I came up; the fire burnt very rapid and spread very fast—spread like powder; had not got in the lumber yard; No. 5 had their hose laid off when I came up from the box; water was going through the hose then.

Hanson H. Keys, residence 37 Bond street, sworn, deposes and says: I worked for Frazier & Sons; I was at work on the morning of the fire, on the east side, second floor, in front of the window looking into the oakum factory; nothing but glass between us and the factory; I was working at the vice in front of first window from Thames street: I saw a slight fire; the light attracted my attention; it was coming up from below; no smoke of any account coming through my window; there was a large machine to the left of my window looking into their building; I went down to tell the rest of the men; I told the foreman and he gave orders to the engineer to draw his fires and blow out the boilers; he ordered three men up stairs to get out some patterns, and they returned and told him they could not go up; keep the patterns in the third story; a large number; it was a very short time; he told the men to go up at once; when they came down they said the place was on fire and the smoke was so dense they could not get up; I did not go up stairs after I came down; it was a very short time after I came down that the second and third stories were on fire; the fire burnt very rapid; I do not suppose it was over five minutes after I came down stairs that we had to leave the building; I noticed when I came out that Morris' was on fire; the man Simpson was at the picker; he was the last one I saw; I do not recollect seeing Mr. Hanna that morning; I never seen any of the men smoking; the engineer seemed to be careful; whenever the engineer came in I asked him who he left; he always told me he left a man in charge; when I ran down to the door I asked a police officer if he had given the alarm; he said yes; I do not know what time the engines got at the fire; from the time the fire started until I saw No. 5 engine at the corner, it was about 20 or 25 minutes; I do not know what time the alarm was given for the fire; I did not see any fire in the lumber yard at the time I saw the engine; I don't think I ever saw a fire spread so rapidly.

Horatio Thomas, residence 158 Dover street, sworn, deposes and says: I work for Mr. Frazier; I was at work on the morning of the fire; I work in the back part of the second story; Mr. Keys called me to look; I did not look immediately; I turned round in about half a minute; when I looked the flames were coming through the window; I saw Mr. Keys going down stairs; I stopped to gather up my clothes and basket; I went down stairs; left my clothes and returned immediately to go to the pattern shop with two others; the pattern shop was in the third story; when I got at the second story the fire had made such headway I saw it was dangerous to go any further; the fire had increased very fast; I came down in a minute; the benching, shelving and partition were all on fire; the heat was very great; there was a solid blaze coming into Frazier's from the oakum factory—it seemed to be the only outlet; I don't think it was more than ten minutes before the whole of Frazier's place was on fire; when I came down the second time I went into the foundry to change my clothes; I had time to change, but had to jump out the front window; the fire seemed to spread very rapid; I do not know what time the alarm was given or the time the engines came.

Washington Kelly deposes and says: I was sitting in the barber shop on the morning of the fire; I heard the halloeing down the street; it was about fourteen minutes past eleven by my watch; my watch was a few minutes fast; I looked down Thames street and saw the smoke issuing from Hanna's place; as I got on the street I saw a member of No. 3 Company running from the fire; McLaughlin running from Ann street towards Broadway; he halloed to police officer Sinskey, and we ran over to the box at Broadway; I then went over to the corner of Ann and Thames streets and saw No. 5 engine; she got there a moment or two after I got there; it was not over five minutes from the time I heard the alarm; it was not over five minutes from the time the cry of fire was given before Hanna's place was in one sheet of flames; I know No. 3 engine and hose carriage were at the fire inside of ten minutes.

Mrs. Taylor, Block street, near Welles street, deposes and says: I lived at No. 115 Lancaster street; our house was burned completely out; I was on the shed in the rear washing at the time; our wood shed made a fence for the yard of the oakum factory; we were in the rear of the oakum factory; I heard a couple of men standing at our shed; they were in the yard of the oakum factory; I cannot say—I never saw Mr. Hanna but once; I did not know the other one—his back was to me; they were there a long time talking in a low tone; the fire, when I seen it, was coming out of the top of the house; the men had left about fifteen minutes; I can't say whether they were connected with the oakum factory or not; the fire spread very rapidly; it was not long before the fire reached our wood shed; I hardly think it was more than ten minutes; I never saw fire spread so rapidly in my life.

I refer you to Table marked A for a full description of the property destroyed or injured.

INCENDIARISM.

During the year there were eleven persons arrested, charged with incendiarism. The first arrest was that of Robert J. Douglass, accused of setting fire to the premises Nos. 180, 182 and 184 West Madison street, on the night of January 10th, 6.20 P. M. Douglass was tried in the Criminal Court for Baltimore city, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of April, for arson, under three indictments found by the Grand Jury for setting fire to the premises Nos. 180, 182 and 184 West Madison street. Jury trial, and acquitted. This case was perfectly familiar to the citizens of Baltimore, and there was but one opinion expressed in regard to it, and that was the guilt of the accused, although he succeeded in proving an alibi.

The members of the jury with whom I have conversed since the trial have all expressed an opinion that, if he had been indicted as an accessory, he would have been convicted.

The following facts were brought out on the trial: Douglass occupied the premises No. 182 West Madison street, as a dwelling and dyeing and scouring establishment. The house belonged to his wife, which was insured for $3,000 on the front building. The back building was not insured, and was covered with mechanics' liens. They also had a policy of insurance of $4,000 on their stock and furniture. The property was mortgaged for $3,000, which was about expiring. On the night of the fire I examined the premises whilst the fire was burning, and particularly afterwards, and found them in the following condition:

On entering the first floor or store I found the floor covered with pine wood cut into pieces from 6in. to 4 feet long and different thicknesses, and about 18 inches deep on the floor; under this in different places I found matches, paper and rags soaked with coal oil and wood covered with tallow. There was nothing in this room but a counter and side show case. No stock of any kind was on the premises. The closet under the stairway leading to the second story was nearly filled with boards sawed and split about 3 feet long. Passing into the dining-room from the entry I found nothing but a table; the cellar steps were placed against the door leading into the front yard; the door leading into the back yard was also fast. I found in the kitchen a large cooking stove which had a very hot fire in it, and between the stove and wall was placed a large quantity of wood. On going up stairs into the room over the kitchen, I found the floor had been covered all over with wood and combustibles, about 3 feet deep. I found the remains of several bottles which I suppose had contained benzine. The room over the dining-room was arranged in the same manner. In passing through the entry to the second story front building, I found the entry floor was covered with wood; I also found in the back room, second story, wood piled up and arranged about 3 feet 6 inches high, with a crib of small wood, rags, paper and matches, and wood covered with tallow. This crib was placed in front of the pile near the door; there were three bottles of benzine on the top of this pile. The outside shutters were closed, the blind down and the window raised about 3 inches; the closet door was taken off and placed against the window. The front room in which the fire was started simultaneously as in the back building was considerably burnt. From the remains I was satisfied that the wood in this room was about 3 feet high and arranged the same as the back room. The closet in this room under the stairway leading to the third floor, the lathing and plaster was broken away and the combustible material passed through so as the fire could communicate to the closet and then to the third floor. I found in the closet and front room 8 bottles of benzine. The front room, third floor, was arranged same as the lower floor. I found the remains of bottles which I supposed had benzine in them. The back room, third floor, was arranged in the same manner, wood about 3 feet deep, cribs and benzine. We found about 16 bottles of benzine in the different rooms. From the manner in which the rooms were arranged it must have taken about five days. The house was closed up tight, all the shutters closed and doors fastened. No evidence could be had in the neighborhood of any one having seen the furniture or stock being removed; the place was closed and a card on the door stating, "Will be closed for a few days." The object was to burn the building clean from the first floor to the roof and secure the insurance of $7,000 on the building and stock, and when all the stock and furniture had been moved out surreptitiously in the night. From all the evidence and the condition of the building, no stock and furniture on the premises, mortgages on the building about expiring, mechanics' liens on the back building, it was very plainly a case to defraud the insurance company in which they had their policies, but from the activity of the Fire Department they will receive a very trifling amount.

Frank Gallagher, arrested on the night of January 27th, accused of setting fire to a frame stable on Front street, on the night of January 27th, who was committed for the action of the Grand Jury, was discharged.

George Johnson, arrested on March 16th, charged with setting fire to the premises Nos. 64 and 66 South Charles street, on the night of March 15th, 11.49 P. M., was discharged.

Henrietta Kane, arrested April 21st, charged with setting fire to dwelling No. 37 South Eutaw street, on the night of April 21st, 7 P. M., was discharged.

Mary Riffner, arrested May 30th, accused of setting fire to the premises Nos. 73 and 75 Lancaster street, on the morning of May 26th, 4 A. M., two two-story frame buildings, one occupied as a dwelling and one as a paint shop, was indicted by the Grand Jury, tried on a charge of arson and acquitted; tried before the Court.

Lewis Cohen was arrested on the morning of July 18th, charged with setting fire to the premises No. 177 West Pratt street, on the evenings of July 16th and 18th; was committed for the action of the Grand Jury; was presented by the Grand Jury, and tried on the 10th day of November before the Court and acquitted. Insured for three thousand dollars; two hundred dollars worth of stock—comment is unnecessary.

Jno. R. Frazier, Jno. Disney and Jon. Gracie were arrested on the morning of August 3d, charged with setting fire to the premises No. 73 Chesnut street, and committed for the action of the Grand Jury. John R. Frazier and John Gracie were indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of arson; were tried in the Criminal Court; jury trial. John R. Frazier was found guilty and sentenced to serve a term of ten years in the penitentiary. John Gracie was acquitted, although he was the principal.

Joseph Fouse, arrested on a charge of setting fire to the premises No. 5 Gillingham alley, on August 28th, 12.30 P. M., was presented by the Grand Jury, on a charge of arson; awaiting trial.

Elizabeth Mathews, arrested on the 2d of August, accused of setting fire to the premises No. 94 Chesnut street, committed for the action of the Grand Jury, and discharged.

I respectfully recommend that the proper authorities be instructed to have the statutes relating to arson so altered that guilty parties can be reached. Under the present statutes it is impossible to convict.

INCREASE OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

I respectfully recommend that the department should be increased two steam fire engine companies and one hook and ladder company, as our city is steadily increasing in population, and the large number of new buildings which have been and are being erected requires that the working force of the department should be increased to make it meet the wants and protect the interest of the citizens of Baltimore. I also recommend the purchase and equipment of a small steam propeller, of ten tons burden, built of iron, with John Wells & Sons' patent steam boiler; to be used as a police and fire boat in the harbor; to be equipped with one or two steam pumps and one thousand feet of hose. The boat could be used for police purposes for patroling the harbor, and, in case of fire on any of the wharfs or docks, could be used as a steam fire engine. The large extent of our water front which is covered by large warehouses, manufactories, lumber yards and shipping, the steam fire and police boat would afford great protection. I refer to Capt. Kenney, of the Eastern Police District; Capt. Mitchell, Middle; Capt. Frey, of the Southern, whose districts extend to the harbor, and who are of the opinion that the boat would be of valuable service to the police department.

FIRE PATROL.

I would respectfully recommend the formation of a fire patrol, for the purpose of protecting property at the time of fire. The cost would be trifling compared with the vast amount of service rendered. We have seen the good effects from the use of only one dozen rubber covers.

DUTIES OF FIRE INSPECTOR.

As the duties of the Fire Inspector have never been definitely defined, I have asked the Legislature to define the duties. A bill has been introduced and reported upon favorable by the committee.

BUILDING LAWS.

I again respectfully call your attention to the great necessity of some action in regard to the building laws. The present laws are inefficient; houses are built and the city improved—or supposed to be—by a parcel of shanties, rows of houses are erected with four-inch walls, which will hardly support their own weight. There has been in the past year numerous accidents from the fragile construction of the buildings. Houses are built on speculation. After they pass out of the hands of the builders, they do not care what becomes of them, whether they will hold together six months or one year; and another and more serious reason can be adduced why the laws should be made more stringent is the protection of the members of the Fire Department in the discharge of their hazardous duties. Numerous and serious accidents have occurred in the past year from the reckless construction of new buildings, and the criminal alterations of old buildings. I call your attention to one of the most disastrous accidents which has occurred to the Fire Department since its organization, and which occurred from the criminal alteration of an old building, and which there is no law on the statute books to prevent. This accident has cast a gloom over the officers and members of the department, and will take time to eradicate and remove the serious results.

On the night of April 17th, 9 P.M., an alarm of fire was sounded from Box 3, corner of Hanover and Baltimore streets. Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, with Nos. 1 and 2 Hook and Ladder Companies, responded to the alarm and found the fire proceeded from No. 14 McClellan's alley, an old-fashioned two-story brick building which had been altered from a dwelling house into a cooper shop and carpenter shop. The fire originated on the first floor, in the cooper shop, and burnt through to the second story, occupied by John Briel as a carpenter shop, and who owned the building; the fire extended to the third or garret floor. I was in the premises several times whilst it was burning and did not apprehend any danger, supposing it to be a strong, substantial building, and no blame can be attached to the officers and members of the department, as it was one of those unforeseen accidents which could not be avoided, and not knowing the defective construction of the building, and the immense weight hanging above them, they did not apprehend any danger.

Engine Company No. 1, with their leading hose, were on the second floor in the rear of the front building. No. 4 Engine Company was on the same floor about eight feet south of No. 1 and near the window looking into the yard. No. 6 Engine Company was in the building with their line. No. 7 had been ordered out, also the members of Nos. 1 and 2 Hook and Ladder Companies were ordered out to place ladders on the adjoining buildings, to open the windows and let the smoke out.

Engine Company No. 2, with their line of hose, was on the roof of the adjoining building on the south, with Assistant Engineer W. C. Ross. Mr. Ross noticed the chimney of the burning building was shaking; thought it was dangerous. He came down to report to the Chief Engineer and to order the companies out. Whilst he was reporting, the chimney fell, carrying the roof, garret, second and first floors to the cellar, with the members of No. 4 Engine Company, who were buried in the debris. The members of Nos. 1 and 6 Engines escaped with slight injury. When the chimney fell and made the crash, Assistant Engineer Ross started down the alley towards Baltimore street; he had got about half way in front of the building, when the front wall fell out and threw him over on the iron railing on the opposite side of the alley, which pierced his left breast, and the heavy wall injured the lower part of his back seriously, from the effect of which he died in a few days afterwards.

The following members of No. 1 Engine Company were in the building: Jacob Hayward, Foreman No. 1 Engine, slightly injured. James Humes, W. White, Robert Gillespie, George W. Kreager, George Mackenhamer and Alexander Forrest were slightly injured. William Minton, finger broke.

No. 4 *Engine Company.*—John P. Cosgrove, Foreman No. 4 Engine, bruised internally. John McBride, killed instantly, neck broke; about 40 years of age, leaves a wife and five children. James Sommers, about 38 years of age, scalded and bruised; died from his injuries on Thursday, 22d April. George W. Bentz, injured in knee and foot; recovering. Charles Connolly, two ribs broken; recovering. John Dillehunt, slightly injured. Samuel French, injured in head and knee, badly; recovering.

Engine Company No. 6.—Mr. James King, Foreman No. 6 Engine Company, was slightly injured. W. T. Jones, slightly injured.

No. 1 *Hook and Ladder Company.*—W. H. Watson was on the ladder when the front wall fell out, and was slightly injured.

The Board of Fire Commissioners and officers of the Department rendered all the assistance in their power to the families of the deceased and wounded.

From an official investigation which I made on Monday after the fire, the following evidence was had :

Frederick Brandon deposes and says : I reside on McClellan's alley, the second house below the burnt building, testified as to the discovery of the fire about 9 o'clock on Saturday night. The fire was on the first floor, and adjoined the chimney used for singing barrels. Put the fire out with two buckets of water, and ran back to get more ; when he got back the flames had ascended to the second story ; went up stairs, and the whole place was on fire ; the room was full of shavings ; the police gave the alarm, and the Department was on the ground.

Wm. W. Cook, a colored man, deposes and says : That he occupied the front part of the building No. 14 McClellan's alley, first floor, as a cooper shop ; was at work there on Saturday until 7 o'clock P.M.; was the last one to leave the building ; I locked up myself; my uncle, John Cook, occupied the back part as cooper ; he left on Saturday about four o'clock, and I had fire in the chimney up to that hour ; it made sparks and blazes, and there were shavings on the floor ; had no wood, to my knowledge, near the chimney ; had a stove there, but no fire in it ; had a candle in the cellar, but carefully blew it out on leaving ; I believe there was fire left in the ashes on the hearth ; there was a girder running across the centre of the building ; it was supported by an upright in the centre; there was no chimney in the front building. There had been a chimney, but it was taken out. I occupied the place since 1861, and the chimney was taken out near to the roof; it was supported by joists when I seen it; I had hickory and oak poles piled up in the alley about thirty feet high. Mr. Briel occupies the upper floor; think they were all out before I left, and I do not know whether they used any fire or no; there was a stone wall in the cellar on which the post that supported the girder rested.

Mr. John P. Cosgrove, Foreman of No. 4 Engine, deposes and says: Went to the fire on the truck; helped to put the engine to work; our pipe was in the second floor; there was no fire below in front—it appeared to be back; the fire was put out; No. 1 Engine Company was also up stairs; just before the crash came, our pipe was near the window looking into the yard, on the south side of the building; the fire was nearly out and we were playing up in the loft; John Dillehunt, Samuel French and James Sommers were in charge of the pipe; Mr. Bentz was standing behind me to the right; McBride was to the left of the pipe, punching at some coals or something; the crash appeared to be overhead, and we all went down together; Connolly was near the door, lacing up hose; in looking around the building I thought it was safe; the men lay all around me as we fell; I got out.

John Briel deposes and says: That he owned the building since 1861; made some alterations after purchasing; the cellar runs half way back and had a stone foundation wall eighteen inches thick; the stone wall passed the centre of the house; I put the first floor in one room; I put in a girder across the centre of the building; the joist ran fore and aft; the girder was supported by a post resting on this stone wall; the girder was in about four inches on the north side and about nine inches on the south side; we took the chimney out up to the garret floor; I do not know how many flues it had; it was not over three; there was a "double trimmer" across; the joist was framed both ways, back and front, and the trimmer had two posts to support, it resting on the second floor. The chimney was supported by a prop beneath it, at an angle of thirty degrees, extending half way down; there was also a piece on the outside of the wall extending to the adjoining building; the chimney was about three feet above the roof; "the perline" was about 4x8, one end resting about four inches on the north side and against the chimney on the south side; it is my opinion that the chimney had to fall.

John Shmee deposes and says: That he was up stairs and saw the men below cutting away the props under the chimney, and told the fireman not to cut too much; the post was cut away and the crash came; the men called him Mac.

Other testimony of an unimportant character was heard. The accident was evidently unavoidable, and the fire the result of carelessness.

I submit for your consideration the following ordinance, which I hope will meet with your earnest attention.

I recommend the appointment of a Superintendent of Buildings, whose duties shall be to examine all new buildings erected and the alteration of all old buildings. The Superintendent of Buildings, Fire Inspector and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, should constitute a Department of Buildings, for the regulation and inspection of buildings, and the more effectual prevention of fires and the better preservation of life and property. The members of the Department of Buildings should have egress at all times to all buildings of any kind, either public or private.

An Ordinanee entitled an "Ordinance to create a Department of Buildings, a Superintendent of Buildings, and to regulate Buildings," &c., &c.

Section 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That there shall be established a Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, to provide for the regulation and inspection of buildings, the more effectual prevention of fires, and the better preservation of life and property; and said Department shall be taken and known as the Department of Buildings. The said Department shall consist of one Superintendent of Buildings, the Fire Inspector of Baltimore City, and the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore City Fire Department.

Sec. 2. The Superintendent of Buildings shall be appointed as other city officers are appointed, and shall serve for a term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and shall receive a salary of ——— dollars per annum, and shall give bond in the sum of ——— dollars.

Sec. 3. The Department of Buildings shall be provided with office room and all necessary supplies for the transaction of its business in the same manner as now provided for other departments, and the said department shall be allowed and paid for incidental expenses by the Comptroller the amount certified to by the Superintendent of Buildings, with the vouchers thereof, not exceeding ——— dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said Superintendent of Buildings to examine all buildings in course of erection, alteration and repair, and shall report in writing forthwith to the Department of Buildings all violations of any of the several provisions of this ordinance, together with the street and the number of the buildings or premises upon which violations are found, and the names of the owners, agents, lessees, occupants, builders, masons, carpenters, roofers, furnace builders and architects, and all other matters relative thereto, and shall report in the same manner all new buildings, and shall examine all buildings reported dangerous, to examine all buildings under application to raise, enlarge, alter or build upon, and to report to the Department of Buildings the condition of the same, with his opinion relative thereto.

Sec. 5. The Superintendent of Buildings, the Fire Inspector and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, known as the Department of Buildings, shall meet and organize immediately upon the passage of this ordinance, and shall meet as often thereafter as circumstances may require, and shall perform all duties referred to them in this ordinance. They shall have the power to appoint a clerk at a salary of ——— dollars per annum, and for the performance of their respective duties, have the right to enter any building or premises in said city. Any one obstructing or interferring with any of the above officers in the lawful discharge of their duties shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than ninety dollars.

Sec. 6. All that portion of the city of Baltimore lying within direct taxation shall constitute the building limits, designated under this ordinance; no structures, parts or parts thereof, shall hereafter be built, constructed, or altered except in conformity to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 7. All buildings hereafter erected within said building limits shall have all outside or party walls constructed of stone, brick, or iron, and all such walls shall be built to a line, and be carried up plumb and straight, with close joints; and the several component parts of all such buildings shall be built and constructed in such manner as herein provided.

Sec. 8. All foundation walls shall be built of stone or brick, and shall be laid not less than four feet below the surface of the earth, on a good solid bottom, and in case the nature of the earth should require it, a bottom of driven piles, or laid timbers, of sufficient size and thickness, shall be laid to prevent the walls from settling, the top of such pile or timber bottom to be driven or laid below the water line; and all piers, columns, posts or pillars resting on the earth shall have a footing course, and shall be upon a bottom in the same manner as the foundation walls.

Sec. 9. The footing, or base course, under all foundation walls, shall be of stone or concrete, and shall be at least twelve inches wider than the bottom width of the foundation walls. And if the walls be built of isolated piers, then there must be inverted arches, at least twelve inches thick, turned under and between the piers, or two footing courses of large stone, at least ten inches thick in each course. All foundation walls other than those of dwellings shall be at least four inches thicker than the wall next above them, to a depth sixteen feet below the curb level, and shall be increased four inches in thickness for every additional five feet in depth below the said sixteen feet. Foundation walls in dwelling-houses shall be below the basement floor beams, four inches thicker than the walls next above them. All foundation walls shall be understood to mean that portion of the wall below the level of the street curb, and below the basement floor beams in dwellings, and depth shall be computed from the curb level downward. All excavations upon the front or side of any lot adjoining a street shall be properly guarded and protected by the person or persons having charge of the same, in such manner as the Superintendent of Buildings may direct, so as to prevent the same from being or becoming liable to be dangerous to life and limb.

In all dwelling-houses not above thirty feet in height, and not more than twenty feet in width, the party and outside walls shall not be less than eight inches thick. In all dwelling-houses from thirty to fifty-five feet in height, and not more than thirty feet in width, the outside and party walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick; and if above fifty-five feet, the walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick, to the top of the second story beams; provided the same is twenty feet above the curb level, and if not, then to the under side of the third story beams; and also provided that portion of the wall twelve inches thick shall not exceed forty feet in height from said sixteen-inch wall.

Sec. 10. In all buildings other than dwelling-houses, not above thirty feet in height, and not more than twenty-five in width, the outside walls shall not be less than eight inches thick, and the party-walls not less than twelve inches thick; if above thirty feet and under fifty feet in height, the outside walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick, and the party wall not less than sixteen inches thick; if above fifty feet and under sixty-five feet in height, the outside walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick to the height of third story beams, and not less than twelve inches thick from thence to the top, and the party-walls not less than twenty inches thick to the height of the second story beams, and not less than sixteen inches from thence to the top; and if above sixty-five feet, and under eighty feet in height, the outside walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick to the height of at least forty feet, and up to the under side of the next story beams above, and not less than twelve inches thick from thence to the top, and the party walls not less than twenty inches thick to the height of the third story beams, and not less than sixteen inches from thence to the top. In all buildings over twenty-seven feet in width, and not having either brick partition walls or girders, supported by columns running from front to rear, the walls shall be increased an additional four inches in thickness, to the same relative thickness in height as required under this section, for every additional ten feet in width of said building, or any portion thereof; and in all buildings intended or used for storage or warehouse purposes in storing or keeping heavy merchandise or materials, the walls shall be an additional four inches thicker than above required. It is understood that the amount of materials specified may be used either in piers or buttresses, provided the walls between the same shall in no case be less than eight inches in thickness to the height of forty feet, and if over that height, then twelve inches thick; and if over sixty-five feet in height, sixteen inches thick to the height of twenty feet from the curb level.

Sec. 11. In all buildings in which there are stone or brick partition walls, the said partition walls shall be subject to the clauses and provisions above set forth, with regard to foundations, thickness and heights; and if there should be substituted iron or wooden girders, supported upon iron or wooden columns in place of the partition walls, they shall be made of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of two hundred and fifty pounds for every square foot of the floor or floors that rest upon them, exclusive of the weight of material employed in their construction, and shall have footing courses and foundation walls equal to that of the party walls, with inverted arches under and between the columns, or two footing courses of large, well shaped stone, laid crosswise edge to edge, and at least ten inches in each course, the lower footing course to be equal in area to that under a party wall, and under every column as above set forth, a cap of cut stone at least twelve inches thick, and of a diameter twelve inches greater than that of the column must be laid.

Sec. 12. No wall of any building now erected, or hereafter to be built or erected, shall be cut off or altered below, to be supported in any manner, in whole or in part, by wood, but shall be wholly supported by stone, brick or iron, and no wood or timber shall be used between such wall and such supporters. Every temporary support placed under any wall, girder or beam during the erection, finishing, alteration or repairing of any building, shall be equal in strength to the permanent support required for such wall, girder or beam; and the walls of every building shall be strongly braced from the beams of each story until the next tier of beams are on and leveled up.

Sec. 13. All stone walls less than twenty-four inches thick shall have at least one header, extending through the walls, in every six square feet; and if over twenty-four inches in thickness, shall have one header for every six superficial feet on both sides of the wall, and running into the wall at least two feet. In every brick wall, every fifth course of bricks shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with brick, in which case every fifth course shall be bonded into the backing by cutting the course of the faced brick, and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting face brick in half, and backing the same by a continuous row of headers. In all walls which are faced with thin ashlar, anchored to the backing, or in which the ashlar has not either alternate headers and stretchers in each course, or alternate heading and stretching courses, the backing of brick shall not be less than eight inches thick, and all eight-inch backing shall be laid up in cement mortar, and shall not be built to greater height than prescribed for eight-inch walls. All heading courses shall be good, hard, perfect brick.

In all buildings where the walls are built hollow, the same amount of stone or brick shall be used in their construction as if they were solid, as above set forth ; and no hollow walls shall be built unless the two walls forming the same shall be connected by continuous vertical ties of the same materials as the walls, and not over twenty-four inches apart. The heights of all walls shall be computed from the curb level. No swelled or refuse brick shall be allowed in any wall or pier.

Sce. 14. The mortar used in the construction of any building shall be composed of lime or cement, mixed with sand, in proper proportions. No inferior lime or cement shall be used ; and all sand shall be clean, sharp grit, free from loam, and all joints in all walls must be filled with mortar.

Sec. 15. Any building, except a private dwelling, over thirty feet in width, if built or used for the purpose of a hotel or boarding-house, shall have one or more brick, stone, or fire-proof partition wall running from front to rear. These walls shall be so located that the space between any two of the bearing walls of the building shall not be over twenty-five feet. In all buildings of a public character already erected, or hereafter to be built, such as hotels, churches, theatres, school-houses, public halls and other buildings used for purposes of public amusement or instruction, the halls, doors, stairways and aisles shall be so arranged as to facilitate egress in cases of fire or accident, and to afford the requisite and proper accommodation for the public protection in such cases. And all aisles and passage-ways, in said buildings, devoted to purposes of amusement, shall be kept free from camp-stools, chairs, sofas, and other obstructions during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball, or any public assemblage ; and the Department of Buildings may at any time serve a written or printed notice upon the owner, lessee or manager of any said building, directing any act or thing to be done in and about the management of the said buildings and the several appliances therewith connected, such as halls, doors, stairs, windows, aisles and escapes, so as to afford the greatest possible security to the public in the uses to which they may be severally applied, and if the said notice is not complied with within ten days after such service, the Department of Buildings shall enter proceedings before a justice of the peace for the purpose of collecting the penalty for any violation of this section. Any person or persons violating any portion of this section shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars additional for every ten days thereafter until the notice of the Department of Buildings is complied with.

Sec. 16. Every isolated pier less than six superficial feet at the base, and all piers supporting a wall built of rubble-stone or brick, or under any iron beam or arch girder, or arch on which a wall rests, or lintel supporting a wall, shall at intervals of not more than thirty inches in height, have built into it a bond-stone not less than four inches thick, of a diameter each way equal to the diameter of the pier, except that in front piers above the curb, the bond-stone may be four inches less than the pier in diameter; and all piers shall be built of good, hard-burnt brick and cement, and all the bricks in such piers shall be of the hardest quality, and be well wet before laid, and the walls and piers under all compound girders, iron or other columns, shall have a bond-stone every thirty inches in height from the bottom, whether said piers are in the walls or not, and a cap stone at least twelve inches in thickness by the whole size of the bearing.

Sec. 17. All walls shall be securely anchored with iron anchors, to each tier of beams. The front, rear, side, end and party walls shall, if not carried up together, be anchored to each other, every six feet in their height, by tie anchors, made of one and a quarter inch by three-eights of an inch wrought-iron. The said anchors shall be built into the side or party walls not less than sixteen inches, and into the front and rear walls at least one-half the thickness of the front and rear walls, so as to secure the front and rear walls to the side, end or party walls; and all stone used for the facing of any building, except where built with alternate headers and stretchers, as hereinbefore set forth, shall be strongly anchored with iron anchors; and all such anchors shall be let into the stone at least one inch. The side, end or party walls shall be anchored at each tier of beams, at intervals of not more than eight feet apart, with good, strong, wrought-iron anchors, three-eights of an inch by one inch, well built into the side walls and well fastened to the side of the beams; and where the beams are supported by girders, the ends of the beams resting on the girder shall be strapped by wrought-iron straps of the same size, and at the same distance apart, and in the same beam as the wall anchors; all wall anchors used in any building except dwellings, shall be three-eights by one inch wrought-iron, and shall hook over a three-quarter inch round bolt of wrought-iron running through the beam.

Sec. 18. All side or party, and front or rear walls, not corniced, and where no gutter is required on any building, over fifteen feet high, shall be built up and extended at least twelve inches above the roof, and shall be coped with stone or metal, provided that, where partition walls are carried up, and where Mansard or French roofs are built over a hotel or block of houses, the partition and division walls may be carried up above the roofing and coped with some fire-proof material, or shall be carried up to the under side of the roof-planking; and the roof-planking must, in all such cases, have a space of at least four inches left, extending the entire length of the wall between the ends or sides of said planking, filled up to the top of the planking with good mortar, and the slating or other roof material may then be carried over the same.

Sec. 19. Compound beams with cast-iron arches and wrought-iron ties, used to span openings not more than ten feet in width, shall have a bearing of at least twelve inches by the thickness of the wall to be supported, and for every additional foot of span over and above the said ten feet, the bearing shall be increased one inch, provided the same are supported at the ends on walls or piers of brick or stone, and on the front of any building where the supports are of iron or solid cut stone, they shall be at least twelve inches on the face, and the width of the thickness of the wall to be supported, and in all cases shall be of sufficient strength to bear the weight to be imposed upon them, and shall rest upon a cut granite base block at least twelve inches thick by the full size of the bearing, and all compound beams or girders used in any building shall be, throughout, of a thickness not less than the thickness of the wall to be supported, and shall be made in the best manner. All compound beams shall have a cast-iron shoe on the upper side, to answer for the skew back of a brick or cut stone arch, which said arch shall always be turned over the same, and the arch shall, in no case, be less than eight inches in height by the width of the wall to be supported, and the shoe shall be made strong enough to resist the pressure of the arch in all cases. Cut stone or hard brick arches, with two wrought-iron tie-rods, of sufficient strength, may be turned over any opening less than forty feet, provided they have skew backs of cut stone or cast or wrought-iron into which the bars or tension rods shall be properly secured by heavy wrought-iron washers, necks and heads of wrought-iron, properly secured to the skew backs. The above clause is intended to meet cases where the arch has not abutments of sufficient size to resist its thrust.

Sec. 20. All openings for doors and windows in all buildings, except as otherwise provided, shall have a good and sufficient arch of stone or brick, well built and keyed, and with good and sufficient abutments, or a lintel of stone or iron, as follows: For an opening not more than four feet, the lintel shall not be less than eight inches in height; and for an opening not more than five feet in breadth, the lintel shall be twelve inches in height; and for an opening exceeding five feet in breadth, the lintel shall be of iron or stone, and of the full thickness of the wall to be supported; and every such opening less than five feet in breadth, in all walls over eight inches in thickness, shall have a lintel of stone or iron not less than seven inches in breadth, and one-third the thickness of the walls on which it rests; and in all openings, as aforesaid, in any eight-inch wall, the lintel shall be one-half the thickness of the wall; and on the inside of all openings in which the lintels shall be less than the width of the wall, there shall be a good timber lintel on the inside of the other lintels, which shall rest at each end, not more than four inches on any wall, and shall be chamfered at each end, and shall have a double rolock arch over said lintel; or the said arch may be turned on a centre, which may be struck after the arch is turned, provided that the piers or abutments are of sufficient strength to bear the thrust of the arch; and all arches over openings or fire-places shall be built of good, hard brick, and well keyed; all lintels over openings in the front, rear or side of a building, or returned over a corner opening, when supported by brick piers or iron or stone columns, shall be of iron, and the full breadth of the wall to be supported. When hollow cast-iron lintels are placed over openings, they shall have a brick arch of sufficient thickness, with skew-backs and tie-rods of sufficient strength to support the superincumbent lateral weight, independent of the cast-iron lintel; and all iron girders, lintels or columns, before the same are used in any building, shall have the maximum weight which they will safely sustain stamped, cast or properly marked thereon by the founder or manufacturer of the same.

Sec. 21. All stores or storehouses, or other buildings which are more than two stories, or above twenty-five feet in height above the curb level, already erected, or that may hereafter be built, except dwelling-houses, school-houses, or churches, shall have doors, blinds, or shutters, made of fire-proof metal, on every window and entrance where the same do not open upon a street. Where, in any such building, the shutters, blinds or doors cannot be put on the outside of such door or window, they shall be put on the inside; and every such door, blind or shutter be closed upon the completion of the business of each day by the occupant having the use or control of the same; and all fire-proof shutters or blinds that now or may hereafter be put upon the front or sides of any building on the street fronts, must be so constructed that they can be closed and opened from the outside, above the first story. In any store or building in the building limits in which there shall exist or be placed any hoistway, elevator, or well-hole, the same shall be properly protected by such railings or other appliances as may be necessary to secure the same from being or becoming at any time dangerous to life or limb, in such manner as the owner or occupant may be directed by the Superintendent of Buildings, and every hoistway shall have on the opening through each floor, a good and sufficient trap-door with which to close the same, and said trap-doors shall be closed upon the completion of the business of each day by the occupant having the use or control of the same.

Sec. 22. All chimneys and all flues in stone or brick walls, in any building, without reference to the purpose for which they may be used, shall be properly pargetted on the inside with good parging mortar, or the joints shall be struck smooth on the inside. And no tin or other metal flue or flues, pipes or pipes of a single thickness of metal, to convey heated air in any building hereafter to be built, altered or erected in any part of the said city limits, shall be allowed, unless the same be so constructed as to have a thickness of not less than one inch of plaster of paris between the said metal pipe, flue or flues, and any of the timber or wood work adjoining the same. Unless the plaster of paris is put on as above set forth, the pipes in all cases must be doubled, that is, two pipes, one inside the other, at least one inch apart, and filled with plaster of paris. Fire-brick pipes, conveying hot air, may also be put in wooden partitions, provided they have a spigot and faucet joint filled with plaster. No steam-pipe shall be placed within two inches of any timber or wood work as aforesaid; where the said space of two inches around the steam pipe is objectionable, it shall be protected by a soapstone or an earthen ring or tube. No base, or flooring, or roofing, or any other wood work, shall be placed against any brick or other flue, until the same shall be well plastered with plaster of paris behind such wood work. All flues in any building shall be properly cleaned, and all rubbish removed, and the flues left smooth upon the inside upon the completion of all such buildings, as aforesaid. No chimney shall be started or built upon any floor or beam, and in case where the breast of a chimney shall project more than four inches in any eight-inch wall, or eight inches in a twelve-inch wall, shall it be commenced in any wall, but shall be started and built on the same line from the foundation; and if supported by piers, the said piers shall start from the foundation on the same line with the chimney breast, and shall not be less than sixteen inches on the face; and all such piers shall be well built into the wall. All hearths shall be supported by arches of stone or brick, and no chimneys projecting over the distance above specified shall be cut off below, in whole or in part, and supported by wood, but shall be wholly supported by stone, brick or iron, and all chimneys in any building or buildings, as aforesaid, already erected or hereafter to be erected or built, or any other chimney or chimneys in any part of the said city limits, which shall be dangerous in any manner whatsoever, shall be repaired or taken down. In all chimneys which are corbelled out from the walls, as above described, they shall be supported by five courses of brick.

Sec. 23. No smoke-pipe in any building with wooden or combustible floors and ceilings, shall enter any flue, unless the said pipe shall be at least eighteen inches from either floors or ceilings; and in all cases where smoke-pipes pass through stud or wooden partitions of any kind, whether the same be plastered or not, they shall be guarded by either a double collar of metal, with at least four inches air space, and holes for ventilation, or by a soapstone ring, not less than three inches in thickness and extending through the partition, or by a solid coating of plaster of paris, three inches thick, or by an earthenware ring, three inches from the pipe. In all cases where hot water, steam, hot air, or other furnaces are used, the furnace smoke-pipe must be kept at least two feet below the beams or ceilings above the same, unless said beams or ceilings shall be properly protected by a shield or tin plate suspended above the said smoke-pipe with sufficient space for the free circulation of air above and below said shield; and the smoke-pipe shall, in all cases, be kept at least eight inches from the beams or ceilings, as aforesaid; and the top of all furnaces set in brick must be covered with brick, slate or tin plate, supported by iron bars, and so constructed as to be perfectly tight; said covering to be in addition to and not less than six inches from the ordinary covering to the hot-air chamber. If, however, there is not height enough to build the furnace top at least four inches below the floor beams or ceiling, then the floor beams must be trimmed around the furnace, and said covering and the trimmers and headers must be at least four inches from the same. The top of portable furnace or furnaces, not set in brick, shall be kept at least one foot below the beams or ceilings, with a shield of tin plate, made tight and suspended below the said beams or ceiling, and extending one foot beyond the top of the furnace on all sides. All hot-air registers, hereafter placed in the floor of any building, shall be set in soapstone borders, not less than two inches in width. All soapstone borders to be firmly set in plaster of paris, or gauged morter; all floor register-boxes to be made of tin plate, with a flange on the top, to fit the groove in the soapstone, the register to rest upon the same. There shall also be an open space of two inches on all sides of the register-box, extending from the under side of the ceiling below the register to the soapstone in the floor; the outside of said space to be covered with a casting of tin plate, made tight on all sides, to extend from the under side of the aforesaid ceiling up to and turn under the said soapstone. Registers twelve by nineteen inches, or less than fifteen by twenty-five inches, shall have a space of three inches between the register-box and casing; registers of fifteen by twenty-five inches and more shall have a space of three and a half inches. In all cases where hot water, steam, hot-air, or other furnaces are placed in buildings already erected, due notice shall first be given to the Department of Buildings, by the owners of said buildings, or contractors, or superintendents of said work.

Sec. 24. In no building, whether the same be a frame building or otherwise, shall any wooden beams or timbers be placed within eight inches of any flue, whether the same be a smoke, air, or any other flue. All wooden beams and other timbers in the party wall of every building hereafter to be erected or built of stone, brick or iron, shall be separated from the beam or timber entering in the opposite side of the wall by at least four inches of solid mason work. No floor beam shall be supported wholly upon any wood partition, but every beam, except headers and tail beams, shall rest, at each end, not less than four inches in the wall, or upon a girder, as authorized by this act. And every trimmer or header more than four feet long, used in any building, except a dwelling, shall be hung in stirrup-irons of suitable thickness for the size of the timbers. No timber shall be used in any wall of any building, where stone, brick or iron is commonly used, except bond timbers and lintels, as hereinbefore provided for, or as may be approved of by said department, and no bond timber in any wall shall in width and thickness exceed that of a course of brick. No bond timber shall be more than three feet in length, and such bond timbers shall be laid eighteen inches apart, parallel to each other, and there shall be eight inches of brick or mason work between the ends of the same. In all buildings where the floor beams are of wood, the end of all beams resting on the wall shall be cut to the bevel of three inches. In every building, already erected, or hereafter to be built, the floors shall be of sufficient strength to bear the weight to be imposed upon them, exclusive of the weight of the materials used in their construction. And all timbers or beams used in any building, whether the same be a frame building or otherwise, shall be of good, sound material, free from rot, sap, shakes, or rotten knots, and of such size and dimensions as the purpose for which the building is intended requires.

Sec. 25. All exterior cornices and gutters of all buildings, hereafter to be erected or built, shall be of some fire-proof material; and in every case the greatest weight of stone, iron, or other material of which the cornice shall be constructed, shall be on the inside of the outer line of the wall on which the cornice shall rest, in the proportion of three of wall to two of cornice in weight; allowance being made for the excess of leverage produced by the projection of the cornice beyond the face of the wall; and all fire-proof cornices shall be well secured to the walls with iron anchors, independent of any wood-work, and all exterior wooden cornices or gutters that may be unsafe or rotten, shall be made safe or be taken down, and if replaced shall be of fire-proof material; and in all cases the wall shall be carried up to the planking of the roof, and when the cornice projects above the roof, the walls shall be carried up to the top of the cornices, and the party wall shall, in all cases, extend up above the planking of the cornice, and be coped; and all exterior wooden cornices or gutters that may become damaged by fire, if replaced, shall be of fire-proof materials; and all buildings shall be kept provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting the water from the roof to the ground, sewer or street gutter, in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations from damage.

Sec. 26. The planking and sheathing of the roof of every building erected or built, as aforesaid, shall, in no case, be extended across the front, rear, side, end or part wall thereof, and every such building, and tops and sides, and every dormer window thereon, shall be covered and roofed with slate, plastic slate, tin, zinc, copper or iron, or such other equally fire-proof roofing as the Department of Buildings may authorize; and no wooden buildings hereafter erected or built, or already erected, in any part of the said city limits, more than two stories, or above thirty feet in height above the curb level, to the highest part thereof, which shall require roofing, shall be roofed with any other roofing or covering, except as aforesaid. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the repairing of any shingle roof, provided the building is not altered in height. All buildings within city limits, whether already erected or hereafter to be built, shall have scuttle frames and doors, or bulkheads leading to the roof, made up or covered with some fire-proof material, and shall have stairways or stationary iron ladders leading to the same, and all such scuttles or stairways or ladders leading to the roof, shall be kept so as to be ready for use at all times, and all the scuttles shall not be less in size than two by three feet.

Sec. 27. All gas, water, steam or other pipes which may be introduced into any building other than a dwelling house, shall not be let into the beams, unless the same be placed within thirty-six inches of the end of the beams, and in no case shall be let into the beams more than two inches in depth.

Sec. 28. In all buildings, every floor shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely, upon every superficial foot of its surface, seventy-five pounds; and if used as a place of public assembly, one hundred and twenty pounds; and if used as a store, factory, warehouse, or for any other manufacturing or commercial purposes, from one hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds and upwards; and every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weights aforesaid, in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed; and every column, post or other vertical support shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of the portion of each and every floor depending upon it for support, in addition to the weight required as above to be supported safely upon said portions of said floors. In all calculations for the strength of materials to be used in every building, the proportion between the safe weight and the breaking weight shall be as one to three for all beams, girders and other pieces subjected to a cross strain; and shall be as one to six for all posts, columns and other vertical supports, and for all tie-rods, tie-beams and other pieces subjected to a tensile strain. And the requisite dimensions of each piece of material is to be ascertained by computation by the rules given by Tredgold, Hodgkinson, Barlow, or the treatises of other authors now or hereafter used at the United States Military Academy at West Point on the strength of materials, using for constants in the rules only such numbers as have been deduced from experiments on materials of like kind with that proposed to be used.

Sec. 29. In all fire-proof buildings, either brick walls with wrought-iron beams, or cast or wrought-iron columns with wrought-iron beams, must be used in the interior; and the following rules must be observed:

1st. All metal columns shall be planed true and smooth at both ends, and shall rest on cast-iron bed-plates and have cast-iron caps, which shall also be planed true. If brick arches are used between the beams, the arches shall have a rise of at least an inch and a quarter to each foot of span between the beams.

2d. All arches shall be at least four inches thick. Arches over four feet span shall be increased in thickness toward the haunches by additions of four inches in thickness of brick; the first additional thickness shall commence at two and a half feet from the centre of the span; the second addition at six and a half feet from the centre of the span; and the thickness shall be increased thence four inches for every additional four feet of span toward the haunches.

3d. The said brick arches shall be laid to a line on the centres, with a close joint, and the bricks shall be hard burnt, and shall be well wet, and the joints well filled with cement; mortar in proportions of not more than two of sand to one of cement by measure. The arches shall be well grouted and pinned or chinked with slate, and keyed.

4th. All iron beams in stores or storehouses shall have wrought-iron ties, which shall be at least one inch in diameter, placed not more than six feet from the centre, and the said ties shall be well secured to the lower half of each beam, and into a beam or continuous piece of angle iron at both walls, against which arches abut.

5th. Under the ends of all iron beams, where they rest on the walls, stone templets must be built into the walls; said templets to be eight inches wide in twelve inch walls, and in all walls of greater thickness, to be in width, not less than four inches less than the width of said walls, and not to be in any case less than four inches in thickness and eighteen inches long.

6th. All bake-houses, smoke-houses, ash-houses, or ash-holes, hereafter built, shall be constructed entirely of stone, brick or iron, and without the use of wood in any part thereof.

Sec. 30. No frame or wooden building, shed, extension, stairway, stoop, balcony, piazza, platform, bay or oriel window, sign over two feet in height, or other structure of any kind, in whole or part of wood, shall hereafter be built or constructed, which may be lawfully erected thereon, unless the same shall first be authorized by the Department of Buildings, under their certificate, to be first obtained therefor, provided, however, that any piazza, platform or balcony that does not exceed ten feet in width, and that does not extend more than three feet above the second story floor of any building to which the same may be attached, or the roof which does not exceed the same height, may be built of wood, provided the same is open on the side ; and such piazza, platform or balcony may be built higher, or may be enclosed, provided the same shall have end or party walls of stone or brick not less than eight inches thick, which shall be started and built from the foundation and carried up above the roof, and coped with stone or iron; and the roofs of all piazzas shall be covered with some fire-proof material; any bay or oriel window that does not extend more than three feet above the third story floor of any dwelling-house to which the same shall be attached, may be built of wood; all privies not exceeding ten feet square and ten feet high, may be built and covered with wood, boards or shingles; and all steamboat and ferry-houses, or other structures upon or adjoining any pier, slip, or bulkhead in said city, may and shall be constructed in such manner as said Department of Buildings shall determine and designate under their certificate first to be obtained therefor.

Sec. 31. It shall not be lawful for the owner or owners of any brick front or wooden building already erected in said city limits, that has a peak roof, to raise the same for the purpose of making a flat roof thereon, unless the same be raised with the same kind of material as the building, and except that such new roof be covered with any of the articles of roofing mentioned in twenty-third section of this ordinance, and unless all such buildings when so raised shall not exceed forty feet in height to the highest part thereof, and all such brick dwelling-houses that have eight inch walls, the said walls shall not exceed forty feet in height; and also provided that all such dwelling-houses exceed twenty-five feet in height to the peak, before the said alteration. If any such building shall have been built before the street upon which it is located is graded, or if the grade is altered, all such buildings may be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of said grade. And no brick front or wooden building whatsoever in said city limits shall be enlarged or built upon, unless the exterior walls of such addition or enlargement be of fire-proof materials; provided, however, that such brick front or wooden building only may be raised, lowered or altered under the circumstances and in the same manner especially provided for in this section; and no wooden building shall be removed from one lot to another, until a sworn petition setting forth the purposes of said removal and the uses to which said building is to be applied, is filed in said department, and the written consent of the Department of Buildings is obtained therefor.

Sec. 32. Every wooden building or frame building with a brick or other front, situated in the city limits, which may hereafter be damaged by fire or otherwise, to an amount not greater than one-half the value thereof, at the time of such damage, may be repaired or rebuilt; but if such damage shall amount to more than one-half of such value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation, then such buiding shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be taken down. The amount and extent of such damage by fire or otherwise, shall be determined by one surveyor appointed by said Department of Buildings, and one surveyor appointed by the owner or owners; and in case these two do not agree, they shall appoint a third party, and a decision of a majority of them, reduced to writing, and sworn to, shall be conclusive, and such building shall in no manner be repaired or rebuilt until after such decision shall have been rendered.

Sec. 33. No building already erected, or hereafter to be built in said city limits, shall be enlarged, raised, altered or built upon in such manner, that were such building wholly built or constructed after the passage of this ordinance, it would be in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance. And all buildings built of stone, brick or iron, and all wooden buildings, with or without brick fronts, in any part of said city limits, before the same shall be enlarged, raised or built upon, shall be first examined by the said Department of Buidings, to ascertain if the building or buildings, or either of them, are in a good and safe condition to be enlarged, raised or built upon; and no such buildings as aforesaid shall be enlarged, raised or built upon until after such examination and decision; and the decision of said department, under such examination, shall be final and conclusive in the premises, and shall be made without delay.

Sec. 34. Before the erection, construction, alteration or repair of any building or part of a building commence, the owner, architect or builder shall notify the Department of Buildings, and shall submit a detailed statement in writing of the plans and specifications for such erection, construction, alteration or repair of such building or any part thereof, and a record of said statement shall be kept by said Department of Buildings.

Sec. 35. The Department of Buildings, named under this ordinance, shall have full power in passing upon any question relative to the mode, manner of construction or materials to be used in the erection, alteration or repair of any building in the city limits, where the same is not specially provided for herein, to make the same conform to the true intent, meaning and spirit of the several provisions hereof; and shall also have discretionary power, upon application therefor, to modify or vary any of the several provisions of this ordinance, to meet the requirements of special cases, where the same do not conflict with public safety and the public good, so that substantial justice may be done; but no such deviation shall be permitted except a record of the same shall be kept by said department, and a certificate be first issued to the party applying for the same.

Sec. 36. The owner or owners of any dwelling-house, store, storehouse or other building, or of any frame building, with or without a brick front, or any wooden building, or of any ash-house, ash-hole, or wooden shed, upon which any violation of this ordinance, may be placed or shall exist, whether he or they be the owner or owners of the land in fee or not, or be the lessee or lessees thereof, or has or have a qualified or contingent interest therein, by virtue of some agreement or contract in writing, or in any other manner, and any master architect or architects who may be employed or assist therein, and any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, or fail to comply therewith, or any requirements thereof, or shall in any manner be liable therefor, shall severally for each and every such violation or non-compliance, respectively forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of fifty dollars; and any and all persons who shall violate any provision of this ordinance, or who may be employed or assist therein, or who shall be liable therefor, shall severally for every such violation not removed, or requirement not complied with, within ten days after notice thereof shall be given to him or them, respectively forfeit and pay an additional penalty in the sum of fifty dollars; provided, however, in all cases of violation that shall be in existence at the time this ordinance takes effect, that no penalty shall attach until after a notice of ten days shall have been given requiring the removal of such violation or violations.

Sec. 37. The notice of violasion named under any part of this ordinance and also any notice that any building, structure, premises, or any part thereof are deemed unsafe or dangerous to life or limb, shall be signed by the Superintendent of Buildings, and may be served by any constable, police officer, or by any person authorized by said Superintendent, by leaving a copy of the same with any person or persons violating, or who may be liable under any of the several provisions of this ordinance; and if no such person can be found, after diligent search, within twenty-four hours after the issuing of said notice, then such notice maybe served by posting the same in a conspicuous place upon the premises where such violation is alleged to have been placed or to exist, or which may be deemed unsafe or dangerous, which shall be equivalent to a personal service of said notice upon all parties having any interest in said premises, or who may be liable for any violation, under any provison of this ordinance; and such notice shall contain a description of the building, premises or property, upon which such violation shall have been put or may exist, or which may be deemed unsafe or dangerous.

Sec. 38. Any building or buildings, part or parts of a building, wall, walls, parts of walls, or party-walls, shed, staging, or structure in the city limits, that from fire, excavation, improper erection or construction, or from any other cause, shall at any time become dangerous or unsafe, and endanger life or limb, may be taken down and removed, or made secure, in manner following: Immediately upon such unsafe or dangerous building or buildings, part or parts of a building, wall, walls, parts of walls or party walls, shed, staging or structure, being so reported, the same shall be immediately entered upon a docket of unsafe buildings, to be kept by said Department of Buildings, and the owner, or some one of the owners, executors, administrators, agents, lessees, or other parties having a vested or contingent interest in the same, may be served with a notice in writing, containing a description of the premises deemed unsafe or dangerous, requiring the same to be made safe and secure, or removed, as the same may be deemed necessary, which said notice shall require the person thus served to immediately certify to the officer of said department, his or their assent or refusal to secure or remove the same; and that in case of refusal or neglect so to do, or his or their refusal or neglect to secure or remove the same, a survey thereof will be made, at a time and place therein named, and that in case the same shall be reported unsafe or dangerous under such survey, that said report will be placed before a justice of the peace therein named, and a trial, upon the allegations and statements contained in said report, will be had before said justice of the peace at a time and place therein named, to determine whether said unsafe or dangerous building or premises shall be repaired and secured, or taken down and removed; and if no one of the owners, agents or lessees can be found, after due inquiry, such notice may be served on any tenant or sub-tenant.

Sec. 39. If the person so served with notice shall certify his or their assent to the securing or removal of said unsafe or dangerous premises, he or they shall be allowed until twelve o'clock M. of the day following the service of such notice in which to commence the securing or removal of the same; and he or they shall employ sufficient labor to secure or remove the same as expeditiously as the same can be done; but upon his or their refusal or neglect to comply with any of the requirements of said notice so served, then a survey of the premises named in said notice shall be had at the time and place therein named, by three competent persons, to be composed of the Superintendent of Buildings, one person shall be appointed by the Mayor, and one person to be appointed by the owner, agent, lessee, assignee, tenant, sub-tenant, or other interested person thus notified, upon whose neglect or refusal to appoint such survey, however, the said other two surveyors may make such survey; and, in case of a disagreement, shall appoint a third person to take part in such survey, whose decision shall be final; and a report of such survey, reduced to writing, shall constitute the issue to be placed before the justice of the peace for trial. If the said verdict or decision shall find the premises to be unsafe or dangerous, the justice trying said cause shall immediately issue a precept out of said court, directed to the Superintendent of Buildings, who shall immediately notify the owner, agent, lessee, assignee, tenant, sub-tenant, or other interested person, and commanding him or them to forthwith repair and secure, or cause to be repaired and secured, or take down and remove, or cause to be taken down and removed, as the same may be, in accordance with said verdict or decision, said unsafe or dangerous building, buildings, part or parts of a building, walls, parts of walls, party walls, shed, chimney, staging or structure, or other premises that shall have been named in said notice. Any person or persons who shall refuse or delay complying with said notice of the Superintendent of Buildings within two days after the service of the same, shall forfeit and pay a sum of ninety dollars, and every day thereafter forfeit and pay a sum of fifty dollars until such notice is complied with.

DANGEROUS KEROSENE.

I deemed it advisable, owing to the numerous accidents which have occurred, a number of which have resulted fatally, to make a close investigation into the quality and inflammability of the kerosene and patent burning fluids which are sold in different sections of the city for illuminating purposes. There has been three deaths in the month of December from the explosion of coal oil lamps.

The burning fluid sold so extensively throughout the United States, under the name of kerosene oil, is refined petroleum from the oil wells of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, and Canada.

As it comes from the wells, petroleum is generally of a dark yellowish or greenish brown color, and possesses an odor more or less offensive.

To render it saleable, it is subjected to a process of refining by which it is rendered almost colorless, and freed as much as possible from its disagreeable odor. One of the most important objects of the purification is, however, the separation of the more volatile constituents, the benzine, keroselene, gasolene, or naphtha, as they are variously called.

These liquids being very volatile, and at the same time very combustible, are the substances which give rise to the explosions which render the use of kerosene so dangerous, and fill the newspapers with accounts of frightful burning accidents.

Their removal, therefore, is a matter of the greatest importance for the consumers of the oil, but unfortunately there is not so ready a sale for the benzine as for the burning oil; consequently its price in the market is less than that of the oil.

The cupidity of the refiner leads him, therefore, to leave as much benzine in the kerosene as possible, regardless of the frightful consequences which result from frequent explosions.

COMPOSITION OF PETROLEUM.

Native petroleum is a mixture of a great number of hydrocarbons, compounds of hydrogen and carbon. These differ from each other in volatility ; some are so volatile as to evaporate rapidly at ordinary temperatures, making it dangerous to approach an open tank of petroleum with a flame ; others are much less volatile, some requiring a temperature of 700 degrees to 800 degrees, Fahrenheit, to vaporize them.

The volatility of these component hydrocarbons is intimately related to their specific gravity or weight, the lightest ones being the most volatile, while the heavier oils possess the high boiling points. The inflammability of the oils is also intimately connected with the volatility and specific gravity.

The light volatile oils ignite on the approach of a burning match, no matter how cold they may be, while the heavy, less volatile oils can only be ignited when they are heated above the ordinary temperature of the air.

VARIETIES OF PETROLEUM.

There is considerable difference in the character of the petroleum from different wells; some containing large proportions of the light benzine and naphtha, while others are heavy ond thick, and suitable for lubricating machinery.

The specific gravity of crude petroleum varies in consequence of these differences from 0.773 (50° Beaume) to 0.910 (23° Beaume).

The average composition of Pennsylvania petroleum is:—

Gasoline	above 65 deg. B	10
Naphtha	59 deg. to 65 deg. B	10
Burning oil	36 deg. to 59 deg. B	76
Lubricating oil	below 36 deg. B	
Coke and loss		4
	44 deg. B	100

REFINING PETROLEUM.

The crude petroleum, as it comes from the wells, is subjected to distillation, when the most volatile constituents pass off first, in the form of vapor, and are condensed by passing through a coil of iron pipe surrounded by cold water, and collected as benzine or naphtha. Subsequently the burning oil or kerosene makes its appearance. This is followed by a heavier oil, which may be used for lubricating machinery, and there is finally a small residue of tar or coke left in the still.

That portion of the product which is designed for illuminating oil is then subjected to the action of sulphuric acid to remove the odor and color, and destroy a little tar which it still contains.

It is then subjected by the more careful refiners to a somewhat elevated temperature to expel a small precentage of benzine which it still contains.

Thus purified, it constitutes the kerosene oil as it is sold in the market.

QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

There is no natural dividing line between benzine or naphtha, burning oil, and lubricating oil.

These liquids flow in a steady, uninterrupted stream from the still. If we collect a sample and test it with the hydrometer, it may have a specific gravity of 75 deg.; then it is light benzine or gasoline; and if we continue to test it from time to time, we shall find that it becomes heavier and heavier, till finally it may perhaps reach 20 degrees Beaume, when we have heavy lubricating oil.

The fractioning of the distillate is entirely arbitrary, and has resulted from the adaptation of the different products to different purposes in the arts.

In the earlier revenue laws of Congress the following classification was established:

Gasoline or benzine oils, lighter than 70 deg. Beaume.
Naphtha, between 59 deg. and 70 deg. Beaume.
Burning oil, between 36 deg. and 59 deg. Beaume.
Lubricating oil, below 36 deg. Beaume.

The refiner tests the stream as it flows from the still, and when it reaches a certain gravity, he diverts it from the benzine tank to the burning oil tank.

The conscientious refiner runs all the dangerous oil into the benzine tank, and only when the oil is sufficiently heavy does he allow it to pass into the "kerosene" receiver. But as the benzine must be sold at a lower price than burning oil, the refiners are many of them led to collect as little benzine and as much kerosene as possible.

It must not be supposed, however, that the specific gravity of the oil can be considered a safe index of its quality. On the contrary, the specific gravity gives very little idea of the quality, for while benzine and gasoline render the kerosene lighter, the gravity of good kerosene is preserved by the presence of heavier oils. So a poor, dangerous oil may be much heavier than a safe oil.

THE FIRE TEST.

As the products of petroleum are dangerous in proportion to their inflammability, a fire test has long been in use by which the temperature is determined at which the oil evolves an inflammable vapor—the "vaporizing point"—and the temperature at which the oil itself may be kindled with a burning match—the "burning point."

The vaporizing point of good kerosene oil should not be much below 100 deg. Fahrenheit. Unfortunately, the results of this investigation show that but little of the oil sold in Baltimore comes up to this standard.

The old law of Congress fixed 110 deg. Fahrenheit for the burning test, but this law was unfortunately repealed.

PROCESSES FOR RENDERING BENZINE NON-EXPLOSIVE.

Processes have been patented, and vendors have sold rights throughout the country for patented and secret processes for rendering benzine, gasoline and naphtha non-explosive. Thus treated, it is sold under such names as "Liquid Gas," "Aurora Oil," "Ocean Oil," "Vesta Oil," etc.

These patent and secret processes are not only ridiculous, but their sale to ignorant persons is a crime only equalled by murder.

It is impossible to render these light oils non-explosive and safe. The addition of a few grains of alum, potash, borax, alcohol, gum camphor, etc., to a barrel of benzine does not change its dangerous character in the least. The experiment of pouring a little of the fluid into a bottle and applying a burning match, is no proof whatever; to produce an explosion it is necessary to secure a certain ratio of air to benzine vapor, which it would not be possible to do in a bottle once in fifty times.

The fire test gives the only sure indication; apply a lighted match to a little of the oil contained in a cup or saucer, and if it can be made to take fire, it should be considered as unsafe—even though the experiment be made in one of the hottest days of summer—should it not take fire, it might still be a dangerous oil, as safe oil must not evolve a combustible vapor below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, nor take fire below 110° F.

Experimenters must be reminded that great care is necessary in applying this test, as persons not accustomed to make such experiments are liable to serious accidents. By carelessly trying the fire test on a sample of kerosene, a gentleman in New Bedford burned up the entire refinery, oil, barrels, still, and buildings.

Out of sixty-three samples collected, eight only stood the test for purity and non-liability to explosion. The results of this investigation are given in the following tabular statement, in which the samples are arranged in the order of quality, beginning with the poorest:

Gravity, Vaporizing Points, and Burning Points of the Kerosene Oils sold in the City of Baltimore.

No.	LOCALITY.	Gravity Degrees, Beaume.	Vaporizing Point, Fahrenheit Scale.	Burning Point, Fahrenheit Scale.
1.	No. 19 East Fayette street	65.0	All made of benzine as their base. Burn at any point.	All made of benzine as their base. Burn at any point.
2.	No. 298 West Pratt street	65.4		
3.	No. 288 West Pratt street	65.		
4.	No. 124½ North Gay street	66.		
5.	No. 298 Eutaw street	65.		
6.	Wine alley			
7.	Nos. 234 and 236 Light street	47.2	54.	58.
8.	Corner Caroline and Eden streets	48.2	56.	60.
9.	Corner Wolf and Fleet streets	47.	60.	61.
10.	No. 322 Eastern avenue	48.	60.	63.
11.	No. 156 Ellicott street	52.	61.	68.
12.	No. 808 North Gay street	47.	60.	68.
13.	Corner Pearl and Lexington streets	46.	58.	68.
14.	No. 306 Eastern avenue	47.5	62.	69.
15.	No. 235 North Gay street	47.6	61.	72.
16.	Ellicott and Chesapeake streets	46.5	62.	73.

17. Cross and Johnson streets	47.1	66.	72.
18. Nicholson street, Locust Point	47.6	58.	70.
19. No. 298 West Pratt street	47.	72.	81.
20. No. 135 Columbia street	48.6	65.	82.
21. No. 38 North Paca street	44.3	61.	82.
22. Battery avenue	46.3	64.	84.
23. No. 242 German street	50.	65.	85.
24. No. 46 Low street	45.2	70.	84.
25. No. 78 Ann street	48.	60.	84.
26. Corner Hanbert and Nicholson streets	46.3	68.	85.
27. No. 43 Liberty street	46.	74.	84.
28. Corner Pine and Mulberry streets	44.7	66.	85.
29. No. 298 Eutaw street	46.5	70.	85.
30. Corner Bond and Mulligan streets	47.	59.	85.
31. Corner Gay and High streets	46.	80.	86.
32. Exeter and Fayette streets	47.	68.	88.
33. High and Lombard streets	47.2	68.	88.
34. No. 328 Aisquith street	43.	71.	90.
35. No. 59 President street	46.	71.	90.
36. No. 341 East Baltimore street	46.4	68.	90.
37. No. 35 South Paca street	49.	81.	91.
38. Corner McHenry and Scott streets	48.	70.	93.
39. McEldery's wharf, near Pratt street	46.	71.	93.
40. Aisquith and Madison streets	45.4	64.	95.
41. No. 59 Mulberry street	45.4	64.	95.
42. Mulberry street	45.2	82.	96.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	LOCALITY.	Gravity Degrees, Beaume.	Vaporizing Point, Fahrenheit Scale.	Burning Point, Fahrenheit Scale.
43.	No. 174 Greenmount avenue	47.2	64.	98.
44.	No. 174 Greenmount avenue	46.3	74.	95.
45.	Corner Lombard and Albemarle streets	46.3	74.	98.
46.	Corner Bank and Washington streets	45.3	70.	98.
47.	No. 26 East Fayette street	47.	75.	100.
48.	Corner Paca and Lexington streets	46.	68.	100.
49.	Corner Sharp and Lexington streets	44.6	78.	104.
50.	Corner Albemarle and Lombard streets	45.4	83.	104.
51.	No. 16 Pennsylvania avenue	43.5	72.	105.
52.	Corner Ross and Paca streets	45.	70.	105.
53.	No. 213 Hoffman street	45.3	79.	107.
54.	Corner Orleans and Broadway	45.2	72.	105.
55.	Corner Harrison and Fayette streets	46.	76.	105.
56.	No. 347 West Baltimore street	45.	74.	110.
57.	No. 1 East Baltimore street	45.4	85.	110.
58.	Corner Madison and Biddle streets	45.6	75.	109.
59.	Corner Liberty and Lexington streets	44.	76.	115.
60.	No. 164 Franklin street	44.2	81.	120.
61.	No. 4 West Baltimore street	46.	75.	120.
62.	No. 136 West Baltimore street	46.	80.	125.
63.	No. 27 South Charles street	45.	115.	140.

The vaporizing points of good kerosene oil, such as may be used with safety, should be 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and its burning point 110 degrees Fahrenheit, but you here see that most of the samples which I collected vaporized below 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and burnt at less than 100 degrees. The first six samples are pure benzine, with a few chemicals added.

THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

Professor Chandler, of New York, whose investigations into the nature and properties of kerosene oil, says in regard to the seeming anomaly of a low flashing point, and a high burning point of temperature of some of the kerosene oils, that kerosene oil is a mixture of numerous hydrocarbons, of varying specific gravities and boiling points, some of which are volatile at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere ; others require a temperature of 500° Fahrenheit for their vaporization ; some have a specific gravity of 300° B. and less, and others are 70° B. Between the two extreme points of temperature and gravity, for nearly every degree, exist a hydrocarbon in kerosene oil (crude).

In testing an oil when the temperature attained exceeds the vaporizing point of naphtha, the vapors gradually pass to the surface of the oil, and are ignited upon the application of a flame ; if the per centage of naphtha is small, the vapor passes out of the oil slowly, and does not afford a continuous flame, but flashes and goes out ; but if the per centage of naphtha and hydrocarbons at low boiling points, is larger, the supply of vapor affords a continuous flame, so that an oil containing two or three per cent. of naphtha would have a comparatively low flashing point, but might have a high burning point.

ACCIDENTS FROM USE OF KEROSENE.

Scarcely a day passes that we do not read accounts of frightful accidents from kerosene lamps, and maiming and killing. A simple knowledge of the inflammable nature of the fluid would probably put a stop to nearly all these accidents. As the oil burns down in the lamp, a highly inflammable gas gathers over its surface, and as the oil decreases the gas increases. When the oil is nearly consumed a slight jar will often inflame the gas, and an explosion is sure to follow, dealing death and destruction. If the lamp is never allowed to burn more than half way down, such accidents are impossible. Always fill your lamps in the morning, then you need never fear an explosion, if you use oil that will not vaporize under 100° Fahrenheit and burn under 110° Fahrenheit.

When camphene and burning fluid were in extensive use, and produced such frequent accidents, we could not blame the manufacturers, as it was not possible to make these preparations of turpentine safe. But every refiner can send a perfectly safe kerosene to market if he chooses; he may make it stand fire at 110 degrees F., 120 degrees F., 130 degrees F., or any other temperature he may elect—it is merely a question of a few cents, more or less, per gallon. Consumers should understand that, in demanding the cheapest oil, they compel the refiners to supply them with a mixture of benzine and kerosene. Competition is irresistible; and if the price is run down below cost, adulteration must follow.

I respectfully recommend the passage of the following ordinance:

"No petroleum oil, kerosene oil or other liquid having like composition or qualities as a burning fluid as said oil, shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning fluid, for lamps or any like receptacle, for the purpose of illumination, nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use, or be used as a burning fluid for any such lamp or receptacle, or be kept for such use, unless all such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to wit:

"1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below 110 deg. Fah.

"2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor below 100 deg. Fah."

In continuing the investigation with regard to dangerous kerosene, it was a matter of importance to ascertain the temperature to which the oil is heated in the lamps while they are burning, as a knowledge of this point is obviously a preliminary to the establishment of a proper standard for safe oil. To this end a number of lamps were purchased, such as are commonly used, one-half were metal and the other half glass. These were all filled with the same oil, and allowed to burn for seven hours; the temperature of the oil in each lamp being determined at the end of one, two, four, and seven hours. The temperature of the room was nearly constant—varying from 73° to 74° F.

The range of temperature observed was from 76° to 100° F., the highest temperature of 100° having been reached in a tin lamp in a square lantern at the end of the first hour.

That this is a high temperature is proved by the fact that the highest temperature reached in any other lamp was 92° F. The temperature in the metal lamps varied from 76° to 100° F.,; the average being 86° F. The temperature in the glass lamps varied from 76° F., to 86° F.,; the average being 81° F. The average temperature of all the observations on all the lamps was 83° F.

I do not consider these experiments to have established any claim to superior safety on the part of glass lamps; on the contrary the greater liability to fracture fully counterbalances the slight difference in the heating of the oil. If the retailers of kerosene are compelled to sell safe oil, the comparative safety of different lamps will be of little consequence.

These experiments proved that in the lamps generally used the temperature does not often rise above 90° F., and that an oil which does not evolve an explosive vapor below 100° F., and does not take fire itself below 110° F., is perfectly safe.

CAPTAIN EYRE M. SHAW.

During the month of August, Capt. Eyre M. Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, arrived in our city on a tour of inspection of the various fire departments in the United States. At the request of Mr. Augustus Albert, President Board Fire Commissioners, I gave Capt. Shaw all the information he required, and of which he expressed himself highly gratified. Every opportunity was given him to inform himself of the workings of our Fire Department, every opportunity was given to discuss the various details of discipline duty, mechanical appliances, and all other subjects of interest to those interested in fire matters. Capt. Shaw was particularly impressive on hand engines. He could not conceive how we could manage without them; he had no new ideas to advance, only those which we had abolished with the volunteer fire department. He was as much a luny in regard to hand engines as some of our old volunteer firemen were on the change of the department from hand to steam, and he knew about as much, which was very little. We are satisfied that it has been practically demonstrated to the citizens of Baltimore that the steam fire engines are far superior to the hand engines, and the recent appliances placed in each engine-house, or to be placed, breaks down the only argument which was left to advance against the steam fire engine, by the arrangement which has been placed upon No. 4 Engine. A steamer with the heating apparatus can go from its station two squares and have sufficient steam to go to work by the time the connection is made to the hydrant and the leading hose laid off—it is folly to talk or compare a hand engine department with steam and horses.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES.

Table A will give you a description of all the fires and alarms of fire which have occurred during the year just closed. In it you will find the date and hour of the fire; the locality; the number of the telegraph box from which the alarm was given; how the property was occupied; the name of the owner and occupant; whether insured or not; and the cause of the fire.

Table B gives the number of alarms, false alarms, actual fires, tests, chimneys, and silent alarms for each month during the year.

Table C gives the cause of fires during the year.

Table D gives the style of buildings.

Table E gives an account of what the buildings were used for.

Table F gives the number of the signal boxes of the fire alarm telegraph from which alarms were given, and the number of alarms sounded from each box and the character of the same, whether for actual fires, false alarms, test alarms, chimneys, or out of city limits.

I cannot close this report without returning my sincere thanks to the Hon. Rob't. T. Banks, Mayor; W. Robertson, Secretary to the Mayor; A. Leo Knott, States Attorney; F. W. Pinkney, Deputy States Attorney; to the Board of Fire Commissioners, John Witman, Superintendent Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and the officers and members of the Fire Department; to the Board of Police Commissioners and the officers and members of the Police force, for the assistance rendered me and for interest manifested for the success of my Department.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. T. HOLLOWAY,
Fire Inspector.

TABLE A.

Record of Fires and Alarms of Fires for the Year 1869.

JANUARY.

Box 1.

January 2—9.45 P. M.—Three-story brick building No. 114 West Baltimore street, owned by the estate of Mrs. M. Dowell; not insured; occupied on first floor by W. Miniffee as book and stationery store; insured; stock damaged by water. Fire originated on third floor, occupied by S. T. Bailey as a fancy sign depot; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 12.

January 5—8.30 P. M.—Brick foundry, President street, near Pratt, owned by James Bates; insured; occupied by same. Cause—from smoke stack.

Box 23.

January 6—2.10 A. M.—Chimney—Aimstead lane.

Box 72.

January 7—4.00 P. M.—Three-story brick dwelling No. 6 College alley, owned by P. B. Sadtler; insured; occupied by colored families. Cause—defective flue.

Box 17.

January 10—6.20 P. M.—Three-story brick building No. 182 West Madison street, owned by M. M. Douglass; insured; unoccupied; fire extended to No. 180 on east, owned and occupied by Mrs. Electra Cooper; insured; fire extended to No. 184 on west, owned by Mrs. Myers; insured. Cause—Incendiary.

Box 2.

January 14—11.58 P. M.—Three-story brick building No. —— West Baltimore street, owned by J. I. Cohen; insured; occupied by Joseph Josephs as wholesale jewelry store and dwelling. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 3.

January 16—12.15 P. M.—Explosion of gas, No. 247 West Baltimore street.

Box 17.

January 17—8.15 P. M.—Chimney, No. 72 Jasper street.

Box 26.

January 18—12.20 A. M.—Reese's charcoal furnaces, Fort road. Cause—Accident.

Box 1.

January 19—7.30 A. M.—False alarm.

Box 1.

January 21—9.25 A. M.—Curtains, Barnum's city hotel; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 43.

January 21—4.25 P. M.—Tar on roof of No. 418 West Fayette street.

Box 27.

January 23—4.20 A. M.—Frame sheds in the rear of Nos. 211, 213, 215 Wilks street; frame shed in rear of No. 216 South Bond street; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 28.

January 23—12.25 P. M.—Test alarm.

Box 36.

January 24—8.55 P. M.—Three-story brick dwelling No. 132 Lee street, owned by Nicholas Woods; insured; occupied by Elizabeth Duvall as boarding house. Cause—Unknown.

Box 25.

January 24—1.55 A. M.—Kreb's smoke house, Caroline street, near Fayette. Cause—falling of frame work.

Box 63.

January 24—8.08 P. M.—Two-story brick building No. 56 Thames street, owned by A. Hunter; no insurance; occupied by same as sailor's boarding house. Cause—from clothing in wardrobe.

Box 24.

January 24—10.26 P. M.—Chimney, Broadway, near Baltimore street.

Box 48.

January 25—8.13 P. M.—Three-story brick dwelling corner of Saratoga and Arch streets, owned and occupied by ————; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 72.

January 26—10.40 A. M.—Three-story brick dwelling No. 72 Saratoga street, owned and occupied by Joseph J. Stewart; insured. Cause—sparks from chimney.

Box 52.

January 26—12.40 P. M.—Two-story brick building Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by William Crout as tin shop; insured. Cause—from fire pot.

Box 91.

January 26—11.25 P. M.—Frame smoke house Point lane, near Harford avenue, owned and occupied by George H. Fisher; insured. Cause—Accident.

Box 14.

January 26—11.52 P. M.—Three-story brick building No. 252 West Baltimore street, owned by Johns Hopkins; no insurance; occupied on first floor by W. Christopher as merchant tailor; fire extended to E. Fowler's grocery and tea store, adjoining; insured. Cause—from stove.

Box 12.

January 27—1.15 A. M.—One-story brick and frame cow stable rear of Little Front street, owned by Hugh Gelston. Cause—Incendiary.

Box 73.

January 27—9.35 P. M.—Mount Vernon Hotel, Monument street, near Cathedral street, owned by A. J. Albert. Cause—Spontaneous combustion from oil rags.

SILENT.

January 29—12.30 A. M.—Three-story brick building No. 47 Howard street, owned by Mrs. Howard; insured; occupied by Charles Gehering as millinery and fancy goods; insured. Cause—Unknown.

Box 25.

January 29—2.30 P. M.—One-story frame shed rear of No. 35 McElderry street, owned by John Murrey; no insurance; frame shed rear of No. 37 McElderry street, owned and occupied by Edward Schultz; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 16.

January 30—12.30 P. M.—Two-story brick building No. 130 Aisquith street, owned by Edgar Eitzel; insured; occupied by same. Cause—Carelessness.

FEBRUARY.

Box 19.

February 2—12.25 A. M.—One-story brick drying house, on Pratt street, between Penn and Green streets, owned and occupied by G. Magnee & Co., as cedar coopers. Not insured. Cause —Accident.

Box 35.

February 4—9.55 A. M.—False alarm.

Box 26.

February 4—8.05 P. M.—Chimney.

Box 2.

February 6—5.15 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 3 Mercer street, owned by Hugh Gelston. Insured. Occupied by Chipman & Co., as brush factory. Not insured. Cause—Sparks from chimney of adjoining house.

Box 74.

February 8—10.35 P. M.—Fire in the county, about three miles on the Bel Air road.

Box 7.

February 9—1.50 A. M.—Test alarm.

SILENT.

February 13—6.30 P. M.—Curtains at Barnum's Hotel. Cause—Incendiary. Offered reward $500 for the arrest and conviction.

Box 39.

February 15—5.48 A. M.—Coal oil distillery at Canton, owned by Christopher West & Sons. Outside of city limits. Cause—Accident.

Box 92.

February 15—12.05 P. M.—Test alarm.

Boxes 49 & 57.

February 19—7.35 P. M.—Frame shed at Williams' brick yard, between the Washington road and Pratt street. Out of city limits. Cause—Accident.

Box 28.

February 19—8.35 P. M.—Two-story brick building, N. E. corner Lexington and Courtland streets. Ashes in the cellar.

Boxes 15 & 91.

February 20—5.15 A. M.—Two-story stone cow stable and carriage house, situate between the old York road and the Harford road—owned and occupied by Henry Gerbenhard. Insured. Outside of city limits. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 26.

February 24—5.12 A. M.—Frame shed on Light street, near West, owned and occupied by William Glanville as a distillery. Not insured. Cause—Accident.

Box 56.

February 24—2.30 P. M.—Two-story frame dwelling, No. 581 Pennsylvania avenue, owned by B. Horn. Not insured. Occupied by Charles Bœtler. Not insured. Cause—Children playing with fire.

Box 8.

February 26—2.15 A. M.—Steam propeller North Point, lying at Boston wharf. Fire originated in forecastle. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 5.

February 26—3.03 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 4 Swann street, owned by Henry Gohlenghorst. Insured. Occupied by Michael Fox, as a dwelling. Fire originated in the garret. Cause—Unknown.

MARCH.

Box 4.

March 4—10.05 P.M.—Two-story brick carpenter shop, rear of Exchange place, owned by Johns Hopkins; not insured; occupied by T. J. Brown as a carpenter shop; not insured. Fire extended to No. — Commerce street; three-story brick warehouse; owned by Johns Hopkins; not insured; occupied by McSherry & Co. as wholesale grocers; stock insured. Cause—carelessness.

Box 14.

March 6—1.13 P. M.—Four four-story brick warehouses, Nos. 36, 38, 40 and 40½ Paca street; owned by A. P. Webb; insured; No. 36, occupied by A. P. Webb as a grocery store; insured; No. 38, occupied by James Reaney as a grocery; No. 40, occupied by Balthaus & Wagforth as merchant tailors; insured; No. 40½, occupied by B. McLaughlin as tobacconist; not insured. Fire originated on roof of No. 40½ from sparks from chimney of Hand tavern, and extended to Nos. 40, 38 and 36.

Box 72.

March 9—7.18 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 90 Lexington street, owned by Mrs. Armstrong; insured; occupied as a dwelling and fancy store by Mrs. St. Johns; not insured. Cause—sparks from chimney.

Box 28.

March 11—4.00 P. M.—Test alarm.

Box 5.

March 12—2.30 A. M.—Three-story brick building, owned by Mr. Kensett, No. 6 N. Gay street; insured; occupied by Benj. Waskey as cabinet warerooms; insured. Cause—Unknown.

Box 6.

March 15—11.49 P. M.—Four-story brick warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 South Charles street; owned by W.

Hamilton; insured; occupied on first floor by W. Hamilton as auctioneer; stock insured; third floor occupied by Welsh & Bray as a shoe manufactory; insured. Fire originated on the premises of Welsh & Bray. Cause—Supposed incendiarism. Offered a reward of five hundred dollars. G. Johnson was arrested charged with setting fire to the premises; was discharged; evidence not sufficient to commit him for the action of the Grand Jury.

Box 75.

March 16—11.50 A. M.—Shed at the coal oil works of Young, Levering & Co., Spring Garden. Cause—Accident.

Box 38.

March 16—12.30 P. M.—Load of hay, corner of Monument and Buren streets; owned by D. M. Perine. Cause—Accident.

Box 28.

March 17—8.00 A. M.—Three-story brick building corner of Lexington and Charles streets; owned by Jesse Tyson; insured; occupied as offices. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 5.

March 20—8.50 P. M.—Two-story brick building No. 36 W. Baltimore street; insured; occupied on first floor by M. Barrett as a china store; upper part occupied as dwelling by H. A. Robinson. Fire occurred in front room of second floor. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 9.

March 22—1.20 P. M.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 50 Franklin street; owned and occupied by Mr. Simon as a dwelling; insured. Cause—Defective flue.

Box 16.

March 23—6.20 A. M.—Eastern Female High school, Aisquith street, near Orleans. Cause—Supposed incendiary.

Box 38.

March 25—2.30 A. M.—Frame shed on Buren street, owned by John McClernand; unoccupied; not insured. Cause—Unknown.

Box 5.

March 27—4.20 A. M.—Three-story brick warehouse, No. — West Baltimore street, owned and occupied by D. W. & C. W. Meyers as a grocery store; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 46.

March 27—5.05 A. M.—Two-story frame building on Front street, near Gay, owned and occupied by Jas. Musgrave as a tannery; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 53.

March 31—10.00 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 98 South Carey street, owned by Mr. Watson; insured; occupied by Mr. Barry as a dwelling. Cause—Children playing with matches.

APRIL.

Box 14.

April 3—7.12 P. M.—Four-story brick building, No. 14 North Eutaw street; owned by Western Bank; insured; occupied on first floor by Western Bank; upper part as a boarding house; furniture not insured. Cause—Defective flue; loss small.

Box 17.

April 4—1.25 P. M.—Two-story frame stable, corner of New street and John alley; owned by Mrs. Dalrymple; insured; occupied by John Mann as cow stable; insured. Fire extended to No. 143 North Eutaw street; owned by Mrs. Dalrymple; occupied by same; insured. Cause—Carelessness; loss under $500.00.

Box 34.

April 5—7.42 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling and store, No. 324 East Monument street; owned and occupied by John Maguire as dwelling and lamp store; insured. Cause—Explosion coal oil lamp; loss small.

Box 4.

April 6—11.20 A. M.—Two-strory brick warehouse, No. 22 Commerce street; owned and occupied by Henry Hirms; insured. Cause—Sparks on roof; loss small.

Box 15.

April 8—11.19 P. M.—One-story brick building, corner of Harford avenue and Monument street; owned and occupied by Edward Onion as steam fire wood mill; insured. Cause—Sparks from furnace; loss small.

Box 36.

April 15—8.10 A. M.—Two-story brick building, No. — South Charles street; owned and occupied by Charles Glenner as dwelling and bakery; insured. Cause—Defective flue; loss under $500.00.

Box 28.

April 16— ——— —Two-story brick building No. 27 New Church street; owned by John McCoy, and occupied by several families; furniture insured. Fire originated on first floor back building. Cause—Accident; loss under $500.00.

Box 3.

April 17—9.00 P. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 14 McClellan's alley, owned by John Briel; not insured; occupied on first floor by W. W.

Cook as cooper shop; second floor occupied by John Briel as carpenter shop. Fire orignated on first floor, on the premises of W. W. Cook, near the fire place. Cause—Carelessness; loss under $10,000; no insurance.

Box 2.

April 19—7.35 P. M.—Three-story brick warehouse, No. 3 Mercer street, owned by Hugh Gelston; insured; occupied by George Chipman & Bro. as brush manufactory; insured. Cause—Carelessness; loss under $1,000.00.

Silent.

April 21—7.00 P. M.—Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 37 South Eutaw street, owned and occupied by Roderick Telford; insured. Cause—Incendiary; loss small.

Box 28.

April 23—2.55 P. M.—Test alarm.

Box 49.

April 29—12.55 A. M.—Two-story brick and frame dwelling on Garettson's Lane, near Frederick road; (outside city limits,) owned by Messrs. Strauss & Bro; theirs insured; occupied by Mrs. Margaret Brendle as dwelling and lager beer saloon; furniture and stock insured. Fire originated in kitchen; fire extended to a two-story brick brewery in the rear; owned by

Messrs. Strauss & Brothers; insured; occupied by Mrs. Margaret Brendle as a lager beer brewery; stock insured; fire extended to frame summer house adjoining the brewery; insured. Cause—Accident; loss under $20,000.

Box 8.

April 24—4.08 A. M.—Three-story brick building, corner of East Falls avenue and Granby street, owned by S. Taylor; insured; occupied on first floor by F. L. Bates for the manufacture of hoisting machinery; also, by Coleman & Taylor as boiler makers; slightly damaged by water; second floor occupied by ———————— as tobacco and pipe factory; insured; third floor occupied by ———————— as rectifier; insured. Fire originated in the boiler room of Messrs. Coleman & Taylor. Cause—Carelessness; loss under $5,000.00.

Box 34.

April 27—9.15 P. M.—Brush—outside city limits.

MAY.

Box 53.

May 3—2.45 P. M.—One-story frame stable, Stockton alley; owned and occupied by Thos. Murray. Cause—Accident; loss small.

Box 24.

May 4—11.35 A. M.—Two two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 33 and 35 Caroline street, owned by Mrs. E. Hewett; insured. Cause—Sparks from chimney; loss small.

Box 7.

May 7—9.25 P. M.—Three-story brick warehouse, No. 339 West Baltimore street, owned and occupied by Clotworthy & Co., as wholesale drug and paint store; building and stock insured. Cause—Spontaneous combustion; loss small.

Box 49.

May 14—10.37 P. M.—Two-story frame house, Baltimore street, outside of city limits, owned by Ann Smith and Anna Edwards; unoccupied; insured. Cause—Incendiary; loss under $1,000.

Box 12.

May 18—12.30 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 84 Lombard street, owned and occupied by Henry Agnew; insured. Cause—Defective flue; loss small.

Box 63.

May 26—4.00 A. M.—Two two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 73 and 75 Lancaster street, owned by Mary Riffner; insured; No. 73 occupied by two families; No. 75 front room occupied by Mr. Rolcotter; fire originated in No. 75, in a cu p board on first floor; Mary Riffner was arrested on Sunday evening, May 30th, 1869, accused of setting fire to the premises, and was committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

Box 25.

May 26—4.55 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 93 East McElderry street, owned and occupied by Samuel A. Appold; frame shed and furniture damaged; insured; loss small, about $100. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 95 McElderry street, and two-story brick stable in the rear, owned and occupied by E. Cruden; insured; loss — Two-story brick dwelling and frame shed and fencing, No. 97 McElderry street, owned and occupied by Mr. Fowler; insured; loss small. Two-story brick dwelling and frame stable, No. 99 McElderry street, owned by Mr. Hildebrant; insured; dwelling occupied by Mrs. Williams; stable occupied by Ira Cook. Two-story brick dwelling and frame stable, No. 101 McElderry street, owned and occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister; insured; fire originated in stable in rear of No. 101. Cause, —Unknown. Three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick back building and two-story brick smoke-house, No. 103 McElderry street; back building and smoke-house damaged; insured; owned by Mr. Lang; occupied by John Cole as a dwelling; loss — Two-story and attic brick building, No. 156 North Bond street, owned by Mr. Reynolds; insured; occupied by Mrs. Miller; loss — Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 158 South Bond street, owned and occupied by Thomas Harryman; house and furniture insured; loss small. Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 160 South Bond street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Ann Seymour; insured; loss small. Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 162 South Bond street, owned by Mrs. Green; insured; occupied by Mrs. Little; loss small.

Box 17.

May 27—4.32 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 20 Biddle alley, owned by Mrs. Mary Wohn; insured; two children badly burned. Cause—Children playing with matches; loss small.

Box 1.

May 31—11.30 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 52 Holliday street, owned by B. F. Nalls; insured. Cause—Sparks from chimney; loss small.

Box 39.

May 31—8.30 A. M.—False alarm.

JUNE.

Box 83.

June 4—1.10 P. M.—Smoke from Pottery.

Box 15.

June 5—2.10 A. M.—Smoke from bakery.

Box 34.

June 9—1.00 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, corner Townsend and Gilmor streets, owned by W. H. Numsen; insured. Occupied by H. S. Lankford; insured. Cause—Supposed incendiary. Second alarm sounded from Box 43—9.25 A. M., for same fire.

Box 15.

June 11—5.15 P. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 16 Ensor street, owned by Martin Bradenhoff; insured; occupied by Chas. Sasche as dwelling and furniture store; insured. Cause—Sparks from smoke stack.

Box 23.

June 12—12.28 A. M.—Two-story brick warehouse, No. 5 Hughes' Quay, owned by Edward Wilkins; insured; occupied by John O. Farrell & Co. as Oyster and Fruit Packers and Tin Can Factory; insured. Fire extended to the rear to the premises occupied by W. H. King & Co. as White Lead Grinders; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 62.

June 23—3.35 P. M.—One-story frame shed, rear of Breckenridge's Mission School, Ensor street. Cause—Children playing with matches.

Box 43.

June 27—10.00 P. M.—Three-story brick building, corner of Lexington and Amity streets, owned and occupied by Henry Rapp as a Dwelling and Bakery. Cause—Defects in oven.

Box 2.

June 30—3.00 A. M.—Four-story warehouse No. 72 S. Calvert street, owned by Sophia Brooks; insured; occupied T. T. Martin & Co. as a wholesale Liquor Store; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

JULY.

Box 48.

July 5—10.13 A. M.—Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 156 Mulberry street, owned by W. Burgess, occupied by W. Berg; insured. Fire extended to dwelling No. 158, on the west, owned and occupied by Dr. E. J. Chaisty; insured. Cause—Fireworks; loss under $500.

Box 54.

July 5—12.21 A. M.—Three-story brick dwelling No. 191 Washington street, owned by S. Lynch; insured; occupied by Mrs. Ross. Cause—Fireworks; loss under $100.

Box 38.

July 5—12.32 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1 Hargrove alley, owned by Trustees of Methodist Church; insured; occupied by Mr. Frisby. Cause—Fireworks; loss under $200.

Box 45.

July 5—12.25 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 178 Ramsey street, owned and occupied by Francis Walton; insured. Cause—Fireworks; loss under $200.

Box 53.

July 5—1.39 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 9 Dubarry alley, owned by John McCurrey; not insured; occupied by Mrs. Jas. Quillan. Cause—Fireworks; loss under $200.

Box 14.

July 5—2.47 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 2 State street, owned by Mrs. Juliana Middlemore; not insured. Cause—Fireworks; loss under $100.

Box 12.

July 11—9.56 P. M.—Two-story brick building, Pratt street near High, (Independent Hall,) owned by Michael Bandel; insured. Cause—Carelessness; loss under $100.

Box 74.

July 12—3.00 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 47 Abbott street. Cause—Shavings in cellar.

Box 5.

July 13—9.30 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 19 Centre Market Space, owned and occupied by Andrew Gibson; insured. Cause—Sparks from smoke stack; loss under $200.

Box 15.

July 14—6.56 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 205 N. Exeter street, owned and occupied by James Maguire; insured. Cause—From stove pipe; loss under $100.

Box 6.

July 16—10.05 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 177 W. Pratt street, owned by W. B. Glenn; insured; occupied on first floor by L. Cohn as crockery and fancy goods store; insured; upper part occupied as dwelling by Mr. Feris. Fire originated on the premises occupied by L. Cohn, in the back part of store. Cause—Incendiary; loss small.

Box 45.

July 16—10.40 P. M.—Frame shed over Coal Oil Still of N. Christopher, corner of McHenry street and McHenry alley. Cause—Defect in still; loss under $100.

Box 6.

July 18—3.25 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 177 W. Pratt street, owned by W. B. Glenn; insured; occupied on first floor by L. Cohn as crockery and fancy goods store; insured; upper part occupied as dwelling by Mr. Feris. Fire originated on the premises of L. Cohn, in front store. L. Cohn was arrested on the morning of the fire, accused of setting fire to the premises. Loss under $100. Cause—Incendiary.

Box 51.

July 18—10.05 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No 46 S. Broadway, owned by F. Spencer, occupied as dwelling and grocery ; insured. Cause—From sparks on roof of back building ; loss under $2,000.

Box 13.

July 19—11.35 P. M.—Two-story brick building, southwest corner of Lee and Charles streets, owned by A. Myer ; insured ; occupied by Isaac Lowenthal as dwelling and tobacconist ; insured. Cause—Accident ; loss under $300.

SILENT.

July 24—9.30 A. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 73 Thames street, owned and occupied by Christian Schumpf as dwelling and barber shop ; insured. Cause—Children playing with matches ; loss small.

Box 36.

July 25—5.38 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 274 S. Sharp street, owned and occupied by Henry Lessford as dwelling and bakery. Cause—Accident ; loss under $500.

Box 16

July 25—10.07 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 147 Low street. Cause—Children playing with matches ; loss small.

Box 15.

July 31—7.22 A. M.—Boiling over of a pot of tar in the yard of B. S. Benson, Monument street.

AUGUST.

Box 45.

August 1—12.25 A. M.—Brick shed, on Washington road, owned by Mr. Thater. Cause—From kiln; accident; loss $100.

Box 16.

August 2—11.53 P. M.—Two-story brick and frame building, No. 73 Chestnut street, owned by John Rock; insured; occupied by John Gries as dwelling and junk shop; insured. Fire extended to two-story brick and frame building, No. 75 Chestnut street, owned by John Rock; insured; occupied by Mrs. Catherine Cook as dwelling and grocery store. Cause—Incendiary; loss $300. John Gries, John R. Frazier and John Disney were arrested by my orders for setting fire to the above premises.

Box 14.

August 3—11.14 P. M.—One-story brick and frame stable, on Cider alley, rear of Medical College; not insured; occupied by Patrick Ratty as stable; insured; hack and feed destroyed. Cause—Accident; loss $600.

Box 4.

August 3—11.20 P. M.—False alarm.

Box 1.

August 4—8.28 A. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 31 West Fayette street, owned by Samuel Jennings; occupied by W. H. Collins as dwelling and restaurant; insured. Cause—From stove pipe; loss $100.

Box 91.

August 4—3.15 P. M.—Brush on Harford road.

Box 28.

August 7—7.40 P. M.—Two-story brick stable, rear of Masonic Hall, owned by W. G. Brown; insured; occupied by George Bartlett as stable. Cause—Carelessness; loss $223.

Box 23.

August 8—1.00 A. M.—Steam tug Robert Leslie, owned by the United States Government, lying at the government wharf; fire originated near the boiler. Cause—Carelessness; loss $1,000.

Box 42.

August 8—7.35 A. M.—Lumber yard, Abbott's wharf, Block street, owned by Odom & Co.; no insurance. The wharf was partly occupied by Dennettell & Co., and Thomas J. Scharf. The fire extended to the lime shed of Maltby & Co. Cause—Supposed incendiary; loss $1,400.

Box 24.

August 11—1.44 A. M.—Two-story frame dwelling, No. 53 Hampstead street, owned by Sullivan & Delanty. Fire extended to Nos. 51 and 49 on the east and Nos. 53 and 55 on the west, owned by Sullivan & Delanty; no insurance. Fire extended to No. 57, two-story frame, owned by Mr. Williams; insured. Cause—Carelessness; loss $400.

Box 72.

August 14—10.29 P. M.—Three-story brick, rear of No. 34 Liberty street, owned and occupied by Christian Brown. Small basket of ladies' fixings. Cause—Unknown; loss $5.

Box 74.

August 16—7.01 P. M.—Two-story brick smoke-house, on Chester street, near Madison, owned by Gottleib Stirbritz; insured; occupied by Mr. Wagner; insured. Cause—Accident; loss $130.

Box 25.

August 16—7.05 P. M.—Same fire as Box 74.

Box 39.

August 17—11.54 P. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 10 Patapsco street, owned by Mrs. Smith; no insurance; occupied by H. D. Shriver as manufactory of bitters; insured. Cause—Incendiary; loss $3,000.

Box 71.

August 22—11.08 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 253 West Pratt street, owned by G. H. Hewes; insured; occupied on 1st and 2d floors by George Schumman as tailor and dwelling. Third floor occupied by L. O. Frank & Bro., as toy manufacturers. Fire originated on the premises of L. O. Frank & Bro., ; extended to No. 255, on the west, owned by G. H. Hewes; insured; slightly damaged. Fire extended east to No. 151, owned by G. H. Hewes; insured; slightly damaged. Cause—Spontaneous combustion; loss $1,500.

Box 9.

August 23—1.27 P. M.—Two-story brick stable, Bull Dog alley, owned by Mrs. Dorsey; insured; occupied by M. Herman; insured. Cause—Incendiary; loss $500.

Box 28.

August 23—6.07 P. M.—Test—Capt. Shaw.

Box 28.

August 23—6.17 P. M.—General alarm—Capt. Shaw.

Box 2.

August 24—12.35 A. M.—Test—Capt. Shaw.

Box 63.

August 25—11.14 A. M.—Lumber yard, Randolph, Bro. & Co., corner of Thames and Wolf streets, extending to Lancaster street, covering one half of the square, bounding Ann, Thames, Wolf and Lancaster streets; insured in United States and American; estimated loss $30,000; insurance $7,100; loss over and above insurance, $22,900. Two-story brick building, No. 140 Thames street, owned and occupied by Chas. T. Morris & Son, as steamboat and ship joiners; insured in United States; loss $4,500; insurance $1,200. Two-story brick building, No. 138 Thames street, owned by James C. Wheeden; not insured; occupied by R. M. Hanna & Co., as oakum manufacturers; insured in Franklin, $1,500; Consolidated, $1,500; Atlantic, $1,500; Hartford, $1,500; Mutual, $1,500; estimated loss, $11,000; insurance, $7,500; net loss over insurance, $3,500. Fire originated in this building from accident. Nos. 136 and 134 Thames street, owned and occupied by E. H. Frazier & Sons as iron and brass works. Three-story brick building, No. 132 Thames street. Two-story brick building, owned by E. H. Frazier & Sons, and occupied by same as iron and brass works. Nos. 136, 134 and 132, buildings and stock insured in the United States; estimated loss, $30,000; insurance, $7,466; net loss over insurance, $22,534.00. Two-story brick building, No. 130 Thames street, owned and occupied by John Welsh as paint and oil store; insured in United

States; insurance on building, $700; insurance on stock, $500; total insurance $1,200; estimated loss, $1,500. Two-story brick building, No. 128 Thames street, owned by James C. Wheeden; insured in Associated; occupied by Henry Holtzman as junk store; insured in Associated; insurance on building, $500; loss, $325; insurance on furniture and stock, $450; loss, $375. Two-story brick building, No. 126 Thames street, owned by John H. Vanderhorst; insured in Equitable; fixtures, stock and furniture insured in German; insurance on building, $1,500; insurance on fixtures, stock and furniture, $2,000; total, $3,500; loss on building, $35.00; loss on furniture $25.00; total loss $60.00. Two-story and brick building, No. 296 Ann street, owned by Dr. Inloes; insured in Firemen's; occupied on first floor by Mrs. Catherine Severin; insured on furniture and clothing in Equitable; second floor occupied by Charles Simon as dwelling; insurance on furniture and clothing, $400; on house, $500; total, $900; loss on furniture and clothing, $300; on house, $100; total loss, $400. Two-story brick, No. 294 Ann street, owned by Dr. Inloes; insured in Firemen's; occupied by Margaret Day as dwelling; furniture and clothing insured in Equitable for $800; building, $800; total, $1,600; loss on building, $1,000; on clothing, $450; total loss, $1,450. Two-story brick building, No. 292 Ann street, owned and occupied by Peter Smith as sailor boarding house; insured in Firemen's; on building, $3,000; on furniture, clothing and stock, $1,500; loss on building, furniture and stock, $658.17. Three-story brick building, No. 290 Ann street, owned by Harry Mankin; insured in German; occupied by several families; no insurance on furniture; insurance on building, $1,400; loss on building, $2,500; on furniture, $200; total loss, $2,700. Three-story brick building, No. 288 Ann street, owned by W. Lezar; insured in German; occupied by George Heinz; furniture not insured; loss on furniture $50; on building, $2,500; insurance on building, $2,400. Three-story brick building, No. 286 Ann st., owned by P. M. Brown and occupied by same as dwelling; building insured in German for $5,000; furniture, $500; loss on building, $2,500; on furniture, $500; total loss, $3,000. Two-story brick building, No. 284 Ann street, owned by Mrs. Wessel; furniture and building insured in German; second story occupied by C. J. Bentz; furniture insured in German; insurance on building, $800; on furniture of C. J. Bentz, $500; total $1,300; loss on building, $90; on C. J. Bentz's furniture, $300; total, $390. Two-story brick building, No. 280 Ann street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Wessel; building and furniture insured in German; on building, $1,000; on furniture, $1,300; damage to building, $180; to furniture, $97. Two-story brick building, No. 107 Lancaster street, owned and occupied by Frank Brunner; insured in Equitable; no insurance on furniture; insurance on building,

$1,000; damage, $600; damage on furniture, $90. Two-story brick building, No. 109 Lancaster street, owned by Harry Platt; insured in Equitable; occupied by George Kunkel; furniture insured in German; insurance on building, $1,200; on furniture, $400; damage to building, $1,500; to furniture, $100. Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 113 Lancaster street, owned and occupied by Zachary Taylor; insured in United States; insurance on building, $550; no insurance on furniture; damage on building, $1,500; on furniture, $100. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 115 Lancaster street, owned by Zachary Taylor; insured in United States; occupied as dwelling by David Grygen; furniture not insured; insurance on building, $550; no insurance on furniture; damage on building, $1,500; furniture, $200. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 117 Lancaster street, owned and occupied by M. Williams; insured; estimated loss, $1,500. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 119 Lancaster street, owned and occcupied by William Pitzhoff; insured in Firemen's, $450; German, $400; insurance on building, $850; damage on building, $1,500; on furniture, $300. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 247 Wolf street, owned and occupied by Jackson Van Buren Ilgenfritz; insured in German; insurance on building, $1,200; on furniture ——; damage to building, $500; on furniture ——. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 249 Wolf street, owned by Mrs. Young;

insured in the United States; occupied by James S. Maynard as dwelling; insured in German; insurance on building, $580; loss, $80; insurance on furniture, $900; loss ——. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 251 Wolf street, owned by Mrs. Sarah Johnson; insured in United States; occupied by Owen Roberts as dwelling; furniture not insured; insurance on building, $500; loss $160; loss on furniture $50. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 253 Wolf street, owned and occupied by Frederick Dunks; insured in German; insurance on building, $1,000; on furniture, $500; loss on building, $200; on furniture, $100. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 255 Wolf street, owned by Conrad Himenbuck; insured in Equitable; occupied by Mrs. Anton as dwelling; no insurance on furniture; insurance on building, $700; damage to building, $417; to furniture, $150. Two-story frame building, No. 156 Lancaster street, owned by Mr. Klinefelter, agent; insured in Firemen's; occupied by Mrs. Mary Oliver as dwelling; no insurance on furniture; insurance on building, $400; damage on building, $600; on furniture, $100. Two-story frame building, No. 158 Lancaster street, Mr. Klinefelter as agent· insured in Firemen's; occupied by Andrew Berg as dwelling, on first floor; second floor by Sarah Williams; insurance on building, $400; loss $600; Loss on furniture, $150. Randolph M. E. Chapel, Lancaster street between Durham and Wolf streets; one-story brick building, owned by the East Baltimore Station; insured in United States for $1,200; loss $600. Two-story brick building, S. E. corner Lancaster and Wolf streets, owned and occupied by W. H. Davison & Co., as chemical and paint works; insured; slightly damaged; loss about $40. Two-story brick building, No. — Wolf street, owned by Davison & Co.; insured in ———; occupied by Mr. Wright as dwelling; slightly damaged; loss $10. One three-story brick building, No. — Wolf street, owned by Davison & Co.; insured in ————; occupied by Alexander Barnes as a dwelling; slightly damaged; $10. One three-story brick building, No. — Wolf street, owned by Davison & Co.; insured in ———; occupied by Mr. Flunk; slightly damaged; $10. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 135 Thames street, owned and occupied by John Baker; insured in Firemen's; insurance on building, $———; on furniture, $——; damage to building, $———; to furniture, $100. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 133 Thames street, owned by John Reynolds; insured in —————; occupied by Dogenhart & Parker; no insurance; insurance on building, $——; damage to building, $——; to furniture, $70. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 131 Thames street, owned and occupied by Christian Kern; insured in German; insurance on building, $1,200; damage to building, $20. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 129 Thames street, owned by John King; insured in

———————; occupied by John Tyler; insurance on building, $——; loss on building, $20.

Box 27.

August 25—12.47 P. M.—Wilk Street Church; damage slight. Cause—Sparks from Thames street.

Box 62.

August 26—1.17 P. M.—Boiling over of tar in the yard of B. S. Benson, on Monument street. Cause—Accident.

Box 12.

August 26—4.52 P. M.—Shed on Duncan's alley. Cause—Sparks; loss small.

Box 3.

August 27—2.30 P. M.—One-story brick stable, on Cypress alley, in rear of No. 46 Hanover street, owned by G. Stonebraker; insured in Equitable. Cause—Sparks on roof; loss $5.

Box 15.

August 27—2.45 P. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 190 North Exeter street, owned and occupied by Thomas Kern as a grocery store and dwelling; not insured. Cause—Fire balloon; loss $100.

Box 7.

August 27—4.45 P. M.—Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 1. Gillingham alley, owned by Mrs. Burgunder; insured in Equitable; occupied by James Pinder as dwelling; no insurance; incendiary; loss $100.

Box 75.

August 27—5.00 P. M.—South-Side Coal Oil Distillery, foot of Leadenhall street, owned by Joseph & W. Patterson; insured; occupied by Young, Levering & Co.; brick and frame building, containing eight stills, capacity of each still 40 barrels—one pile of coal containing 20 tons —40 barrels of residium. Cause—Accident from gas. The manager, W. Somers, badly burnt about the hands, face and neck. John Cullen slightly burnt. Loss about $5,000.

Box 7.

August 27—6.30 P. M.—Two-story and attic brick building, No. 3 Gillingham alley, owned by George A. Rockly; insured in Firemen's; occupied by Robert Wright as a dwelling; no insurance. Cause—Incendiary; loss $50. Two-story and attic brick building, No. 5 Gillingham alley, owned by George A. Rockly; insured in Firemen's; occupied by a colored family. Cause—Incendiary; loss $50.

SILENT.

August 28—12.30 P. M.—Two-story and attic brick dwelling No. 5 Gillingham alley, owned by George

A. Rockly and occupied by Mary Wright; insured in Firemen's; loss small. Cause—Incendiary.

SEPTEMBER.

Box 15.

September 2—7.41 A. M.—One-story frame dwelling No. 94 Chestnut street, owned by A. G. Stabler; insured; unoccupied. Elizabeth Matthews, colored, was arrested and committed for the action of the Grand Jury. Cause—Incendiary; loss under $20.

SILENT.

September 3—3.30 P. M.—Frame shed, rear No. 68 Hughes street, occupied by Hester Smith, colored. Cause—(from stove,) Accident; loss small.

SILENT.

September 3—8.10 P.M.—Four-story brick building, N. W. corner Franklin and Howard streets, occupied as a Hotel by William Delphey; insured. Cause—Accident; loss small.

Box 28.

September 3—7.15 A. M.—Bursting of gas pipe, No. 44 Lexington street, owned and occupied by William Pollack. No damage to building.

Box 7.

September 3—5.07 P. M.—Two-story brick building, Gillingham alley, owned by Francis H. Heath; insured. Cause—Sparks from smoke stack; loss under $200.

Box 52.

September 10—7.37 P. M.—Three-story brick building, S. E. Corner Dolphin street and Pennsylvania avenue, owned by Robert Robinson; insured; occupied by James Chalmers & Co. as cabinet makers; insured. Fire originated on 2d floor. Cause—Unknown; loss under $2,000.

Box 49.

September 11—2.47 A. M.—Two-story frame building, Western Cemetery Lane, owned by Henry Lauer; not insured. Fire extended to two-story brick dwelling, owned and occupied by Michael Stroube; insured in German; outside city limits. Cause—Incendiary; loss $1,000.

Box 15.

September 11—4.14 P. M.—Two-story brick dry house, in rear of Charles Storck's turning establishment, Monument street; owned and occupied by Charles Storck; no insurance. Cause—Accident; loss $1,000.

September 11—4.28 P. M.—Called No. 5 Engine.

Box 56.

September 12—5.09 A. M.—One-story cattle shed and roof of slaughter house of Mrs. Reiffle, on Pennsylvania avenue, outside the city limits; insured in Equitable. Fire extended to cattle shed, corn house, roof of slaughter house and smoke house of William Carmichael; insured in Equitable. Cause--Carelessness; loss $1,000.

Box 13.

September 14—9.56 A. M.—Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 19, owned and occupied by Martin Quinn; insured in Maryland. Fire extended to No. 21, two-story and attic brick dwelling owned by R. D. Collier; insured in Consolidated; occupied by John and Maurice Doyle; no insurance. Fire extended to No. 23, two-story and attic brick dwelling, owned and occupied by R. D. Collier; house and furniture insured in Consolidated. Fire extended to No. 25, two-story and attic brick dwelling, owned and occupied by Timothy Rierdon; insured in Consolidated. Cause—Sparks from stack; loss $1,500.

Box 21.

September 14—1.40 P.M.—Fire originated in a stable in the rear of two-story brick building, No. 38 Eastern avenue. Fire extended to building No. 38, owned and occupied by J. A. Jones; insured in United States. Fire extended to No. 36, owned by Michael Lahey; insured; occupied by J. P. Coleman, as Junk store. Fire extended to two-story brick cooper shop, Slemmer's alley, owned by Christian Roth; insured.

Fire extended to the Lumber yard of D. E. Thomas & Co.; insured. Cause—Sparks from stack; loss under $6,000. 1.50 P. M. called No. 4 Engine.

Box 71.

September 14—11.23 P. M.—National Hotel, Camden street, near Howard street; owned by Mr. Labb; insured; occupied by A. B. Miller; insured. Fire originated in dining-room, where the furniture was stored. Cause—Supposed Incendiary; loss $1,500.

Box 91.

September 20—7.40 P. M.—Two-story brick smoke-house, Harford avenue; owned and occupied by John Schaeffer; insured. Cause—Accident; loss under $100.

Box 42.

September 22—4.58 A. M.—One-story frame shed on Block street, on the premises of Tyson & Co.'s Chemical Works. Cause—Accident; loss small.

Box 57.

September 23—2.54 P. M.—Exploison of can of coal oil, at No. 841 West Pratt street, in the hands of Mrs. Heller.

Box 2.

September 24—8.11 A. M.—Four-story brick warehouse, southwest corner of South and Guilford streets, owned by Thomas J. Flack ; insured ; occupied by Thomas J. Flack & Sons, as wholesale liquor dealers; insured. Cause—Accident ; loss under $4,000.

Box 21.

September 24—8.35 P. M.—Explosion of coal oil lamp.

Box 29.

September 25—9.47 P. M.—False alarm.

Box 63.

September 29—9.07 P. M.—Two-story brick building, Thames street, near Wolf street, owned and occupied by Miller, Schoneburg & Co., as oyster and fruit packers ; insured. Cause—Carelessness ; loss under $4,000.

OCTOBER.

Box 26.

October 1—7.50 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 310 Light street, owned and occupied by Michael Curran ; insured. Cause—Sparks from chimney ; loss small.

Box 2.

October 2—11.30 P. M.—Test alarm. Chief Engineer, New York.

Box 8.

October 5—1.50 A. M.—Bursting of gas pipe at Pratt street bridge.

Box 4.

October 7—4.19 P. M.—Four-story brick building, No. 58 Exchange Place, owned by the Maryland Insurance and Security Company; occupied as offices; insured. Cause—Supposed incendiary; loss small.

Box 13.

October 8—10.50 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 137 Hanover street, owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Hines; insured. Cause—Sparks from chimney; loss under $300.

Box 62.

October 9—12.45 A. M.—One-story brick building, corner of Monument and Britton streets; owned and occupied by W. H. Onion as a kindling wood mill. Cause—Sparks from furnace of boiler; loss small.

Box 7.

October 14—6.25 A. M.—Four-story brick warehouse, No. 349 West Baltimore street, owned by Chauncey Brooks; insured; occupied on first floor by Gutman & Co. as wholesale clothiers; insured; second, third and fourth floors occupied by R. H. Manko & Co. as a wholesale boot and shoe manufactory; insured. Building No. 347, on the east, was slightly damaged. The stock of Emory & Co., on first floor, was damaged by water. Cause—Defective flue; loss under $40,000.

Box 45.

October 15—8.22 P. M.—Ritchie Coal Oil Works, on the Washington road, near the toll-gate; not insured. Cause—Supposed incendiary; loss under $7,000.

Box 36.

October 16—3.40 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 275 South Charles street, owned by G. S. Berry; insured; occupied by Madame Creight. Cause—Sparks from fire-pot; loss under $500.

SILENT.

October 16—7.00 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 24 North Gay street, owned by the estate of W. H. Rose; occupied by P. Maguire as a restaurant; insured. Cause—Defective construction of range; loss under $150.

Box 4.

October 17—7.50 A. M.—Four-story brick warehouse, No. 22 Bowly's wharf, owned and occupied by Thomas L. Whitridge. Cause—Saw dust in barrel; loss small.

Box 5.

October 17—3.45 P. M.—Two-story frame building, No. 26 Market space, owned and occupied by Joseph Bibee as dwelling and tavern; fire originated in front room, first floor, occupied by J. Anderson as a barber shop. Cause—Accident; loss under $150.

Box 6.

October 20—11.18 A. M.—Four-story brick warehouse, Nos. 90 and 92 South Charles street, owned and occupied by F. W. Felgner as a tobacco manufactory; insured. Cause—From boiler; loss small.

Box 43.

October 27—10.23 P. M.—False alarm.

Box 45.

October 28—6.17 A. M.—One-story brick building and coal oil still, McHenry street, near Scott, owned and occupied by Christopher & Co., as a coal oil distillery; insured. Cause—Accident; loss under $500.

Box 3.

October 30—9.00 P. M.—Four-story brick warehouse, No. 241 West Baltimore street, owned by W. R. Taylor; insured; occupied by Hurst, Purnell & Co., as a dry goods house; insured. Fire extended to No. 243, owned by W. R. Taylor; insured; slightly damaged; occupied on first floor by Oberndorf, Lauer & Co., as ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods; insured; stock slightly damaged by water and smoke; second floor occupied by M. & S. Brown as millinery goods; insured; stock damaged by smoke; third floor occupied by Hurst, Purnell & Co. Cause—Unknown; loss under $50,000.

NOVEMBER.

Box 54.

November 1—7.30 P. M.—Abbott's Rolling Mill, between Hudson and Boston streets; frame buildings; insured. Cause—carelessness; loss less than $75,000.

Box 82.

November 6—10.17 P. M.—One-story-frame stable, corner of Eden and Alice Anna streets; owned and occupied by James Connelly as cow stables; not insured. Fire extended to two-story frame stable; owned and occupied by ——————; insured. Cause—Accident; loss under $1,000.

Box 39.

November 8—1.33 P.M.—One-story frame stable, Clinton street, Canton; owned and occupied by Wendall, Bollman & Sons; insured. Cause—Carelessness; loss under $600.

Box 1.

November 9—3.35 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 42 West Fayette street; owned by Mrs. Lawson; insured. Cause—Sparks on roof from chimney; loss under $100.

Box 15.

November 10—9.23 P. M.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 163 North Exeter street; owned and occupied by Bernard Clark; insured. Fire originated in back building, third floor. Cause—Children playing with matches; loss under $300.

Box 72.

November 10—1.03 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 74 West Lexington street; owned by M. Wisenfeld; insured; occupied by Mrs. Mary A. McDonnell as dwelling and fancy store; not insured. Cause—Bursting of gas pipe; loss under $300.

Box 21.

November 10—5.45 P. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 150 South Eden street; owned and occupied by Joseph Ament as Junk store; insured. Cause—Accident; loss under $200.

Box 2.

November 12—5.12 P. M.—False alarm.

Box 7.

November 12—10.27 P. M.—Four-story brick warehouse, No. 25 S. Howard street; owned by Moses Wisenfeld & Bro.; insured; occupied on first floor by Ruthrauff, Alger & Co. as wholesale shoe store; insured; stock damaged by water. Second, third and fourth floors occupied by Elhart, Lowenbach & Co. as notion house; insured. Fire originated on the premises occupied by Elhart, Lowenbach & Co. Fire extended to four-story brick warehouse No. 27, on the south; owned by Moses Wisenfeld & Bro.; insured; occupied by Samuel Orendorf & Sons as wholesale grocers; insured; stock damaged by water. Cause—Incendiary; loss under $35,000.

Box 7.

November 12—10.36 P. M.—General alarm sounded.

Box 82.

November 15—2.27 P. M.—One-story brick building; owned by M. Lentz; insured; occupied by Mrs. Allen as clothing store; no insurance. Cause—Defective flue; loss small, under $100.

Boxes 6 & 71.

November 16—6.40 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 77 Camden street; owned by Dr. Dixon Gough; insured; occupied on first floor by Hunt & Hews as grocery store; insured. Second and third floors occupied by Mrs. E. F. Meyers as boarding-house; insured; furniture damaged by water. Fire originated on the garret floor. Cause—Carelessness; loss under $700.

Box 43.

November 16—6.50 P. M.—Two-story brick stable, rear of 321 West Fayette street; owned and occupied by R. B. Porter; insured. Fire originated in hay loft. Cause—Carelessness; loss under $200.

Box 4.

November 23—8.40 A. M.—Chimney of three-story brick warehouse, No. 6 South Gay street.

Box 5.

November 24—3 A. M.—Two-story brick building Frederick street, near Baltimore street; owned by Marcus Denison; not insured; occupied by J. A. King as carriage factory; insured. Cause—Accident; loss under $2,000.

Box 32.

November 28—12.30 A. M.—One-story brick and frame building, rear of Washington Gardens, Pennsylvania avenue, owned by the estate of Dietrich Pralle; occupied by Charles Keyser; insured. Cause—Incendiary; loss under $200. I offered a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the parties.

Box 9.

November 29—9.45 A. M.—Chimney of three-story brick dwelling, No. 17 Mulberry street.

SILENT.

November 8—6.00.P. M.—Three-story brick building, corner of Holliday and Fayette streets; occupied by the Baltimore City College. Fire on first floor from defective flue; loss small, under $50.

SILENT.

November 9—7.30 P. M.—Three-story brick building, corner of Lexington and Holliday streets; owned by the city of Baltimore. Fire on roof from sparks from chimney; loss small, under $50.

SILENT.

November 13—9.35 P. M.—Smith Church, corner of Baltimore and Lloyd streets. Cause—Defective flue; loss under $200.

November 15—7.00 P. M.—Two-story carpenter shop, Raborg street, near Arch; owned and occupied by Hambleton Ferguson. Cause—Carelessness; loss small, under $25.

SILENT..

November 15—5.50.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 4 Second street; occupied by Mrs. Shearer; fire on third floor. Cause—Carelessness; loss small.

SILENT.

November 22.—Two-story brick building, No. 220 Howard street; occupied by C. Luchert as fancy store; insured; fire occurred in window; loss under $20.

SILENT.

November 25—8.30 A. M.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 164 German street; owned and occupied by E.

Townsend; fire occurred on second floor from bed; insured. Cause—Accident; loss under $20.

SILENT.

November 26—5.45 P. M.—Three-story brick building, 171 German street; occupied by W. Rotrach. Cause—Accident.

DECEMBER.

Box 7.

December 1—1.45 A. M.—Barrel of shavings, rear of Liberty street.

Box 29.

December 1—Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 315 Hamburg street, owned by L. J. Shall; insured; occupied by D. Linderberger as dwelling. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 28.

December 10—11.25 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 59 West Fayette street, owned by the estate of Mrs. Mary Farnandis; no insurance; occupied by Dr. Farnandis on first and third floors; second floor by Walter Farnandis as lawyer's office; no insurance. Cause—Carelessness from stove.

Box 37.

December 11—1.25 A. M.—Two-story brick stable, rear of No. 223 North Charles street, owned by Hugh A. Armstead; insured. Cause—Supposed incendiary.

Box 71.

December 14—12.15 P. M.—Two-story mixed building, No. 21 King street, owned by Mr, Cook; no insurance; occupied by Mary Thompson as dwelling. Cause—Children playing with matches.

Box 1.

December 20—10.33 P. M.—Three-story brick building, corner of Pleasant and Holliday streets, owned and occupied by George & Jenkins as cooper shop; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 83.

December 25—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 16 Washington street, owned and occupied by Henry Jones; insured. Cause—Defective construction.

Box 12.

December 25—9.08 P. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 5 South Eden street, owned and occupied by Phillip Cashmyer as restaurant, oyster and fruit packer. Cause—Defective construction.

Box 7.

December 31—12.40 P. M.—Smoke from stove in dwelling, No. 14 Liberty street.

TABLE B.

Showing the Number of Alarms, False Alarms, Actual Fires, Tests, Chimneys and Silent Alarms, each month for the year 1869.

MONTH.	No. of Alarms.	Actual Fires.	General Alarms.	Silent.	False Alarms.	Chimneys.	Tests.	Out City Limits.
January	28	21	......	1	1	3	1	......
February	16	11	......	1	......	1	......	4
March	16	15	......	......	......	......	1	......
April	14	12	......	1	......	......	1	2
May	10	9	......	......	1	......	......	......
June	8	5	......	......	3	......	......	......
July	19	17	......	......	......	......	......	......
August	30	23	2	1	1	......	2	1
September	19	15	......	......	1	......	......	......
October	16	13	......	......	1	......	1	......
November	25	21	1	8	1	2	......	......
December	9	8	......	......	1	......	......	......
	210	170	3	12	10	6	6	7

TABLE C.

Showing the Cause of Fires for the Year 1869.

Accidents	40
Defective Construction	2
Boiler	1
Carelessness	42
Chimneys	6
Children playing with Matches	5
" " " Fire	1
Defective Flues	9
" Construction of Range	1
Explosion of Coal Oil Lamps	3
Firepots	6
Fire Balloons	1
Incendiary	18
Supposed Incendiary	2
Sparks from Chimney	13
" " Smoke Stacks	4
Stove Pipes	2
Spontaneous Combustion	3
Sparks from Furnace	1
Unknown	6

TABLE D.

Style of Buildings.

One-story frame sheds	41
One-story frame buildings	7
Two-story frame buildings	11
One-story mixed buildings	1
Two-story mixed buildings	4
Two-story stone buildings	1
One-story brick buildings	9
Two-story brick buildings	95
Two-story and attic brick buildings	30
Three-story brick buildings	57
Four-story brick buildings	22
Five-story brick buildings	2
Total number of buildings, &c., damaged by fire	280

TABLE E.

How Occupied.

Warehouses	13	Dwellings	138
Stables	18	Churches	3
Books and Stationery	1	Furnishing Goods	1
Boarding Houses	3	Grocery Store—Retail	7
Brush Factories	2	Grocery—Wholesale	1
Boot and Shoe Factories	3	Hotels	5
Bank	1	Hardware Store	1
Bakery	1	Iron Foundry	2
Brewery	1	Jewelry & Fancy Stores	2
Boiler Maker	2	Junk Store	3
Barber Shop	3	Kindling Wood Mill	2
Brick Kiln	1	Lumber Yard	2
Rolling Mill	1	Lager Beer Saloon	1
Brick-yard Shed	1	Lamp and Oil Store	1
Charcoal Furnace	1	Millinery & Fancy Goods	2
Coal Oil Distilleries	5	Notion House	1
Carpenter Shops	3	Oakum Factory	1
Cabinet Warerooms	3	Offices	5
China Store	1	Painter—Sign	1
Cooper Shop	3	Pipe Factory	1
Chemical Works	2	Paint Store	1
College Building	1	Planing Mill	1
Clothing Store	2	Rectifyers	2
Carriage Factory	1	Smoke-houses	8
Drying Houses	2	School-house	1
Dry Goods Store	1	Ship Joiner	1
Drug and Paint Store	1	Soap Factory	1
Fancy Stores	6	Slaughter Houses	2
Furniture Stores	1	Theatre	1
Toy Manufactory	1	Tavern and Restaurant	5
Tobacconist	2	White Lead Factory	1
Tannery	1	Wholesale Liquor Store	2
Tailor Store	2	Oyster and Fruit Packers	3
Tin Store	1		

TABLE F.

Gives the Number of Alarms Sounded from each Telegraph Station during the year.

Number of Box.	Actual Fires.	False Alarms.	Test Alarms.	Chimneys.	Total.
1	6	1	0	0	7
2	6	1	2	0	9
3	4	0	0	0	4
4	4	1	0	1	6
5	6	0	0	0	6
6	5	0	0	0	5
7	8	1	0	0	9
8	3	0	0	0	3
9	3	0	0	0	3
12	6	0	0	0	6
13	3	0	0	0	3
14	5	0	0	0	5
15	8	0	0	0	8
16	4	0	0	0	4
17	3	0	0	1	4
19	1	0	0	0	1
21	3	0	0	0	3
23	1	0	0	1	2
24	2	0	0	1	3
25	4	0	0	0	4
26	3	0	0	1	4
27	3	0	0	0	3
28	4	0	4	0	8
29	1	1	0	0	2
32	1	0	0	0	1
34	3	0	0	0	3
35	1	1	0	0	2
36	4	0	0	0	4
37	1	0	0	0	1
38	3	0	0	0	3
39	3	1	0	0	4
42	2	0	0	0	2
43	4	0	0	0	4

TABLE F—Continued.

Number of Box.	Actual Fires.	False Alarms.	Test Alarms.	Chimneys.	Total.
45	5	0	0	0	5
46	1	0	0	0	1
48	1	0	0	0	1
49	4	0	0	0	4
51	1	0	0	0	1
52	2	0	0	0	2
53	3	0	0	0	3
54	2	0	0	0	2
56	2	0	0	0	2
57	1	0	0	0	1
62	3	0	0	0	3
63	4	0	0	0	4
71	3	0	0	0	3
72	5	0	0	0	5
73	1	0	0	0	1
74	3	0	0	0	3
75	2	0	0	0	2
82	2	0	0	0	2
83	1	0	2	0	3
91	4	0	0	0	4
92	0	0	1	0	1

REPORT

OF THE

PORT WARDEN,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I would respectfully submit the following report to your Honorable Body, showing the business of this office for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

I would state that I entered upon the duties of this office on March 1st, 1869, as successor to the late Port Warden, and my first effort was to put the yard and machinery in proper working order for the summer season. The tugs, dredges and scows required many repairs, because of their long use, and the early part of the season was devoted to that purpose.

In consequence of the extraordinary amount of work to be done, resulting from the great flood, I was compelled to increase the number of scows, which were constructed at the City Yard in the most substantial manner, and at the least possible cost.

I have in the employ of this Department three (3) tugs, five (5) dredges and thirty-six (36) scows, which I consider sufficient for the present.

The number of men employed in this Department during the entire season, for its prompt working, was always at the lowest number, with a view to economy in its expenses. At this present time, there are no hands employed except what are absolutely necessary to take care of and watch the property belonging to the city.

Since my assuming control of this Department there have been removed from Jones' Falls and the Harbor proper 252,816 cubic yards of sediment, which, at 36 cents per cubic yard, the price the city charges for private work, amounts to $91,013.76.

It may be proper for me to call your attention to the fact that some preparation should be made to prevent the sediment removed from the Harbor and deposited at the Marine Hospital from shifting into the deep channel. Circumstances have transpired to convince me that the depth of water as you approach the shore at the Hospital is becoming less, owing to this fact. A sea-wall, properly constructed, would remedy the matter, and at the same time add to the area of the Hospital grounds, and to the value of the property. If authority be given me to construct this wall, I can arrange so as to save to the city a large amount yearly. Under the present arrangement, the sediment, when received, is wheeled away, compelling the employ of sixty men, at an average pay of two dollars and twenty-five cents per day. Should this wall be constructed, a machine could be placed outside of it and discharge behind the wall all the sediment, as received, at a cost of only thirty dollars per day, accomplishing by this means, a great saving to the city and protecting the deep channel.

For the year 1870 I shall require, for conducting properly this Department, ninety-three thousand dollars. This amount embraces thirteen thousand dollars for bills due, and eighty thousand dollars for its proper work.

I herewith respectfully annex statement showing the receipts and expenditures of this Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. MUIR,
Port Warden.

Baltimore, January 1, 1870.

Statement showing the Expenditures by John H. Muir, *Port Warden, for the yewr ending December* 31*st*, 1869.

		Appropriat'ns.	Expended.
Bills paid, contracted by the late Port Warden	$11,601 56		
Amount expended by the late Port Warden	25,400 42	$85,500 00	$37,001 98
Harbor and Back Basin		13,005 76	51,083 08
Building six (6) scows and repair of machinery		20,000 00	15,589 49
Jones' Falls, Resolution approved April 24, 1869		25,000 00	20,860 59
Jones' Falls, repairing walls on E. & W. Falls avenues, per order Committee on Harbor			12,973 00
State Pay Rolls chargeable to State work			11,218 51
Bills paid on account of State work			3,974 51
Due for private work		7,541 20	
Appropriation by State out of auction duties		11,740 92	
Unexpended			10,086 72
		$162,787 88	$162,787 88

Respectfully,

JOHN H. MUIR, *Port Warden.*

Baltimore, January 1, 1870.

REPORT

OF THE

CITY COMPTROLLER

FOR THE

Year 1869.

REPORT.

City Comptroller's Office,
Baltimore, January 1st, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

As required by the ordinance creating this office, the undersigned most respectfully would submit the accompanying detailed statements of the operations of the city government for the year 1869.

Since the end of the civil war, which so long and disastrously affected the trade of the city, the increase in the population, and hence of the labor of the several departments, has been so great that many modifications are required to render them as efficient as the proper security of the city demands.

The most important consideration, and one which has so frequently been made to your honorable body, is the proposed change, reiterated in the late message of the Mayor, with reference to the Commissioners of Finance Department. This is very desirable, and should be accomplished speedily.

It is also important that some improvement be made in the manner of communicating the current appropriations of the City Council to this department. At present the clerks of the Council are required only to publish weekly statements upon their respective Journals (City Code, Art. I., Ordinances, Sec. 32), which is the only method of communication other than by examination of the engrossed copies of ordinances and resolutions returned to the City Register, which is often accompanied with very unnecessary trouble and delay. In some of the large cities a methodical system, in this and other directions, is obtained by the election by the two Branches of the City Council of one permanent clerk, jointly under the control of the Council and the Mayor, and expressly charged with this and similar important duties: such as the proper filing and recording Council documents in the City Hall, &c., in addition to such supervision of the work of the two Branches as might be apportioned him during the session.

This mode would, better than any other, in my opinion, secure the result wished for.

Other modifications might be suggested with reference to the several departments: restricting the operations of some and extending those of others, reserving to this department the general authority, which was the original idea at the time of creating the office; of requiring periodical statements from them as well as making personal examination of their books from time to time.

The Receipts into the city treasury for the year (Table A) were derived as follows:

From sales of stock, loan, (Ord. No. 1, 1868)	$267,816 31
" temporary loans	341,072 00
" sales of new City Hall stock	830,587 89
" City Passenger Railway	91,236 80
" York Avenue Railway transfer to Druid Hill Park Board	2,851 63

From Turnpike dividends	$888 38
" Almshouse property sold	15,448 44
" Baltimore and Ohio Railroad interest on $5,000,000 loan	285,000 00
" Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dividend in common stock held by city	260,000 00
" Securities of S. B. Taylor, creditable to bounty No. 4	1,725 75
" State Treasurer on account School Tax.	89,816 35
	$2,186,443 55
Balance received from collections of taxes and ordinary revenues of city	4,246,266 82
Making a total of	$6,432,710 37

The gross Expenditures were (including $187,349 82 in bank, January 1st, 1869,) $6,411,293 77.

The Expenditures include $582,072, paid in liquidation of temporary loans, being an excess of payments over receipts from this source of $241,000. The balance in hand December 31st, 1869, was $169,108 46.

The amount of taxes collected during the year (Table B) was on the levy of 1869	$2,362,538 22
" " " " 1868	543,831 77
Amount collected on levies of previous years.	23,990 54
From benefit for opening streets, paving, &c.	336,173 06
From advertising	2,340 18
Total	$3,268,873 77

These collections for the year 1869 are considerably in excess of the per centage received in the previous year, and in view of the general scarcity of money in business circles for almost the entire period, may be considered remarkable.

Table C exhibits the various collections from the minor sources of revenue to the city:

From markets............................$50,730 48, which sum,
less expenditures for cleaning, &c... 4,656 28, yields the amount of $46,074.20, an increase of $5,409.52 over the returns in 1868.

The collections of tonnage and wharfage received by the Harbor Masters also show an excess of $10,288.09 over the year 1868, aggregating $57,840.50, being an increase of 50 per cent. over the revenue from this source in the last four years.

From the minor sources, detailed under this head, we have received $50,662.41, showing an improvement in each of the accounts in comparison with the year 1868.

The cost of each of the Courts of the city are presented in Table D; and in a summary appended thereto, the expenditures on account of each in contrast with the taxes levied for the "Criminal Court," and for "certain expenses of the Courts," &c., are given.

Table E.—The receipts from the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. amounted during the year to $545,000.

The tax imposed for the payment of the internal improvement debt of the city yielded $77,662.68, a total of.................................$622,662 68

The expenditures for interest on the stocks issued in behalf of the above loan, together with interest, amounted to.......................... 562,702 91

An increase of receipts over expenditures of.... $59,959 77

The receipts from the sales of city 6 per cent. stock, under Ordinance No. 1, 1868, were $267,816.31.

The receipts from City Hall stock, $830,587.89.

The Sinking Funds, including the levies imposed for sundry purposes under the heads of "Miscellaneous Stock," show an aggregate of $409,946 18.

Under the head of Table E, are also exhibited the condition of the General Interest, Bounty No. 4 accounts, at the close of the year; and also, is added a statement of the net amount expended by orders from the New City Hall Commissioners to that date.

The transactions of the Park Commission, Table F, show gross receipts for the year of $143,438 65 (including balance of previous year to that credit,) of which $91,236 80 was contributed by the one-fifth of fares received by the City Passenger Railway; part of which, however, was transferred to the Park Sinking Fund. The Commission had further credits of $17,286 57, derived from Park Railway and by the appropriation of your honorable body, under resolution 113, 1869, for a gateway at Patterson Park. The sum of $11,046 44 represents the gross payments to date by the York Railway Company, and was credited to the Commissioners under an opinion of the City Counsellor.

Public Springs, Squares, &c., show $29,640 07 to have been paid jointly upon warrants of the City Commissioner for authorized improvements under resolution of the City Council, and of the Commissioners of Public Squares for incidentals, &c.

The levy of 4½ cents per one hundred dollars for the benefit of the city poor, Table G, yielded, with arrearage of taxes collected, $100,288 44. The expenditures under orders of the Trustees were $62,250 13. The additional amounts credited to the account were by virture of special legislation of the City Council, with the exception of $6,000 received from bills payable of purchases of property, sold by the city. The detailed charges explain themselves as special charitable appropriations of the Mayor and City Council.

The appropriations creditable to the Health Department aggregate $187,492.52.

The orders of the Commissioners for Cleaning Streets, Marine Hospital, &c., amount to $176,306.23, leaving an unexpended balance of $11,186.29.

The Water Board returned into the city treasury, from rents and other sources, $347,720. There were paid on warrants for mains, construction, &c., and for the partial liquidation of their bills payable, $467,239.14.

The appropriation for new pumps and fire plugs is credited to this account, and the expenditure included in the warrants of the Board.

The collections of taxes for the benefit of Police Department amounted to $457,596 76; the payments for the wages and expenses to $504,000; and there was further expended on this account $36,552.83, which is not fairly chargeable to the responsibility of the Commissioners.

The School, Telegraph, Harbor and Fire Departments all show, under their respective accounts, the increments and disposition of their various funds. The Patapsco River and Harbor account also presents its double relation, in point of revenue, at least, under this table.

The General Expense accounts of the city government are given in detail in Table H. The accounts, with the exception of the "Public Printing" and "City Property," have no other revenues other than those acquired by appropriation of the City Council.

The amount of indebtedness of the Western Maryland R. R. Co., and the expenditure on account of the ice boat, are also here given.

The appropriations on behalf of the City Commissioner's department, Table J, are exhibited with their several items of expense in sufficient clearness to require no explanation. The appropiations for special purposes have also been inserted here.

Under the head of Table "K," are given in detail the receipts for benefits and payments for damages awarded in opening, closing and widening of certain streets. The tax imposed for the year 1869 of 18 cents per one hundred dollars, to aid in the liquidation of damages in the opening of German and widening of Park streets, yielded to date..$ 254,031 97

The receipts for benefits were—

From German street...............	$162,530 61	
" Park street....................	104,327 89	
		296,858 50
A total of receipts of..........................		$550,890 47

The payments on account of damages were—

For German street.................	$468,761 52	
" Park street......................	195,197 42	
		$663,958 94

Making an excess of payments over receipts of $113,068 47.

This deficiency will in part be covered by arrearage of taxes to be collected.

Table L gives the size and number of feet of gas pipes laid by the Baltimore Gaslight Company during the year, and also a recapitulation of the entire amount laid under their contract since 1860.

In conclusion I would respectfully refer your honorable body to the request contained in my report of last year, that at least one additional clerk be provided for this office.

In renewing it, I am only impelled by a desire that the city shall not suffer by this *now* absolute necessity.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN,
City Comptroller.

TABLES.

TABLE

Dr. John H. Barnes, *City Register, in account*

1869.		
January 1,	To balance	$ 187,349 87
" 1,	To cash receipts	196,520 43
February 28,	" "	566,425 35
March 31,	" "	306,821 29
April 30,	" "	155,074 11
May 31,	" "	1,510,289 76
June 30,	" "	321,276 27
July 31,	" "	356,741 77
August 31,	" "	467,784 90
September 30,	" "	578,420 15
October 31,	" "	400,569 94
November 30,	" "	359,416 69
December 31,	" "	1,026,019 84
		$6,432,710 37

A.

with the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Cr.

1869.		
January 31, by Comptroller's order	$ 570,009	79
February 28, " "	435,466	68
March 31, " "	250,205	25
April 30, " "	497,642	11
May 31, " "	673,838	56
June 30, " "	406,337	26
July 31 " "	748,945	13
August 31, " "	649,895	60
September 30, " "	504,276	89
October 31, " "	563,839	24
November 30, " "	449,917	56
December 31, " "	513,227	86
Balance	169,108	46
	$6,432,710	37

TABLE B.

Amount charged against City Collector, December 31st, 1869.

Year	Levy	City Direct.		Levy	Real Exempt.		Levy	Personal Exempt.	
1866	125	$2,283,998 00	$ 28,549 97	105	$ 243,390 00	$ 2,555 59	80	$ 35,883 00	$ 287 06
1867	140	2,770,068 00	38,780 95	115	287,564 00	3,306 98	140	64,673 00	905 42
1868	120	4,626,729 00	55,520 74	120	4,736,624 00	56,839 48	86	468,902 00	4,032 55
1869	160	49,859,491 00	797,751 85	153	5,490,439 00	84,003 71	103	467,060 00	4,810 71
			$920,603 51			$146,705 76			$ 10,035 74

City Direct......................................$	920,603 51
Real Exempt....................................	146,705 76
Personal Exempt..............................	10,035 74
	$1,077,345 01

TABLE C.

Lexington Market.

Butcher stall rents		$ 2,080 00
Permanent stall rents		832 00
Eave stall rents		416 00
Fish stall rents		100 00
Moveable stall rents		100 00
Space stall rents		220 00
Street and street at eave stall rents		1,602 00
Eutaw street stall rents		65 00
Paca “ “		135 00
Green “ “		70 00
Season stall rents		155 00
		$ 5,775 00
600 Licenses, $5.00	$3,000 00	
Butter confiscated	75 00	
Per diem rents	3,524 13	
		6,599 13
		$12,374 13

TABLE C—Continued.

Centre Market.

Butcher stall rents		$ 2,404 00
Permanent stall rents		1,010 00
Fish stall rents		202 00
Fish season stall rents		97 00
Eave stall rents		581 00
Moveable stall rents		392 00
Gutter stall rents		313 00
Street stall rents		252 00
Premium on rents		10 00
		$ 5,261 00
599 Licenses, $5.00	$2,995 00	
Confiscated butter	111 90	
Per diem rents	3,468 49	
		6,575 39
		$11,836 39

Cross Street Market.

Rents of stalls, licenses, &c	$1,204 35

TABLE C.—Continued.

Fells Point Market.

Butcher stall rents		$1,195 00
Eave "		388 00
Permanent "		413 00
Vegetable "		220 00
Moveable "		34 00
Fish "		83 00
Street "		160 00
		$2,493 00
351 Licenses at $5 each	$1,755 00	
Per diem rents	1,363 01	
Confiscated butter	7 30	
		$3,125 31
		$5,618 31

TABLE C.—Continued.

Belair Market.

Butcher stall rents		$2,305 00
Permanent "		442 00
Eave "		222 00
Moveable "		125 00
Street "		240 00
Vegetable "		130 00
Fish "		116 00
Gutter "		606 00
Street at flat "		11 72
		$4,197 72
588 License at $5 each	$2,940 00	
Sale of 3 Eave stalls	41 00	
Per diem rents	2,408 23	
Confiscated Butter	39 05	
		$5,428 28
		$9,626 00

TABLE C.—Continued.

Hollins Market.

Rent of stalls, &c.	$345 00
Licenses	1,037 50
Per diem rents	974 88
Fish and other additional rents	75 00
	$2,432 38

TABLE C.—Continued.

Richmond Market.

Rent of butcher stalls	$240 00
" permanent stalls	48 00
" Eave stalls	24 00
92 Licenses at $5 each	460 00
Licenses and rent of space stalls	342 00
Premium on space stall No. 7	5 00
Licenses and rent of fish stalls	50 06
Per diem rents	510 61
Confiscated butter	54
	$1,680 21

TABLE C.—Continued.

Hanover Market.

Rent of butcher stalls		$1,291 50
" Permanent stalls		321 00
" Eave stalls		186 00
" Street stalls		511 94
" " "		198 00
" Fish "		190 00
" Permanent Fish stalls		96 00
		$2,794 44
300 Licenses at $5 each	$1,500 00	
Per diem rents	1,458 64	
Confiscated Butter	5 63	
		$2,964 27
		$5,758,71

Canton Market.

Received for sale of two stalls	$200 00

TABLE C.—Continued.

Summary of Markets.

Belair Market..		$9,626 00
Centre Market		11,836 39
Cross Street Market		1,204 35
Fells Point Market		5,618 31
Hanover Market		5,758 71
Hollins Market		2,432 38
Lexington Market		12,374 13
Richmond Market		1,680 21
Canton Market (sale of stalls)		200 00
		$50,730 48
Expenses of cleaning &c.		
Belair Market	$773 17	
Centre Market	993 47	
Cross street Market	100 10	
Fells Point	692 95	
Hanover Market	717 90	
Hollins Market	199 42	
Lexington Market	957 97	
Richmond Market	221 30	
		$4,656 28
		$46,074 20

TABLE C.—Continued.

General Licenses.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received for licenses of wagons, carts, billiards, foreign fruits, &c........		$23,217 04
Paid sundry expenses of painting, printing, &c..........................	$1,054 62	
Balance, December 31st, 1869........	22,162 42	
	$23,217 04	$23,217 04

Turnpike Dividends.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from sundry Turnpike Companies', dividends, during year 1869....................................		$888 38
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869..............	$888 38	
	$888 38	$888 38

Baltimore City Code.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from sales of city code......		$30 00
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869..............	$30 00	
	$30 00	$30 00

TABLE C.—Continued.

Theatricals.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received for ball and theatre licenses, licenses of public halls, &c., in year 1869		$5,512 95
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	$5,512 95	
	$5,512 95	$5,512 95

Broadway Hall.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received for rent of hall, for balls, exhibitions, &c., in year 1869		$1,680 00
Paid expenses of cleaning, &c	$361 12	
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	1,318 88	
	$1,680 00	$1,680 00

Hollins Hall.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received for rent of hall, for year 1869		$211 00
Expenses of cleaning, &c	$114 64	
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	96 36	
	$211 00	$211 00

TABLE C.—Continued.

Permits for Sheds, Signs, &c.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received per City Commissioner for permits for erecting frame sheds, etc., ordinance No. 6, 1868.......		$3,951 04
Balance, December 31, 1869..........	$3,951 04	
	$3,951 04	$3,951 04

Vaults and Areas.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from sundry parties, per City Commissioner, during year 1869....................................		$1,779 78
Balance, December 31, 1869..........	$1,779 78	
	$1,779 78	$1,779 78

City Seal.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from sales of Certificates of Health, Sealing Papers, &c., in 1869....................................		$399 60
Balance, December 31, 1869..........	$399 60	
	$399 60	$399 60

TABLE C.—Continued.

Foreign Passengers.

	Dr.	Cr.
Total tax received from 9,166 passengers, at $1.50 each		$13,749 00
Two-fifths of amount from German passengers, to German Society, less Register's commissions	$5,438 40	
Three-fifths of whole amount received to city poor, less Register's commissions	8,035 60	
Commissions paid city Register	275 00	
	$13,749 00	$13,749 00

Almshouse.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from sale of old almshouse property		$15,448 44
Paid advertising, &c	$20 00	
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	15,428 44	
	$15,448 44	$15,448 44

Establishing Grades.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from sundry parties, per City Commissioner		$132 00
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	$132 00	
	$132 00	$132 00

TABLE D.

Criminal Court.

1869.	State's Attorney.	Clerk.	Crier.	Sheriff.	Bailiffs.
January term	$2,195 21	$4,725 08	$1,695 98	$2,778 12	$2,884 00
May term	5,338 22	6,780 65	1,779 24	2,795 24	2,940 00
September term	1,890 63	4,344 66	1,899 11	1,583 44 709 15	2,940 00
	$9,424 06	$15,850 39	$5,374 33	$7,865 95	$8,764 00

	Interpreter.	Drawing Jurors.	Grand Jury	Jurors.	Board of Jurors.
January term	$412 00	$110 00	$3,665 00	$4,409 80	$606 00
May term	420 00	90 00	2,157 50	3,205 04	....
September term	420 00	60 00	3,165 00	3,566 80	83 00
	$1,252 00	$260 00	$8,987 50	$11,181 64	$689 00

TABLE D—Continued.

Summary of Expenses of Criminal Court, for the year 1869.

State's Attorney	$9,424 06
Clerk	15,850 39
Crier	5,374 33
Sheriff	7,865 95
Bailiffs	8,764 00
Interpreter	1,252 00
Drawing Jurors	260 00
Grand Jury	8,987 50
Petit Jury	11,181 64
Board of Jurors	689 00
Sundry incidentals, &c	483 98
	$70,132 85

TABLE D—Continued.

Court of Common Pleas.

1869.	Crier.	Jurors.	Bailiffs.	Sheriff.	Drawing Jurors.
Jan. term..	$500 00	$3,692 50	$1,648 00	$154	....
May term..	500 00	2,347 50	1,680 00	264	$120 00
Sept. term.	516 75	3,195 50	1,680 00	83 444	160 00
	$1,516 75	$9,235 50	$5,008 00	$945	$280 00

Summary.

Crier..........................	$1,516 75
Jurors.........................	9,235 50
Bailiffs........................	5,008 00
Sheriff.........................	945 00
Clerk...........................	1,171 80
Drawing Jurors............	280 00
Incidental expenses, &c...	536 70
	$18,693 75

TABLE D.—Continued.

Superior Court.

1869.	Crier.	Bailiffs.	Jurors.	Drawing Juries.	Clerk.
Jan. term.	$500 00	$1,648 00	$4,170 50	$ 70	....
May term.	500 00	1,680 00	2,076 00	60	....
Sept. term.	523 80	1,680 00	4,170 00	100	$2,163 86
	$1,523 80	$5,008 00	$10,416 50	$230	$2,163 86

Summary.

Crier	$ 1,523 80
Bailiffs..................................	5,008 00
Jurors fees	10,416 50
Drawing Jurors........................	230 00
Clerk	2,163 86
Messenger to Supreme Bench......	88 00
Sheriff....................................	1,100 26
	$20,530 42

TABLE D—Continued.

Baltimore City Court.

Terms.	Clerk.	Jurors.	Drawing Jurors.	Sheriff.	Crier.	Bailiffs.
Jan....	$107 00	$3,842 50	$70	$250 00	$500	$1,638 00
May...	887 75	3,010 00	100	187 00	500	1,680 00
Sept...	912 90	4,180 00	100	420 40	500	1,680 00
	$1,907 65	$11,032 50	$270	$857 40	$1,500	$4,998 00

Summary.

Clerk........................	$1,907 65
Jurors........................	11,032 50
Drawing Jurors............	270 00
Sheriff........................	857 40
Crier...........................	1,500 00
Bailiffs........................	4,998 00
	$20,565 55

City Circuit Court.

Bailiffs........................	$6,280 00
Clerk..........................	280 74
Drawing Jurors	90 00
Stationery, printing, &c..	531 25
	$7,181 99

Orphans' Court.

Pay of Judges, Bailiffs, &c..........	$7,718 96

TABLE D—Concluded.

Receipts from Taxes for "Criminal Court" and "Certain Expenses," and actual Expenditures on account of the Courts, during the year 1869.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from City Collector, on account of tax levies for the support of the Criminal Court.......		$ 59,275 64
Paid expenses of Criminal Court...	$ 73,574 29	
Received from City Collector, on account of "certain expenses" tax..................................		117,492 56
Paid expenses of Baltimore City Court..................................	20,735 29	
Paid expenses of Circuit Court......	7,288 28	
" " Registration of Voters..................................	36,241 37	
Paid expenses of Visitors to Baltimore City Jail.......................	38,585 00	
Paid expenses of Court of Common Pleas..................................	16,807 05	
Paid expenses of Judgments and Suits..................................	2,201 34	
Paid expenses of Fines..............	3,572 14	
" " Orphans' Court..	7,718 96	
" " Removed Cases..	11,822 70	
" " State Elections...	2,324 05	
" " Superior Court...	20,782 37	
" " Coroners..........	2,000 00	

TABLE E.

Internal Improvements.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from City Collector, on account of tax levy for 1869 and for arrearages.................		$77,662 68
Received from B. & O. R. R. Co., interest on $5,000,000, loan, less Government tax.............		285,000 00
Received from B. & O. R. R. Co., for dividend on stock held by the city......................		260,000 00
Paid interest on $5,000,000, loan.	$300,000 00	
Paid interest on Internal Improvement Debt for city subscription to stock of B. & O. R. R........	262,702 91	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..............	59,959 77	
	$622,662 68	$622,662 68

Loan of 1868.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from sale of City Stock, by City Register, under ordinance No. 1, 1868, and supplements funding Floating Debt...		$267,816 31
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869.............	$267,816 31	
	$267,816 31	$267,816 31

TABLE E—Continued.

Receipts on account of the various Sinking Funds in 1869.

	DR.	CR.
Court House Sinking Fund..........		$172 05
Interest and Sinking Fund, ordinance No. 43, 1864................		1,644 54
Miscellaneous Stock, Interest and Sinking Fund......................		302,930 21
Park Sinking Fund, No. 1.........		11,077 57
Water Stock Sinking Fund, No. 1		9,395 45
" " No. 2		56,349 83
Floating Debt "		135 43
Jail Stock Sinking Fund............		15 31
City Hall Stock Sinking Fund.....		28,225 79
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869.............	$409,946 18	
	$409,946 18	$409,946 18

General Interest.

	DR.	CR.
Received from City Collector, interest on back taxes, &c..........		$115,041 41
Received from sundries, interest on debts due the city.............		12,700 26
Paid interest on loans, discount on taxes, &c............................	$123,774 82	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..............	3,966 85	
	$127,741 67	$127,741 67

TABLE E—Continued.

Interest on Public Debt, exclusive of Internal Improvements.

	DR.	CR.
Amount of dividends paid on the various issues of City Stock, exclusive of the Five Million Loan and Internal Improvement Debt	$489,162 27	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869.............		$489,162 27
	$489,162 27	$489,162 27

Bounty No. 4.

	DR.	CR.
Received from A. M. Price, returned on account of advances to S. B. Taylor.....................		$1,725 75
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..............	$1,725 75	
	$1,725 75	$1,725 75

TABLE E—Continued.

Temporary Loans.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance outstanding January 1st, 1869		$241,611 91
Loans negotiated by City Register during the year 1869		341,072 00
Bills payable liquidated during the year	$582,072 00	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	611 91	
	$582,683 91	$582,683 91

Direct Tax.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from City Collector, on account of levy for 1869 and taxes in arrearage		$938,349 43
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	$938,349 43	
	$938,349 43	$938,349 43

Opening Streets' Tax.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from City Collector, for account of taxes collected on levy of 1869		$254,031 97
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	$254,031 97	
	$254,031 97	$254,031 97

TABLE E—Concluded.

City Hall Stock.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......		$35,359 69
" amount of stock sold by city Register during the year......		830,587 89
To balance, Dec. 31st, 1869......	$865,947 58	
	$865,947 58	$865,947 58

New City Hall.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount expended to Jan. 1st, 1869.........................	$78,707 75	
To amount expended during the year..............................	420,888 47	
By amount received from sale of old materials, &c., during the year..............................		$2,239 32
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....		497,357 90
	$499,596 22	$499,597 22

Paid Committee of Finance, amount previously expended for ground rents..................	$92,126 23	

TABLE F.

Druid Hill and Patterson Parks.

	Dr.	Cr.
By Balance, Jan. 1st, 1869.....	....	$23,869 34
By amount received from City Passenger Railway Company for one-fifth taxes..............	....	91,236 80
To orders of Park Commissioners on account of expenditures, &c., at Druid Hill Park, and interest on Park Stock.........	$90,493 59	....
By amount received from Park Board for Park Railway fares and sales of sundries.........	....	7,286 07
By amount of faresof York Railway Company transferred to Park Board.....................	....	11,046 44
To amount expended on Patterson Park.....................	14,413 69	....
By appropriation as per resolution 113, 1869, for Gateway at Patterson Park.............	....	10,000 00
To Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	38,531 37	....
	$143,438 65	$143,438 65

TABLE F—Continued.—*Public Squares, Springs, &c.*

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation for Battery Square, Resolution No. 55, 1869	....	$ 500 00
Battery Square, paid City Commissioner's orders	$ 540 58	....
Broadw'y Squares, appropriation	....	8,708 17
Broadway Squares, expended as per orders of City Commissioners	8,709 79	....
Calvert Street Spring, paid on orders of City Commissioner.	811 50	....
Eastern Spring, paid on orders of City Commissioner	9 90	....
Eutaw Square, appropriation, Ordinance No. 60, 1869	....	368 87
Eutaw Square, paid on orders of Commissioners	330 00	....
Franklin Square, appropriation, Ordinance No. 60, 1869	....	738 30
Franklin Square, paid orders of Commissioners, &c	838 77	....
Lafayette Square, appropriation Resolution 171, 1869	....	350 00
Lafayette Square, paid orders of Commissioners	297 50	....
Mt. Vernon Square, appropriation, Resolution 127, 1869	....	350 00
Mt. Vernon Square, paid orders of Commissioners	500 00	....
Madison Square, appropriation, Resolution No. 139, 1869	....	250 00
Madison Square, appropriation, Ordinance No. 60, 1869	....	13,177 00
Madison Square, paid orders of Commissioners, &c.	13,791 98	....
Union Square, appropriation, Resolution No. 166, 1869	....	250 00
Union Square, paid orders of Commissioners	240 82	....
	$26,070 84	$24,692 34

TABLE F.—Concluded.

Public Squares, Springs, &c.,—Continued.

	Dr.	Cr.
Amounts brought forward.......	$26,070 84	$24,692 34
Washington Monument, appropriation ordinance No. 60, 1869..............................	....	2,203 17
Washington Monument, expended under orders of the City Commissioner..............	2,125 52	....
Perkins Spring, appropriation resolution No. 163, 1869......	....	200 00
Perkins Spring, expended under orders of the City Commissioner........................	257 90	....
Enclosing Harlem Square, appropriation ordinance No. 60, 1869..............................	....	3,000 00
Enclosing Harlem Square, paid orders of the City Commissioner............................	1,185 81	....
	$29,640 07	$30,095 51

TABLE G.

City Poor.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from City Collector for amount of taxes collected in year 1869..................	....	$100,288 44
Appr'n for transporting paupers	$ 1,528 00	2,000 00
Paid orders of Trustees..........	62,250 13	
Paid for insurance, &c., of Bayview Asylum..................	1,431 65	
Paid on acc't of appropriations for dispensaries in 1868......	900 00	
Paid on acc't of appropriations for dispensaries for 1869......	4,250 00	
Appr'n for Manual Labor School	800 00	
" St. Mary's Ind'l School	3,000 00	
Appr'n for Aged Men's and Women's home................	800 00	
Appr'n for St. Joseph's home of Industry........................	800 00	
Appr'n for Md. Ind'l School....	400 00	
" Boys' home.............	800 00	
" Union Prot. Infirm'y	500 00	
" Union Orphan Asy'm	300 00	
" Water Board..........	535 00	
" Children's Aid Society	800 00	
" Deaf and Dumb......	7,603 30	
" Widows and Orphans	500 00	
" Int'l Protective Union	1,000 00	
" House of Refuge.......	15,000 00	
" do Special	15,000 00	15,000 00
" Bills payable..........	6,000 00	6,000 00
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	....	909 64
	$124,198 08	$124,198 08

TABLE G.—Continued.

Health Department.

	Expended.	Received.
Paid on account of general health, salaries, &c.	$18,063 72	
Appr'n for general health and incidentals		$3,400 00
Appr'n for salaries and Resolution No. 29, 1869		15,050 00
Rec'd from sale of garbage, &c.		6,427 80
Paid for cleaning streets	144,397 95	
Appr'n for cleaning streets		150,000 00
Paid for removing nuisances	4,865 80	
Paid expenses of Marine Hos'l.	8,978 76	
Appr'n for removal of nuisances.		4,500 00
Appropriation for lime		200 00
Received at Marine Hos'l—fees.		7,914 72
Balance Dec. 31, 1869	11,186 29	
	$187,492 52	$187,492 52

Water Board.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, January 1, 1869		$80,790 34
Received from Water Board for rents, &c., and from City Registêr for loans		347,720 00
Paid warrants of Water Board for salaries, mains, &c., and for interest on Water stock	$467,238 14	
By balance, Dec. 31, 1869		38,728 80
	$467,239 14	$467,239 14

TABLE G—Continued.

Public Schools.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received from City Collector, collection of tax levy	....	$401,948 09
By amount received from H. M. Cowles, Secretary, for tuition, &c.	....	43,374 37
By amount received from J. F. Plummer, Executor	....	73 48
By amount received from State Treasurer, city's proportion of State tax	....	89,816 35
To expenditures for salaries of teachers, cleaning, ground rent, &c.	$462,632 69	....
To amount paid for salaries and expenses of Colored Schools	24,705 57	....
By receipts for books, &c., from Colored Schools	....	2,089 69
By amount received from sale of School Lots	....	738 50
To balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	50,702 22	....
	$538,040 48	$538,040 48

Fire Telegraph.

	DR.	CR.
Appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$9,110 00
" res. 199½, 1869	....	3,500 00
Paid salaries, repairs of line, &c	$12,550 86	....
To balance, Dec. 31, 1869	59 14	....
	$12,610 00	$12,610 00

TABLE G.—Continued.

State Police.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from City Collector, collection of taxes during the year 1869		$457,596 76
Paid orders of Commissioners, for support of the force, wages, &c	$504,000 00	
Paid sundries, resolution of City Council for damages, purchase of lot, &c	34,152 83	
Paid for rent, &c	2,500 00	
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869		83,056 07
	$540,652 83	$540,652 83

Fire Department.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation as per ordinance No. 60, 1869, for general expenditures of the department		$78,920 00
Paid as per order of Commissioners	$90,402 75	
Appropriation, resolution, (November), 1869		8,912 69
Appropriation, ordinance No. 50, 1869		21,000 00
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	$18,429 94	
	$108,832 69	$108,832 69

TABLE G—Concluded.

Harbor.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appr'n for harbor, back basin, repairs of machinery, &c.....	....	$80,000 00
Appr'n for bills, due of 1868...	....	3,050 00
Appropriation for salaries	....	2,500 00
Appr n, Resolution 142, cleaning Jones Falls	....	25,500 00
Paid as per orders of Port Warden, wages of hands, repairs of machinery, materials, &c.	$143,784 48	....
Received for dredging, &c., for private parties	....	15,170 60
Appr'n, Resolution 283, 1869..	....	13,005 76
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.........	....	5,058 12
	$143,784 48	$143,784 48

Patapsco River.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, January 1st, 1869.	....	$4,918 60
By appr'n, Ord. No. 60, 1869.	....	20,000 00
By amount received from Wm. J. Leonard, State Treasurer.	....	13,894 49
To amount expended as per orders of River and Harbor Commissioners	32,576 35	....
To balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	6,236 74	....
	$38,813 09	$38,813 09

TABLE H.

Expense of Lighting the City.

	Expended.	Appropriat'n
Lamplighters' wages.............	$ 27,359 43	$ 27,000 00
Pillars and Lamps...............	4,620 63	5,367 69
Received for old lamps sold....	....	45 70
Repairs of Lamps.................	2,777 35	2,500 00
Rec'd for sale of old material,&c.	....	25 75
Gaslight.............................	96,979 36	120,000 00
Oil......................................	788 11	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	23,414 26	....
	$154,939 14	$154,939 14

Salaries of Officers, Incidentals, &c.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation for Salaries of City Officers......................	$38,524 04	$ 40,000 00
Returned by City Register, error on warrant......................	....	187 48
Appropriation for general incidentals, &c.....................	4,591 72	8,000 00
Appr'n for Mayor's Office.......	1,585 23	2,000 00
Fuel City Hall.....................	749 77	1,200 00
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869...........	5,936 72	....
	$ 51,387 48	$ 51,387 48

TABLE H—Continued.

Public Printing.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from City Collector, on account of taxes collected in 1869	....	$2,782 86
Appropriation, ordinance No. 60, 1869	....	20,000 00
Paid expenses of advertising, printing, &c	$8,409 99	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	14,372 87	....
	$22,782 86	$22,782 86

City Property.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from rent of wharves, &c	....	$4,713 50
Appropriation, ordinance No. 60, 1869	....	5,000 00
Paid for ground rents, insurance, repairs, &c	$12,631 49	....
Appropriation for rent of city offices	....	6,500 00
Paid rent, &c., of Johnson Building	6,770 78	....
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	....	3,188 77
	$19,402 27	$19,402 27

Commissioners for Opening Streets.

	Dr.	Cr.
Paid incidental expenses, &c., in year 1869	$745 81	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	....	$745 81
	$745 81	$745 81

TABLE H—Continued.

City Council.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appr'n, Ord. No. 60, 1860.....	....	$ 20,000 00
Paid per diem of members, and clerks, incidental expenses, &c.	$ 34,611 39	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869...........	....	14,611 39
	$ 34,611 39	$ 34,611 39

Court House and Masonic Hall.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appr'n, Ord. No. 60, 1869.....	....	$ 3,227 00
Paid expenses of cleaning Court House, Jury Room and Salaries of Keeper and Watchmen	$ 4,088 57	
Appr'n, Ordinance No. 60, 1869, for Masonic Hall...............	....	2,375 00
Paid Salaries, expenses of cleaning, &c...........................	1,208 47	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	304 96	
	$5,602 00	$5,602 00

Water Taxes.

	Dr.	Cr.
Refunded sundries as per resolution, 1869.....................	$9 00	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	....	$9 00
	$9 00	$9 00

TABLE H.—Continued.

Western Maryland Railroad.

	Dr.	Cr.
Amount paid for interest on bonds, guaranteed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore	$14,271 00	....
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869........	....	$14,271 00
	$14,271 00	$14,271 00

Taxes Refunded.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriations as per Resolutions Nos. 25, 97, 120, 158, 177, 239, 281 and 291, 1869.	....	$1,081 57
Returned sundry parties as per Resolution of City Council and orders of Appeal Tax Court	$7,567 66	....
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.........	....	6,486 09
	$7,567 66	$7,567 66

Ice Boat.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, Ordinance No. 60, 1869	....	$10,000 00
Paid warrants of Commissioners	$10,000 00	....
	$10,000 00	$10,000 00

TABLE H—Continued.

City Collector.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$35,000 00
Paid salaries of Collector, Clerks, Judges of Appeal Tax Court, &c.	$33,688 19	....
Paid incidental expenses of Appeal Tax Court	339 51	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	972 30	....
	$35,000 00	$35,000 00

City Elections.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$3,000 00
Paid expenses of municipal election	$1,739 95	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	1,260 05	....
	$3,000 00	$3,000 00

Rent of Johnson Mansion.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$6,500 00
Paid for rent, repairs, &c.	$6,770 78	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	....	270 78
	$6,770 78	$6,770 78

TABLE H—Concluded.

Census Commission.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of appropriation under Ordinance No. 82, 1868	....	$626 82
Paid on orders of Commissioners, in 1869	$626 82	....
	$626 82	$626 82

Rent, No. 30 North Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
Paid rent of No. 30 North st., rented for City Hall Com'rs.	$750 00	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	....	$750 00
	$750 00	$750 00

Richmond Market Condemnation.

	Dr.	Cr.
Paid on acc't of damages awarded property holders for ground condemned for new Richmond market	$2,531 70	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	....	$2,531 70
	$2,531 70	$2,531 70

TABLE J.

Damages by Flood, July, 1868.

	Dr.	Cr.
By appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$58,000 00
" " res. No. 47, '69	....	6,000 00
Paid orders of City Commissioner for work done..........	$40,687 15	....
Received from City Commissioner, materials sold..........	....	1,487 21
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	24,800 06	....
	$65,487 21	$65,487 21

Flag and Step Stones.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$3,684 74
" res. 165, 1869...	....	2,000 00
Paid orders of City Com'ioner..	$5,146 94	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	537 80	....
	$5,684 74	$5,684 74

Highways and Bridges.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received per City Collector—collection of taxes............	....	$22,746 18
Paid sundry orders of City Commissioner's Department.......	$13,524 37	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	9,221 81	....
	$22,746 18	$22,746 18

TABLE J—Continued.

City Commissioner.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation for salaries, &c..	....	$5,630 81
" " incidentals...	....	250 00
Expended for salaries, incidentals, &c., of City Commissioner's office....................	$5,880 81	....
	$5,880 81	$5,880 81

City Bridges.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$7,000 00
Paid orders of City Commissioner for work and materials	$2,377 38	....
Received per City Commissioner	....	52 03
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	4,674 65	....
	$7,052 03	$7,052 03

Cross Streets.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$7,000 00
Paid sundry orders of City Commissioner for paving...........	$9,649 55	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869...........	....	2,649 55
	$9,649 55	$9,649 55

TABLE J.—Continued.

Paving City Property.

	Dr.	Cr.
By Appr'n, Ord. No 60, 1869.	....	$6,000 00
To am't paid on orders of the City Commissioner.............	$1,508 53	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869...........	4,491 47	
	$6,000 00	$6,000 00

Repairs of Sewers.

	Dr.	Cr.
By Appr'n, Ord. No. 60, 1869.	....	$5,000 00
By Appr'n, for Plats and Resolution 138.......................	....	250 00
To payment as per order of City Commissioner............	$5,492 53	
By Balance, Dec. 31, 1869......	....	242 53
	$5,492 53	$5,492 53

Removal to Johnson Building.

	Dr.	Cr.
Paid for expenses of removal of City Offices......................	$190 75	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	....	$190 75
	$190 75	$190 75

TABLE J—Continued.

Repaving Streets.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ordinance No. 60, 1869..........................	....	$12,500 00
Appropriation, resolution 58, 59 and 129, 1869...............	....	1,200 00
Expended by City Commissioner for repaving Carey, Ridgely, Preston streets, &c............	$5,413 50	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869...........	7,286 50	....
	$13,700 00	$13,700 00

Repairing Dugan's Wharf.

	Dr.	Cr.
Paid orders of City Commissioner	$6,001 95	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869...........	....	$6,001 95
	$6,001 95	$6,001 95

Repairing Old City Hall.

	Dr.	Cr.
Expended as per orders of City Commissioner's Department.	$553 85	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869...........	....	$553 85
	$553 85	$553 85

TABLE J—Continued.

Repairs of Paved Streets.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$50,000 00
Received from City Commis'er.	....	323 86
Paid on warrants for City Commissioner........................	$52,914 15	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	....	2,590 29
	$52,914 15	$52,914 15

Repairs of Market Houses.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ordinance No. 60, 1869, (Belair)..............	....	$2,331 79
Appropriation, resolution 15, 1869, (Fells Point)............	....	2,100 00
Appropriation, resolution 159, 1869, (Hanover)...............	....	3,000 00
Paid warrants of City Commissioner for repairs.........	$8,357 28	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	....	925 49
	$8,357 28	$8,357 28

Repairs at Court House.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ord. No. 60, '69	....	$6,028 27
" res. 50, 1869....	....	100 00
Paid warrants of City Com'er...	$5,969 01	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	159 26	....
	$6,128 27	$6,128 27

TABLE J—Continued.

Cleaning Jones' Falls.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appr'n, Ord. No. 60, 1869.....	....	$50,000 00
Paid on order of City Com'r....	$33,582 46	
Received per City Commissioner, sundries..............................	....	12 50
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	16,430 04	
	$50,012 50	$50,012 50

Grading Harford Avenue.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appr'n, Ord. No. 60, 1869.....	....	$2,000 00
Paid orders of City Commissioner	$2,000 00	
	$2,000 00	$2,000 00

New Central Station House.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appr'n, Ord. No. 60, 1869.....	....	$30,000 00
Paid orders of City Commissioner............................	$ 115 00	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869.........	29,885 00	
	$30,000 00	$30,000 00

TABLE J—Continued.

Building and Repairing Public Schools.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ordinance No. 60, 1869 for Eastern Female High School	....	$40,000 00
Expended as per orders of City Commissioner for Eastern Female High School	$34,147 74	....
Appropriation for erecting sundry School Houses	....	87,113 32
Appropriation for repairs of Public Schools	....	15,000 00
Expended as per orders of City Commissioner for building	83,501 43	....
Expended as per orders of City Commissioner for repairs	14,482 51	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	9,981 64	....
	$142,113 32	$142,113 32

TABLE J—Continued.

Survey of Suburbs.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appr'n, Ord. No. 60, 1869.....	....	$334 00
Paid orders of City Commissioner..........................	$182 50	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869..........	151 50	
	$334 00	$334 00

Wilkins' Avenue Bridge.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appr'n, Ord. No. 60, 1869.....	....	$9,975 00
Paid orders of City Commissioner..........................	$9,975 00	
	$9,975 00	$9,975 00

Dangerous Walls.

	Dr.	Cr.
Paid as per order of the City Commissioner..	$25 00	
Appropriation......	....	$25 00
	$25 00	$25 00

TABLE J—Continued.

Paving Taxes.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received per City Collector, on account of paving bills, &c., in year 1869	....	$10,286 85
Paid sundry contractors for paving	$9,632 99	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	653 86	....
	$10.286 85	$10,286 85

North Avenue and North Avenue Bridge.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ordinance No. 60, 1869 for bridges	....	$44,865 00
Appropriation, ordinance No. 60, 1869 for repairs	....	757 20
Appropriation, ordinance No. 60, 1869, grading North avenue.	....	8,229 00
Expended per resolution of City Council for grading North ave	$7,193 41	....
Paid orders of City Commissioner for bridge	2,530 00	....
Balance, Dec. 31, 1869	44,127 79	....
	$53,851 20	$53,851 20

Survey of Jones' Falls.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, ordinance, 1868	....	$691 00
Paid orders of City Commissioner	$691 00	....
	$691 00	$691 00

TABLE J—Continued.

Special Appropriations.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.	APPRO-PRIATION.
Resolutions 118 and 418, 1868, (Shelling Light street)	$400 00	$400 00
Resolution 295, 1868, (Codifying Ordinance)	2,750 00	2,750 00
General Appropriation, Ordinance No. 60, 1869, (winding clock)	50 00	50 00
Resolution 184, 1868, (repaving Paca street)	870 81	870 81
" 490, " (opening Stricker street)	462 39	462 39
" 468, " (F. B. Loney & Co., for damages by mob in 1861)	477 00	477 00
" 16, 1869, (Susan Jackson, " " " ")	50 00	50 00
" 62, " (removing fort, Harford avenue)	245 00	400 00
" 43, " (" " Liberty road)	325 00	400 00
" —, " (" " John street)	300 00	400 00
" 135, " (" " near Baltimore street)	400 00	400 00
" 140, " (W. Horace Soper)	846 33	846 33
" 25, " (J. Anderson)	53 00	53 00
" 68 and 101, 1869, (Shelling Eastern avenue)	1,316 95	3,000 00
Ordinance No. 55, 1869, (Morgue)	1,048 65	5,000 00
Resolution 120, 1869, (E. Seibert)	75 00	75 00
" 207, " (J. H. R. Uhlhorn)	100 00	100 00
" 151, " (A. H. Schultz)	150 00	150 00

" 211, " (R. H. Ruff)	20 00	20 00
" 101, " (D. Mullin, Eastern avenue)	100 00	....
Ordinance 60, " (ringing Mechanics' bell)	100 00	100 00
" —, " (Old Defenders)	100 00	100 00
Resolution 152, " (widening Park avenue)	20 00	20 00
" 294, " (Tunnel Lafayette avenue)	150 00	150 00
" 257, " (Maryland Agricultural Society)	25,000 00	25,000 00
" —, " (killing dogs)	2,804 50	....
" —, " (Battle Monument)	805 00	1,000 00
" —, 1868, (High School Libraries)	159 80	159 80
" 332, " (Belair Market)	13,000 00	20,000 00
Ordinance 44, 1869, (Sewer on Decker street)	20 00	....
Resolution —, 1869, (fort, Kirby Lane)	255 00	255 00
" 235, " (D. McKuhn)	75 00	75 00
" 186, " (repaving Kirby Lane)	400 00	500 00
" 470, 1868, (" alley near Caroline street)	96 80	96 80
" 137, 1869, (" Fayette street)	524 35	....
" 7, " (reception to General Grant)	693 40	693 40
" 81, " (" Ex-President Johnson)	3,848 77	3,848 77
Ordinance No. 60, 1869, (copying plats)	530 00	530 00
Resolution —, 1869, (indexing Dockets Court of Common Pleas)	600 00	2,500 00
Ordinance No. 26, 1869, (Judges and Clerk Appeal Tax Court)	1,500 00	1,500 00
Resolution No. 42, 1869, (indexing Battery avenue)	12 25	20 00
Ordinance No. 60, 1869, (unpaved streets)	396 50	500 00
Amount carried forward	$61,131 50	$72,953 30

TABLE J—Concluded,

Special Appropriations.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.	APPRO-PRIATION.
Amounts brought forward	$61,131 50	$72,953 30
Resolution No. —, 1869, (Tunnel Calhoun street)	12 00	....
Paid sundry rewards offered by Fire Inspector	300 00	....
Laying water mains	2,056 28	533 00
	$63,499 78	$73,486 30

TABLE K.

Opening Fulton Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	....	$2,062 47
" receipts for benefits...........	....	5,000 55
To amount of payments for damages.........................	$7,494 00	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	430 98
	$7,494 00	$7,494 00

Closing Orange Alley.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of damages paid in 1869................................	$102 00	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	$102 00
	$102 00	$102 00

Alley between Saratoga and Lexington streets.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	....	$29 37
To amount paid for damages....	$30 00	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	....	63
	$30 00	$30 00

TABLE K—Continued.

Opening German Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	....	$ 9,961 17
By receipts from benefits........	....	192,530 61
To amount paid for damages...	$468,761 52	
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	....	266,269 74
	$468,761 52	$468,761 52

Opening Mosher Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869.....	$227 67	....
To amount paid for damages...	127 29	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	....	$354 96
	$354 96	$354 96

Opening Oliver Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	....	$1,339 82
" amount received for benefits	....	1,528 28
To amount paid for damages....	$2,283 35	....
" balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	584 75	....
	$2,868 10	$2,868 10

TABLE K—Continued.

Opening Winchester Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	....	$3,091 61
" receipts from benefits........	....	958 34
To amount paid for damages....	$3,857 96	....
" balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	191 99	....
	$4,049 95	$4,049 95

Opening Young Alley.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$402 38	....
By receipts from benefits.........	....	$2,415 57
To amount paid for damages....	2,102 41	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	89 22
	$2,504 79	$2,504 79

Widening Park Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	....	$4,406 63
" receipts from benefits.........	....	104,327 89
To amount paid for damages....	$195,197 42	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	86,462 90
	$195,197 42	$195,197 42

TABLE K—Continued.

Closing Point Lane.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$17 00	....
By receipts from benefits.........	....	$190 00
To balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	173 00	....
	$190 00	$190 00

Opening Division Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	....	$538 95
" benefits received during year 1869................................	....	78 62
To amount paid for damages....	$202 49	....
" balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	415 08	....
	$617 57	$617 57

Opening Hoffman Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$22 00	....
By amount received from benefits	....	$19,824 87
To " paid for damages.....	17,311 00	....
" balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	2,491 87	....
	$19,824 87	$19,824 87

TABLE K—Continued.

Opening Carey Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$1,730 72	....
By receipts from benefits.........	....	$13,083 72
To amount paid for damages....	12,900 11	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	1,547 11
	$14,630 83	$14,630 83

Widening Commerce Lane.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$55,315 52	....
" amount paid for damages...	62 00	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	$55,377 52
	$55,377 52	$55,377 52

Opening Stoddard Alley.

	Dr.	Cr.
By amount received from benefits in 1869....................	....	$5,429 96
To amount paid for damages....	$5,461 84	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	....	31 88
	$5,461 84	$5,461 84

TABLE K.—Continued.

Opening Druid Hill Avenue.

	Dr.	Cr.
By receipts from benefits in 1869	....	$2,981 38
To amount paid for damages...	$1,250 74	
To balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	1,730 64	
	$2,981 38	$2,981 38

Closing Angle Alley.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	....	$254 52
To amount paid in year 1869...	$ 4 00	
To balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	250 52	
	$254 52	$254 52

Opening Forrest Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount paid sundries in 1869	$12 98	
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....		$12 98
	$12 98	$12 98

TABLE K—Continued.

Opening McCulloh Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By receipts from benefits in '69	....	$8,244 15
To amount paid for damages....	$7,768 59	....
" balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	475 56	....
	$8,244 15	$8,244 15

Opening Lexington Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$306 00	....
By receipts from benefits.........	....	$1,923 99
To amount paid for damages....	459 78	....
" balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	1,158 21	....
	$1,923 99	$1,923 99

Opening Baker Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$231 40	....
" amount paid damages, &c...	556 94	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	$788 34
	$788 34	$788 34

TABLE K—Continued.

Opening Calhoun Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$783 95	....
By receipts from benefits........	....	$12,544 80
To amount paid for damages...	12,995 11	
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869...	....	1,234 26
	$13,779 06	$13,779 06

Opening Albemarle Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By receipts from benefits in 1869	....	$143 67
To amount paid sundries in 1869	$1,070 59	
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869...	....	926 92
	$1,070 59	$1,070 59

Opening Harrison Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount paid sundries, 1869	$684 19	
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	....	$684 19
	$684 19	$684 19

TABLE K—Continued.

Opening Mulberry Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By receipts from benefits in '69	....	$1,412 35
To amount paid sundries "	$1,568 54	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	....	156 19
	$1,568 54	$1,568 54

Opening Register Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount paid sundries in '69	$230 34	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	....	$230 34
	$230 34	$230 34

Opening Preston Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$1,027 54	....
" amount paid for damages....	23 25	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	$1,050 79
	$1,050 79	$1,050 79

E

TABLE K—Continued.

Opening Gundall Street

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$32 26	
To amount paid sundries........	87 50	
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	$119 76
	$119 76	$119 76

Opening Biddle Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount paid sundries in 1869	$172 82	
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869....	....	$172 82
	$172 82	$172 82

TABLE K—Concluded.

Opening Presstman Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$3,135 76	....
By receipts from benefits.........	....	$1,608 00
To amount paid for damages....	400 48	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	1,928 24
	$3,536 24	$3,536 24

Opening Chase Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, Jan. 1st, 1869......	$685 36	....
By receipts from benefits.........	....	$1,669 91
To amount paid for damages....	$1,939 57	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	955 02
	$2,624 93	$2,624 93

Opening Bond Street.

	Dr.	Cr.
By receipts from benefits in '69	....	$86 40
To amounts paid sundries "	$385 35	....
By balance, Dec. 31st, 1869.....	....	298 95
	$385 35	$385 35

TABLE L.

Gas Mains laid by the Gas Light Company of Baltimore from the 1*st January*, 1869, *to the* 31*st December*, 1869, *in compliance with an Ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, approved May* 31, 1859.

	Location.	Size of Pipe.	Length in feet.
Feb....	Montgomery street, between Hanover and Charles..........	3	220
April .	Branch alley, bet. Charles and St. Paul	3	137
May ...	Hampstead st., bet. Ann and Wolfe.....	3	125
	Wolfe st., bet. Baltimore and Hampstead	4	100
June..	Lombard st., bet. Chester and Gist......	4	784
	Hudson st., bet. Chesapeake and Canton	3	950
	Canton, south of Hudson..................	3	150
July ...	Schroeder st., bet. Baltimore and Hollins	3	380
	Bethel st., bet. Eastern av. and Bank st.	3	225
	Hudson st., bet. Potomac and Canton...	3	300
Aug...	Raborg st., bet. Pine and Green..........	3	481
	Edward st., bet. Central av. and Aisquith st..................................	3	287
Sept...	Raborg st., between Pine and Poppleton	3	1,512
	Gelston's court, between Oregon and Schroeder streets..........................	3	240
	Harford av., bet. Chew and Eager sts...	3	460
	Harford av., bet. Madison and Monument	3	385
	Amity st., bet. Fayette and Saratoga...	3	925
	Amity st., bet. Boyd and Lemon.........	3	390
	Amity st., bet. Hollins and Booth........	3	200
	President st., bet. Canton av. and Alice Ann st..	3	160
	Philpot st., bet. Thames and Point sts.	3	850
Nov ...	Bank st., bet. Bond and Caroline........	3	412
	Total..................................		9,673

Recapitulation.

884 feet 4-inch pipe,	$100..........$	884 00
8,789 " 3-inch pipe,	75..........	6,591 75
9,673 feet at a total cost of	...........$	7,475 75

TABLE L—Concluded.

Number of feet and cost of Gas Mains laid by the Baltimore Gas Light Company, under the provisions of ordinance, approved May, 1859.

1860—50,015	feet,	3	-inch	pipe, at	40.........$	20,006 00
1,987	“	8	“	“	$1.25.........	2,483 75
1861—44,440	“	3	“	“	40........	17,760 00
1,167	“	8	“	“	1.25.........	1,458 75
1862—20,079	“	3	“	“	40.........	8,031 60
1863—10,701	“	3	“	“	51.........	5,457 51
1864— 1,816	“	3	“	“	70.........	1,271 20
1865—20,554	“	3	“	“	76.........	15,620 04
1866—13,695	“	3	“	“	75.........	10,271 25
1867—19,790	“	3	“	“	75.........	8,092 55
1,095	“	4	“	“	1.00.........	1,095 00
1868— 5,610	“	3	“	“	75.........	4,207 50
2,258	“	4	“	“	1.00.........	2,258 00
1869— 8,789	“	3	“	“	75.........	6,591 75
884	“	4	“	“	1.00.........	884 00
Total cost to December 31st, 1869.........						$105,488 90

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Illuminating Gas,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 3, 1870.

Hon. ROBERT T. BANKS, *Mayor, &c.,*

DEAR SIR:

With this I send a brief statement of the work of my office for the past year. In addition to the matters there treated I would beg leave to add here the suggestions heretofore made. The necessity for a proper inspection of coal oil might well be deemed self-evident. There can be no safety for the public without a compulsory and general examination by sample of the coal oil kept for sale by all the dealers in our city. If this is done by authority at intervals, and the results published with the names of the dealers annexed, it will undoubtedly prove as effectual here as it has done elsewhere to expose dishonesty and protect the helpless. With the prospect of another Gas company to supply illuminating gas to our citizens, it would seem to be necessary to amend the ordinance, so as to embrace the manufacture of the new company. If your Honor can do anything, or can suggest anything for me to do, to procure the passage of an ordinance providing a small appropriation for the current necessary expenses of this office, it will be esteemed a favor. With the salary at present provided, it seems rather unreasonable to expect the incumbent to supply the apparatus and materials required for his daily observations.

Respectfully and sincerely,
Your friend and servant,
WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING GAS,
Baltimore, January 1, 1870.

To the Hon. Robert T. Banks, Mayor, &c.

SIR:

The undersigned, as Inspector of Illuminating Gas, begs leave to present, in the accompanying table, the results of his observations on the illuminating power, chemical purity, and pressure of the gas supplied during the past year by the Baltimore Gas Light Company. It has been thought unnecessary to refer separately to the ordinary chemical impurities usually present in coal gas, as they have *not been detected in our gas* in sufficient amount to be worthy of notice. The one impurity—sulphur—the most objectionable of all, has never been found equal to five grains in the hundred cubic feet, and as the ordinance permits twenty grains in that bulk of gas, the small quantity actually present has not been noted. The ammonia which heretofore has been very objectionable in quantity has diminished very perceptibly during the year, and the quality of the gas has been correspondingly improved. All observations on the illuminating power of the gas have been made with the ordinary Bunsen photometer, using the fifteen-hole Argand burner with seven-inch chimney for the gas, and the standard spermaceti candle for the unit of light. There are many theoretical objections that can be made to this mode of examination, yet up to the present time nothing better has been suggested. When properly used it may be relied upon to give a sufficiently correct idea of the commercial value of the gas examined. The light obtained by the consumption of a given quantity of gas is so directly dependent upon the form of the burner that it becomes very important for gas consumers to be able to select such burners as are best fitted to give the most light with the least consumption of gas. The experience of other cities has long since established the truth of this proposition. Inquiries instituted not long since by the authorities of the city of London, revealed the singular fact that most of the burners in use in that city involved the waste of from 50 to 70 per cent. of the gas registered by the meter. Thus the consumption of a given bulk of gas that properly burned could have supplied 100 parts of light, owing to defective burners, only gave 30 parts, or at most, 50 parts. In some cases the waste was even greater than 70 per cent. If the burners in common use in our city are of this character, one can easily understand why gas bills should be high. A remedy for this evil could be found by notifying the public and particularly dealers in such articles, that at certain times comparative trials with sample burners from different manufacturers would be made, inviting parties interested to supply samples for such purpose. If this was done by authority, and the results of such comparative trials published for the information of gas consumers, the benefit could not fail to be speedily manifest. In conclusion, I would beg leave to call your Honor's attention to the fact stated in my last annual report, that the chemicals daily consumed and the apparatus necessarily used daily in the work of this office require renewal. During the past year, the work has been carried on in part at the expense of the under- suffice to reimburse the expenses of the past year and provide signed. An appropriation of one hundred dollars will probably for the present year.

Respectfully, &c.,

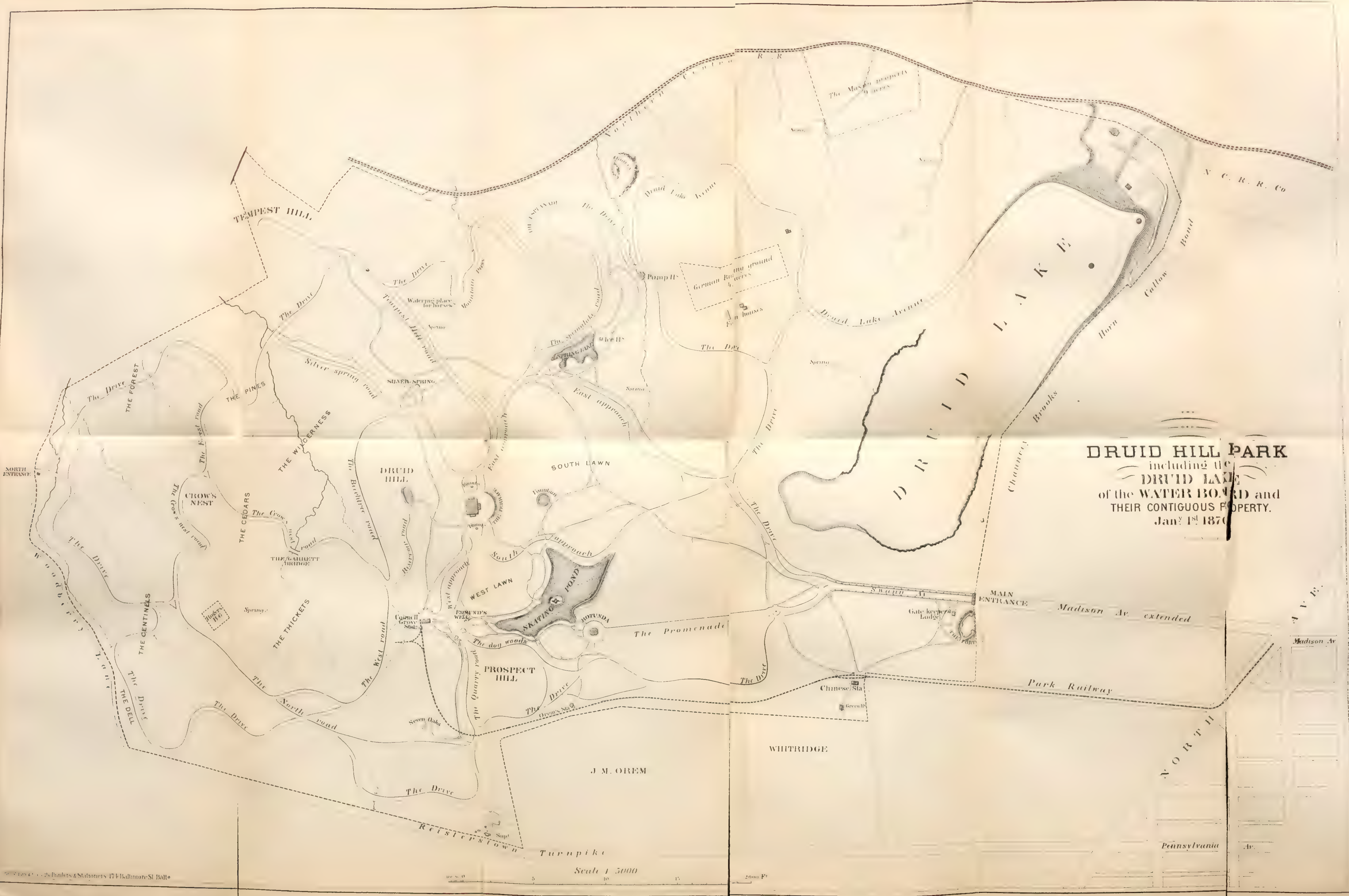
WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN,
Inspector of Illuminating Gas.

STATEMENT.

1869.	Average illuminating power in candles.	Maximum illuminating power.	Minimum illuminating power.	Maximum pressure in inches.	Minimum pressure in inches.	Pressure during trial in inches.	Mean temperature of Photometer room.
January	16.9	18.	15.	3.7	1.0	.2	56° F.
February	16.6	18.	13.	4.	1.8	.2	57°
March	16.6	17.5	14.	3.8	1.8	.2	50°
April	16.	17.	14.	3.6	2.	.2	56°
May	16.9	17.5	15.	3.6	2.6	.2	63°
June	16.8	18.	15.	3.6	2.6	.2	70°
July	16.5	17.	15.	3.7	2.6	.2	75°
August	16.5	17.5	15.	3.7	2.8	.2	74°
September	16.	17.	14.	3.8	2.8	.2	73°
October	15.7	16.5	14.	3.7	2.	.2	65°
November	15.6	16.5	14.	3.7	1.5	.2	56°
December	15.5	16.5	14.	3.8	1.8	.2	55°

Average illuminating power for the year, 16.3 candles. The gas was burned at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour, and the candle calculated to 120 grains of spermaceti consumed per hour.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.,
Inspector of Illuminating Gas.



DRUID HILL PARK
including the
DRUID LAKE
of the WATER BOARD and
THEIR CONTIGUOUS PROPERTY.
Jan.y 1st 1870

[illegible] Printers & Stationers 174 Baltimore St Balto

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC PARK COMMISSION

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

REPORT.

Office of the Public Park Commission,
Baltimore, January 1, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

The Tenth Annual Report of the Public Park Commission respectfully represents:

DRUID HILL PARK.

That since the date of the last annual report they have employed the force, which the means at their command have enabled them to maintain, mainly in the extension of improvements in the roads and walks, and the preservation of the same in order, regravelling, as well as gravelling for the first time, wherever required.

The means of the Commission applicable to new work have been, to some extent, curtailed by the necessity of applying a portion to the purchase of property to be added to the Park.

In their last annual report the Commission stated, much in detail, the situation of the property lying between the purchases of the Water Board and the Original Boundary of the Park on Newington Lane, shewing that there were several tracts that must, necessarily, sooner or later, be added to the Park, to wit: the Maxwell property, of twenty-two acres, including the well known stone quarry; the undivided half of the Miles White lot, exceeding five acres somewhat, and the grave-yard lot of between four and five acres; all of which bounded on the Newington Lane, and had, consequently, a right of way through the Park to Madison Lane, and a right of ingress and egress through the principal entrance by Swann Avenue.

The subject of the purchase of the lots, together with the Mason lot, fronting on the Northern Central Railway, north of Druid Lake, and between it and the Park enclosure, has more than once been mentioned in the annual reports of the Commission; and the Commission have been in hopes that your Honorable Body would, ere this, have given them the means of including the lots in question within the limits of the Park. The purchase of the Mason lot, although desirable, was not so immediately important, inasmuch as not bounding on Newington Lane it had no right of way through the Park enclosure.

Since the last report, however, the proprietors of the Maxwell property began to work at the quarry, and their use of the Park roads, for wagoning the stone with six mule teams, made it absolutely necessary, in the judgment of the Commission, to complete the purchase so long talked of. Without the means in hand, the Commission could only accomplish this by becoming personally responsible, and one of their number bought the twenty-two acres in his own name, the other members agreeing to become bound to him in equal proportions for whatever he might have to advance, at any time, on account of the twenty-one thousand dollars for which the purchase was made. Thus far the revenue of the Park Commission has enabled them to make the two first payments, and will, it is hoped, enable them to meet the third. In this way it is that the force in the Park has not been increased, as it otherwise would have been.

THE LAKE AVENUE.

The earlier reports of the Commission have already informed you of the agreement with the Water Board, by which, as a part of the consideration for the transfer to the Board, of the portion of the Mount Vernon Cemetery purchased from Mr. Rogers, and the money paid to the Board to induce the location of Druid Lake on its present site, a road was to be constructed by the Water Board, making the circuit of the Lake, and crossing the Dam in doing so. This road was to be connected with the Park system of roads, and having been graded by the Water Board, was, thereafter, to be maintained by the Commission.

The Maxwell purchase enabled the Commission to commence the connecting road, which they have called Lake Avenue, at once, and it is entirely completed, graded, and the verges sodded to the beginning of the embankment on the northern side of Druid Lake. It is one of the most agreeable and picturesque drives of the Park, and throws open to inspection, the valuable addition that has been made to it, by the ground lying between the Lake and the Newington Lane. While it is far from destitute of forest trees, it abounds in open level spaces, well adapted for military reviews and exercises, as well as for base ball and other athletic games.

The construction of Lake Avenue made it necessary for the Commission to purchase the undivided half of the Miles White lot already mentioned, which was crossed by the Avenue. One-half of this undivided half has accordingly been bought by them, and they hope, before their next report, to be able to state, that the remaining fourth also belongs to them.

These purchases have been indispensable, to prevent the erection of improvements within the Park—dwellings, hotels or what not—beyond the control of the Commission. In anticipation of this state of things, the Legislature gave to the Commission the right to condemn what land was required. This right it has not been necessary, thus far, to exercise, and the Commission believe that there will be no occasion to resort to it, either with regard to the remaining fourth of the Miles White lot, or the grave-yard lot. It is hoped too, that the Mason lot may be obtained on reasonable terms.

THE ESPLANADE.

A somewhat heavy work, completed since the last report, has been the Esplanade, a level space of considerable extent, differing from the platform at Tempest Hill in being in the forest, and shaded in part at all hours of the day, and completely so in the afternoon, during the time that the Park is most frequented, while both the terrace in front of the Pavillion and the platform at Tempest Hill are in sunlight. The Esplanade commands a fine view of the village of Woodbury and beyond, which will be opened by cutting down some of the trees that now intercept it.

THE GARRETT BRIDGE.

During the past year, Mr. John W. Garrett had called the attention of the Commission to the extreme shortness of the curve on the North Road, at the head of the Wilderness ravine, where a temporary wooden Bridge had been placed when the road was originally constructed ; and being told that it was the scanty means, alone, of the Commission that prevented a Bridge on a curve of much larger radius being substituted for it, lower down the ravine, at once offered to present the Commission with the five thousand dollars for which it was estimated such a Bridge could be built. A handsome design was then obtained from Messrs. Niernsee & Neilson, and the Bridge was commenced, and so far completed before the season prevented further work on it, as to permit its use—it only remaining to surmount the marble coping with the railing that has been designed, and to grade the ground in immediate contact, so as to show the Moorish

Arch to the best advantage from the approaches on either side.

The Commission cannot make this report without expressing their appreciation of the generous liberality of Mr. Garrett in enabling them, not merely to ornament the Park by the Bridge in question, but by a structure of permanent utility, to remedy a very serious defect, for the lasting benefit of the public.

APPROACH TO THE PARK.

The completion of the Gateway and its appurtenances, with a few yards of the approach, inducing the public, apparently, to imagine that the Commission were about to take the whole work in hand, has led to such a pressure upon them from all visitors to the Park, that they have determined to use their regular force for the completion of it from North Avenue. This is another of the necessities forced upon them by the scantiness of their means, looking to the amount of work to be performed. The present grade of the approach will be materially altered. Leaving North Avenue, it will be made uniform to the edge of the left hand woods, where the cutting will be from two to three feet below the present surface; from thence the grade will be nearly uniform to Mr. Hoffman's house, where the cutting will be from three to four feet, thence, still ascending, with a slight alteration of grade, there will be a fill in front of Mr. Brooks', of between three and four feet, and thence to the Gateway the grade will be uniform. The effect of these alterations will be understood better, perhaps, by saying, that the pedestrian will see the entire Gateway from the edge of the woods.

The width of the approach will be the same as the Gateway, about seventy-four feet, to be gravelled and planted with trees on either side. Madison Lane was originally but twenty-two feet wide, and to obtain the right to make the proposed improvement, the assent of the co-terminous proprietors had to be obtained. This has been given by all but three; and the land taken from these will have to be condemned under the Act of Assembly authorizing it.

After the Commission had determined to enlarge and grade the approach, it was remembered that a company had once been chartered by the Legislature, to which was given the monopoly of constructing railways on all roads leading from North Avenue, that existed or might be made, to the Park, so that having completed the approach, the Commission might find they had but prepared it for a track or tracks, that would deprive it of its main value. They have been given to understand, however, that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a release of the right in question, so far as the approach is concerned; and the work of grading will not be commenced until this is obtained.

FENCING THE PARK AS ENLARGED.

The purchases already mentioned, and the construction of the Lake Avenue, made it necessary that the Commission should remove their fences on Newington Lane to the new outline, and this work is now in progress. It will include Druid Lake, and on the south will join fences with Mr. Brooks and Mr. Callow. The Commission have made no call, as yet, upon the Water Board to contribute to this outlay, which protects their property as well as the Park, it not being understood that the Water Board is much better off in regard to means than the Commission. The time will come, however, when, it is hoped, the Water Board will be able to make a contribution which is now regarded as postponed only.

The enlargement of the fencing became necessary, not only for the purposes here mentioned, but to give a control to the Commission of adjacent lands, the resort of gunners with dogs, and disorderly persons, who resisted any attempt to interfere with them, on the ground that the authority of the Park police did not extend beyond the actual enclosures.

THE ISLAND COTTAGE.

This has been finished on the Island in the skating pond since the last report. It is intended for the accommodation of the skaters, and is part of what is leased to the tenant of the Pavillion.

THE GREEN-HOUSE.

The time having arrived when flowers might be grown in the vases on Swann avenue and elsewhere in the Park, it became necessary to provide a Green-house for their preservation in winter, as well as for preparing them in anticipation of the spring. This has been done accordingly, and a small dwelling has been attached for the use of the gardener who attends the establishment. It is all on a very humble scale indeed, but sufficient for present purposes, and capable of future enlargement.

THE FARMER'S HOUSE.

Much improvement has been made here. The old sheds have been pulled down, and the place has now an air of neatness, at all events, if nothing more.

THE DEER AND SHEEP.

It is supposed that there are now in the Park not far from two hundred Deer running at large. Wishing to keep them at this number, the bucks are, many of them, turned into venison and readily sold in Baltimore, the proceeds going into the Park fund.

The experiments made with sheep a year ago, proving successful, the Commission determined to procure a stock of the first quality, and increase it to some two hundred, at all events. They accordingly obtained from Governor Bowie, a ram and twenty-four ewes, of pure Southdown blood; the ewes having taken the prize at the Agricultural Fair, held in the fall—and it is their intention to maintain the purity of the stock, and establish the reputation of its mutton.

The Sheep are not only ornamental, but profitable, and aid the Commission in ekeing out the comparatively scanty means at their command.

PARK RAILWAY.

The Commission hope to be able to meet the wants of the visitors to Druid Hill more satisfactorily during the coming season than they have yet done, by a Traction Engine of sufficient capacity to draw a train of cars, while it presents externally the appearance of an omnibus. One of the Dummies has become incompetent to further work, and will be disposed of; the others will be retained as a relay, and for use when the travel does not demand the Engine.

PATTERSON PARK.

Much has been done here during the past year. The Councils having appropriated ten thousand dollars for an Entrance, the Commissioners obtained a handsome design from Mr. George A. Frederick,—the marble work of which was done by Messrs. Whitelaw & Fenhagen, the ornamental iron work by Mr. Pagels, and the gilding by Messrs. Harrington & Mills. It is believed that it has given great satisfaction to the residents of that part of the city, and has been universally admired.

In addition to this a handsome shelter has been erected, which will serve as a music stand.

The original music stand having been removed and made a shelter for the spring—and the pumps have been doubled and sheltered—and two hundred and fifty trees added to those already planted.

The improvements here during the coming season will involve the removal of some unsightly out-houses, and the substitution of a suitable building for the purposes of the Park.

The one-eighth of the income from the Railways, which Patterson Park receives, has been ample, thus far, not only to maintain it in good order, but to pay for the improvements already made.

The Commission take pleasure in saying, that of the appropriation of $10,000 for the Gateway of Patterson Park, they have expended but $8,682.17, leaving a balance of $1,317.83 in the treasury of the city.

MR. FAUL'S VISIT TO CENTRAL PARK.

During the past year, the Commission sent Mr. Faul to New York and Brooklyn, that he might gather, there, in the Central and Prospect Parks, any information that might be useful in Baltimore. The Report will be found in the Appendix. The character of these Parks is so different from that of Druid Hill, that it is not easy to adopt the system pursued in them in Baltimore. Of an equal area with Central Park, the Commission have but a tithe of the income of the latter, if so much, to spend in the improvement of Druid Hill and Patterson Parks. And the only wonder is, that steady and uninterrupted labor, year after year, with so small an income, have been able to accomplish what has been done. When the Commission are asked, why this road is not opened, and that path made, flowers planted here, and ornamental structures built there, they can only answer, that, with the very strictest economy, they can do no more than they are doing.

PLANS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

These embrace the completion of the approach to the Park on Madison Avenue. The opening of roads through the new grounds, and the improvement, so soon as the Water Board shall have graded it, of Lake Avenue, crossing the dam and making the entire circuit. Additional paths will be opened during the year, so as to facilitate the access on foot to the northwestern portion of Druid Hill, and the new grounds on the north side of Druid Lake. Portions of the drive still remain to have the verges regulated, which will also be attended to—and generally such new work carried on as the means of the Commission will allow. The renewing of the Park Railway, with a heavier rail, which was mentioned in the last annual report, and in part carried on, will, it is hoped, be completed.

In this connection the Commission express their regret that the City Passenger Railway Company have not yet seen their way clear to connect their Madison Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue lines. When this is done, the Commissioners will start their cars from North Avenue, and will not only be saved the expense of maintaining the track on the Avenue in repair, but the public will be saved the annoyance of steam on one of the principal highways on the northern side of the City.

Appended hereto will be found:

1. Report of General Superintendent.
2. Report of Mr. Faul's visit to Central and Prospect Parks.
3. Balance Sheet of Druid Hill Park.
4. Balance Sheet of Patterson Park.
5. Receipts and Expenditures of Druid Hill Park.
6. Comparative Statement.
7. Number of Visitors.
8. List of Employees.
9. Inventory.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Robert T. Banks, *President.*
Thomas Swann,
Jno. H. B. Latrobe,
William E. Hooper,
C. O'Donnell,
James G. Ramsay.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Druid Hill Park, January 1, 1870.

To the Public Park Commission:

Gentlemen:

The Seventh Annual Report of your Engineer and Superintendent is respectfully submitted, as follows:

In my last Report I stated that the work of grading an Esplanade opposite the "Clipper Factory" had been commenced. This was at the beginning of the year, the open weather of the season favored the rapid progress of the work, and by the middle of February the grading was completed. Whilst this work was going on, I studied a plan for improving the steep grade of the old road, leading from the Pump-house to the Esplanade, and with your approval, it was carried out, in connection with the work on the Esplanade. The result of the change of this grade, with comparatively little cut and fill, has met the appreciation of all who knew its former condition.

In accordance with your order of last year,—to finish the banks and slopes of the original drive, as laid out by my predecessor, I continued this work from the Pump-house up, in a westerly direction, to Grove No. 6, and, after an interruption by other important work, have finished, at this date, another piece of that drive; namely, from "Tempest (Woodbury) Hill," down to the connection with the "Silver

Spring" Road, so that there is now but a mile of the original drive left to be bordered, sloped and sodded.

A plan was favored by you, of connecting the new Water Works with the Park, by the construction of a suitable drive, thus extending the old limits of the Park over the grounds of the new Water Works, according to a former agreement between the Park and Water Boards. I was entrusted with the selection of a route, and made a survey and profile, which you approved of, and ordered me to carry out. We commenced grading this road as soon as other pressing work of repairing roads, &c., would allow, and by the end of the year, not only the grading, and partial gravelling of that road was completed, but also the verges and side slopes had been graded and sodded.

This road was the principal improvement made during the year, and I believe, will be one of the finest drives in the Park. It opens to the original Park, a new area of most attractive scenery, in the additional grounds of the new Water Works. Starting in a ravine, surrounded by forest trees, at the Park Pump house, it ascends with an easy grade to the upper side of "Maxwell's quarry," opposite the "Clipper Factory," and winds in conformity with the natural shape of the ground, at an almost level grade, around, and over the commanding heights of the new Water Works, until it meets the dam of the new Lake at its point of connection with the natural ground. Every turn of the road gives a new and interesting view, and it may easily be imagined what an imposing sight these additional grounds will present after the Lake is finished, and its surroundings improved in connection with the Park.

A small gang, headed by the gardener, had been employed during the greater portion of the year, in trimming the borders of the roads and walks, cleaning water-courses, removing brush-wood and rubbish, repairing small damages from rains, digging around, and trimming young trees, to encourage their growth, repairing drains, &c.

Other forces were engaged in repairing the principal defects of the roads by broken stone and gravel from the nearest available pits in the Park. Some portions of the roads, having proved to be too narrow, were widened ; a number of small culverts were introduced in places where the drainage of road and ground required, but which for want of means were omitted at the time of grading such roads. Places where whole layers of gravel, over much worn roads, were needed, were left for more favorable seasons of wet weather, as such material when applied in hot, drying weather, will soon grind into dust. Where, however, the repair was indispensable, we had to resort to the watering cart. This was especially the case in localities most exposed to the sun and winds, whilst less trouble is always experienced in low and well shaded situations, where the road bed retains a proper amount of moisture, which prevents, in a great measure, the rapid wear, and the production of dust.

An unsightly feature on the northern side of the mansion, where the old ice-house was situated, has been changed by sloping and sodding the rough hill-side ; also, a system of sewers and silt-basins, answering the purpose of the Mansion as a restaurant, was planned and executed.

At Council Grove Station a hydrant was set, and a pipe laid from the foot of the hill upon which the reservoir for the fountains is situated, to the railway station, for supplying the dummy engine with water from the reservoir, instead of pumping it with greater delay, from a well dug before the water of the reservoir was available.

At the Park Gate, the unfinished grading and gravelling of the Avenue, in close vicinity of the gate, both inside and outside, was completed as soon as the workmen at the gate itself had finished their part.

The Park Railway underwent a full examination, and a number of defective rails were replaced by new ones, causing no little outlay to the Park ; the repair of the track and the dummies was quite a serious expense last year.

A number of trees have been transplanted in place of others which were damaged or lost from different causes. In some portions of the Park, where the soil was too poor to produce grass of an acceptable appearance, the little manure made in the Park was applied to the improvement of such places. More means should be used for the improvement of the lawns when practicable.

The Garrett Bridge was commenced late in the fall, after a careful survey of the ground, and study on paper. The curvature, as well as the grade, of the road has been improved. The foundation was dug in time for the masonry to be finished before heavy frost could interfere. At the end of the year the stone work was completed, and the filling up at the abutments carried on to such a height as would temporarily make the bridge passable. The only work left to complete this improvement is the grading, sloping and sodding of the banks on the sides of the bridge, and the gravelling of the new road-bed, which work can be completed early next spring.

At Patterson Park, only a few hands were employed in keeping roads, walks, and other improvements in repair. A few additional new walks were constructed in connection with the erection of the new Gate-way, and the building of a shelter in the centre of the Park. A number of shade trees and evergreens have also been planted. In addition to these, I would recommend the planting of trees and shrubs in masses, at certain points, in order to finish the Park-like appearance of these beautiful grounds. But before this could be done, arrangements should be made for the protection of such plantations against the deer now running at large in the Park. Attention should also be paid to the improvement of the turf by manure and other means of cultivation.

Accompanying this Report, is a map compiled from my old surveys of the Park, and a late plane-table survey of the additional grounds of Druid Lake.

In concluding my Report, I acknowledge the valuable assistance of Captain Cassell, in the discharge of the various duties I had to perform.

Very respectfully,

AUG. FAUL,

Engineer and General Superintendent.

Druid Hill Park, August 5, 1869.

To the Commissioners of Druid Hill Park.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your resolution requesting me to visit Central Park of New York, and Prospect Park of Brooklyn, I left Baltimore on the 23d of July and returned on the 27th, being five days absent from Druid Hill Park. Two days I spent in Central Park, in close examination of all its features, and one day in Brooklyn, where I found the same style of treatment, with, perhaps, even more extravagance in expenditure than could be found in Central Park. The construction of their unnecessarily wide carriage-roads alone cost $75,000 a mile, according to a statement made to Mr. Latrobe and myself, by one of the Prospect Park Commissioners during his late visit to our Park. As Prospect Park is, in my estimation, but a copy of the details of the Central Park, though possessing more beautiful scenery, I shall report only what I have seen in Central Park, or studied from the annual reports of the Park Commissioners.

The most attractive feature of Central Park appears to consist of its beautiful lawns, which create the most charming and lasting impression upon the spectator. To account for this wonderful effect, it would be well to describe, briefly, the manner or process they have followed in the preparation of the ground, for the most luxurious growth of grass and trees. As they had to contend with a tenacious soil of little productiveness, they adopted a system of thorough drainage and fertilizing. The agricultural drainage consisting of tiles of from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 inches bore, laid under ground from 3 to 4 feet deep, at an average distance of about 33 feet, together with the superficial and sub-drainage, consisting of brick sewers, vitrified pipes, cement pipes and tiles, and the iron, and cement water pipes for irrigation, &c., show an aggregate linear extent of more than half a million feet, or about 110 miles! The water pipe system of the Park is designed upon a plan of conducting water generally over the entire area, so that all parts of the grounds may be conveniently irrigated, and the roads and walks sprinkled, in the most convenient manner. Hydrants are placed along the borders of all roads, at distances of 90 to 120 feet apart, and generally on the lawns, at distances of 300 to 500 feet apart. The depth of trenching or ploughing has varied from 10 to 36 inches. Night-soil compost has been worked in by trenching or ploughing, and horse manure compost spread over the surface, and spaded or ploughed in to a depth of from 6 to 8 inches, at the rate of 300 carts loads per acre of the former, and 225 cart loads per acre of the latter, both coats of compost to the same ground. Besides these principal fertilizers, street manure, guano, poudrette, phosphate of lime, bone dust and cheval, also shell lime at the rate of 75 bushels per acre, have been used, according to circumstances. The finishing of the ground was done with spade and rake, and by harrowing, lumps of earth being pulverized or raked off, together with stones, and other substances not suitable to remain. The seeding was done in connection with the finishing, and the seed, for the most part, red-top-grass, (agrestis vulgaris;) was raked in, the ground smootly rolled by hand, or horse rollers.

To this treatment of the ground, must be attributed the excellent appearance of their lawns, trees and shrubs. The lawns of Druid Hill Park have so far received hardly any attention, as you had to follow altogether a different plan of proceeding according to your means for improvement. The opening of roads and walks to give access to the natural scenery of beautiful forest trees and open grounds, already in existence, was all necessary to be done for an immediate display of the most favorable character at Druid Hill Park. To change the appearance of our lawns, so as to compare favorably with those of the Central Park, we would have far less work to perform than they had there. Our soil is principally a sandy loam, and the sub-soil is of an absorbing nature, with the exception of some low ground which can easily be drained.

What our lawns principally want, is a good top-dressing with compost, and afterwards a constant cutting of the grass by the improved Swift's lawn mowing machine, without looking to any profit to be derived from a hay-harvest. The practice of making and selling hay from the lawns, will impoverish the soil from year to year, and the better kinds of grass will gradually die out, if we do not give back to the soil what we have taken from it. If the lawns were once in good condition, and the cutting of the short grass always attended to, the clipped off ends being left scattered over the ground, they will disappear in the course of a few hours and decay unperceived, and an after manuring would hardly be required; as the lawn top-dresses itself, by returning all that it produces.

The neatness of a well kept lawn depends mainly upon the manner in which it is mown, and this can only be well done where the surface is smooth and even. In this respect, a good deal of work should be done to the lawns in Druid Hill Park. Some tracts of ground are in such an irregular, and uneven condition, as render mowing almost impossible, or cause the machine to break, or get out of order at almost every round. These tracts should be ploughed and harrowed, cross-plowed and harrowed again, until the surface be smooth enough to receive the seed of suitable lawn-grass, manuring not to be neglected at the same time. The more even and tolerably well set lawns should be revised in regard to smoothness, weeds taken out, poor or impoverished spots plentifully top-dressed, and, if necessary, sprinkled with fresh seed. This treatment repeated a few seasons, I have no doubt, would soon bring our lawns to a state of beauty that would be equal to any other lawn of refined culture.

The next important subject to report on, I consider the roads and walks of the Central Park.

The width of the drives varies from 16 to 60 feet, the narrower roads being in the more remote portions of the Park, and the wide ones more in the front. The principal width of the drives is 33 feet. They have been constructed upon the following plans:

1. The McAdam plan, road material all of broken stone.
2. The Telford plan, sub-pavement of rough stone, with broken stones on top.
3. With sub-pavement, with a layer of broken stone first, and next a layer of gravel of about the same depth on top.
4. With sub-pavement and gravel on top.
5. With quarry rubble stone bottom, and gravel on top, all with paved stone gutters.

In the report of the Central Park Commissioners for 1862, they express themselves in favor of the last plan (5,) which had been adopted since 1860, as combining economy and facility of construction. The rubble stone bottom is about 1 foot thick, and the layer of gravel on top about 6 inches. The stone bottom having been formed, and surfaced by spreading over it finer rubble or quarry chips, with the intermixture of gravelly earth or loam, &c., and the whole having been moistened by sprinkling carts, it is rolled down firmly with a heavy 2 horse roller. The gravel on top of this foundation is applied in three successive layers, rolled with the lighter 2 horse rollers. After the last layer is put on, the whole is thoroughly rolled with a heavy roller, weighing 6½ tons, and drawn by 8 horses, the gravel being kept well moistened during the operation. The last or top layer, (screened gravel preferred,) is intermixed with one-fourth to one-fifth its bulk of gravelly or sandy earth or loam, to make it bind properly.

The drainage of the road surface is received through strongly grated inlets in the gutters, into under-drains below, running mostly parallel and continuous with the roads. The wider roads have under-drains for each gutter, the narrower roads have but one under-drain. The inlets are generally placed from 200 to 300 feet apart, and in all cases constructed with silt-basins, into which are inserted branch pipes, to connect them with the road drains. These, and the adjoining sod-gutters discharge into larger under-drains or sewers, and thence the water is conducted to the ponds, or the drainage outlets of the Park.

Reflecting on all these precautions for the achievement of a good dry road, we may ask whether Druid Hill Park roads, which comparatively have cost so little, are not dry enough after the heaviest rains? Do we require anything more than to provide for a harder top material, to guard against the wearing and washing off on the surface? Is it necessary to have, for a travel with light carriages, a bed of stone sufficient to bear the heaviest freight-wagons, for which the McAdam and Telford systems are calculated?

Our roads consist of but about half a foot of rotten rocks or gravel, and room is left to receive an additional layer of a few inches of hard material. They have stood, in their unfinished state, remarkably well, some for a number of years, even without hardly any repairs. Our experience on Druid Hill Park roads has shown, that side-gutters are only needed on some of the steeper grades, where the water cannot be turned off by catchwater drains. This is especially the case on the piece of road leading down to the hollow, below the new Esplanade where the whole width of the road was cut in a hillside, so as to oblige the water to pass through the whole cut before it could be turned off. The effect of proper surface drainage can be noticed at the late road improvements on both sides of the pump-house, and on the road leading up from the Lake to the Mansion; since a few small culverts were made across the roads, together with some catch-water drains, to receive the rain from adjoining lands, before it enters the roads, the water has passed off harmlessly, leaving the surface of the road in a smooth condition. Similar arrangements should be made in other parts of our roads where washes occur from the same cause.

With reference to this subject, the report of Central Park says "that the expedient of diverting the water from the walks, by means of catchwater drains, or as termed in the Park, 'sod-gutters,' had been resorted to where the situation of the ground and walks would admit of it."

There are some cases in Druid Hill Park, which require the application of pipes, to conduct the rain-water under ground for short distances, in such situations where open drains or sod-gutters are objectionable, as, for instance, near the drive east and west of the Mansion, the cost of such pipes (only of clay,) would be small in proportion to the double advantage of usefulness and beauty of the ground.

About the width of our drives I would say, that 24 feet, as used on the finished road between the pump-house, and Woodbury Hill, and which has given general satisfaction, may be considered sufficient for the population of Baltimore, whereas New York, with a population four times as large, has adopted 33 feet, as their principal width of roads, in Central Park. A greater width than 24 feet would unnecessarily increase the cost of construction as well as keeping in order, and would, besides, destroy many good features of the ground, that would have to be sacrificed to a wide monotonous space of road.

The walks of the Central Park seem to have given a good deal of trouble. Many experiments have been tried to prevent the injury done by heavy rains. Originally they were constructed of quarry rubble stone bottom, and gravel on top, with paved gutters on the sides. In the Report of 1862, these paved gutters are considered objectionable on account of their formal appearance, and also because they occupied a considerable portion of the width of the narrower walks. They recommend intercepting and diverting the water before it reaches the walks, a plan which I always have followed in locating and constructing walks and drives in Druid Hill Park, from the beginning to the present, without knowing their mode of treating this subject.

Of late, they have followed still another plan to overcome the great trouble of repairing the washes on their walks; they use a material composed of tar, gravel, &c., on the top of the old gravel walks, and seem to have come to the conclusion that this makes the best path. Nearly all the walks in the front part of the Park have been reconstructed in this way, and, I understand, they intend to treat the rest of their walks in the same manner. In the Brooklyn Park, as far as the work has advanced, all walks are made in this style. I could not ascertain whether this composition is the same as the sample laid on a short walk near the Gate-keeper's house in Druid Hill Park, but it resembles very much the same in appearance. The dark, cold-looking color is the only objection I have to it, though in all other respects I consider it the most economical material for the purpose. It saves the expense of weeding and cutting the edges, as nothing but a sickle is required to keep the edges of the walk well lined.

I recollect that the patentees, who put up the sample in our Park, asked 75 cents per square yard to coat our walks, (8 feet wide,) and when I told them that the means of the Park Commissioners did not allow of such a large expenditure, they thought that they could perform the work for 50 cents a square yard. A mile of walk = 4693⅓ square yards, would cost, at this rate, about $2,400, or $3,500 at the rate of 75 cents per square yard. It depends on your views and decision whether to adopt this plan of walk making, or not.

There is a great display of elegance, and I cannot help saying, extravagance to be noticed in all directions in the improvements of the Central Park. If one wants to study effect, combined with economy, he should not go there; he will find a "ladies' parlor," as a visitor of Druid Hill Park properly styled the Central, whilst in the former he finds a homely and useful apartment. The maintenance account of the Central for 1867 alone, shows a total expenditure of $254,411, of which about $75,000 is charged to "care and repairs of roads and walks," $14,000 to "irrigation," nearly

$18,000 to "the turf," $70,000 to "Park and gate-keepers," $5,000 to "buildings," $10,000 to "animals and sheep," $10,000 to "salaries."

The lawns and roads of the New York Central are certainly excellent, and those of Druid Hill Park can be made so, at a reasonable cost. The other features of the Central Park are striking, momentary, but many illusions fade away the longer one reflects on the real value of such features. The drinking fountains, for instance, consist only of warm Croton water, the gilded palaces are overladen with costly ornamental work—a humble cottage, decorated with the beauties of nature, gives more charm and satisfaction to the heart than all palaces.

Druid Hill Park possesses many advantages over other Parks, and when completed, will compete with any Park. Its excellent cold springs, its beautiful views, especially after the new Water Works are drawn in, and its scenery both in and outside, can hardly be surpassed. In the more finished and accessible parts of our Park some decorations should be added to the few already existing. Climbing plants, shrubs and trees, here and there grouped with a rural shelter, an arbor, a statue, a temple, a spring, a rustic bridge, &c., might be easily introduced. A botanical garden, a collection of animals and similar things of interest, could be added. Even the "Maze" of the Central might find a place in our Park. This maze, or labyrinth, is a double spiral walk, separated by a dense hedge of evergreens, calculated to confuse the sense of locality by the intricate manner in which the walks are arranged. Although it is a singular kind of amusement, and rather belonging to the old taste of French gardening art, it would find here, enough persons who would enjoy such a joke.

The introduction, into Druid Hill Park, of more shrubbery, climbing plants and ornamental trees, is met with the difficulty of keeping them uninjured by the deer running at large, and it becomes a question whether to dispense with the planting for the present, or keep the deer in a separate enclosure, where they could be found at any time, by such visitors as are often anxious to "see the deer," and cannot find them. This subject deserves to be well thought of, because the completeness of many improvements depends, in a great measure, on the introduction of shrubs and climbing plants.

With a view of diminishing the large number of our deer, you suggested the idea of exchanging deer for swan from the Central Park, and asked me to see Mr. Green, the Comptroller of that Park, and have an interview with him on the subject. I called at his office several times, but could not find him, and thought it unnecessary to stay longer on that account. The inquiry may be made by writing, and if he could not agree to let you have the swan, you could sell to others as many deer as may be required to buy a number of swan.

It is to be regretted that the City authorities of Baltimore did not allow, this year, any appropriation for concerts to be given at the Parks. The consequence is, that the music-loving people, who were delighted in former years, with the double enjoyment of beautiful scenery and music, had to go elsewhere to satisfy their taste. The attractive power of music in the Central Park I had the pleasure of witnessing one Saturday evening, when I also found the lawns open for all kinds of amusement. Playgrounds, swings and similar attractions would also help to bring our Park into greater favor with the people. There are plenty of sites for such purposes in the Park, which would not interfere with the class of visitors who do favor such institutions.

A frequent remark of the admirers of Central Park is, that the entrances there were not marked by gates, which they considered a quality of good taste. They are not aware of the intentions of the Park Commission. The Committee on Architectural structures made a very lengthy report on the "Nomenclature of the gates," (12 printed pages,) from which it is evident, that they will have *twenty* gateways of of different and elaborate architecture, and will also have the Central Park finally enclosed with stone walls and iron railing. "The necessity for a permanent enclosure to the Central Park, for the preservation of order, and the protection of property, can hardly be questioned,"—they say.

When just about closing this report I received a copy of the last annual report of the Central Park commissioners, from which it appears that the maintenance account of last year amounted to $269,000, and the construction account to $250,000, or both accounts to over half a million of dollars. In the same year, the expenditure of Druid Hill Park, on account of construction and maintenance, has been about $30,000, equal to the interest of the Central Park expenditure, at 6 per cent.

The salaries and compensations of officers and clerks of the Central Park are....................	$19,850
Of surveyors, engineers, architects, draughtsmen, &c..	24,477
	$44,327

A glance over these figures and a review of the improvements of Druid Hill Park must suffice to show that the management of Druid Hill Park deserves the appreciation of all citizens of Baltimore.

Respectfully submitted,

AUG. FAUL.

Balance Sheet Druid Hill Park, December 31st, 1869.

	Dr.	Cr.
Law Expenses	$1,334 40	
Inauguration	1,035 67	
Office Furniture	192 45	
City Appropriation	531 74	
Profit and Loss	439 78	
Fruit Tree Account		$3,586 13
Repairing Buildings	2,750 15	
Chapman Reservoir	99 34	
Defence Committee	140 00	
Gate, Main Entrance	337 10	
Silver Spring	1,250 27	
Rent Account		67 25
Spring Lake Grounds	2,713 83	
Rotunda	7,464 27	
Tools and Implements	3,134 59	
Edmond's Well	1,411 57	
Planting	4,268 19	
City Pass. Railway Co		638,371 30
Sinking Fund	38,382 89	
SugarL af Hill	55 50	
New Gateway, Main Entrance	30,078 42	
Upper Lake	10,469 57	
Esplanade	2,309 00	
Lake Spring	154 93	
Music Pavilion	633 50	
Interest	272,864 43	
Fence	7,463 93	
Pavilion	18,266 61	
Garrett Bridge	869 25	
Special Appropriations		40,000 00
Park Stock		511,323 75
Gate-Keeper's Lodge	1,791 90	
Fines		509 37
Park Purchase	533,142 82	
Park Improvement Stock		185,723 80
Carried forward	$941,966 20	$1,389,581 60

Balance Sheet Druid Hill Park, Dec. 31*st*, 1869—Concluded.

	Dr.	Cr.
Am't brought forward..	$941,966 20	$1,389,581 60
Roads and Walks...........	64,928 57	
Railway and Stations......	48,872 16	
Marble Spring Road........	907 21	
Lawson's Lane..............	396 51	
Swann Avenue..........	14,139 77	
Skating Pavilion...........	3,287 21	
City Register................	139,679 40	
New Ice-House..............	1,196 58	
Wood and Coal Account..	265 99	
Hay and Manure Account.	103 55	
Repairing Roads & Walks	9,861 15	
Park Railway...............	2,593 63	
Farm..................	15,005 26	
Reservoir & Water Works	25,243 25	
Seven Oaks Road...........	937 25	
Improvements...	69,138 89	
Sundry Sales................		11,553 75
Maxwell Quarry Road.....	3,673 25	
Engineering........	12,588 34	
Police........	9,414 60	
Expense.....	35,583 64	
Watering Roads......	765 72	
Sheep Account..............	650 00	
Green-House.................	346 50	
York Road Passenger Railway Company............		12,409 18
	$1,403,544 53	$1,403,544 53

D. RAYHICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Balance Sheet Patterson Park, December 31*st*, 1869.

	DR.	CR.
Park Purchase..............	$42,642 50	
Park Stock....................		$42,642 50
Interest........................	30,496 97	
Fence............................	1,219 78	
Pavilion........................	2,200 00	
Engineering..................	270 49	
Sundry Sales.................		562 45
Expense.........................	31,895 58	
Sinking Fund................	4,905 92	
Special Appropriation.....		18,682 17
City Register................		86,690 45
New Gateway................	8,682 17	
Improvements...............	26,264 16	
	$148,577 57	$148,577 57

Receipts and Expenditures of Patterson Park, in 1869.

	DR.	CR.
Interest........................	$3,125 02	
Expense........................	1,453 21	
Pavilion.......................	2,200 00	
New Gateway...............	8,682 17	
Improvements..............	2,105 90	
Sinking Fund...............	386 63	
By Special Appropriation		$8,682 17
By Sundry Sales............		258 30
	$17,952 93	$8,940 47
Deduct..................	8,940 47	
	$9,012 46	

D. RAYHICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Receipts and Expenditures of Druid Hill Park, in 1869.

	Dr.	Cr.
New Gateway, Main Entrance	$8,662 42	
Esplanade	823 75	
Music Pavilion	633 50	
Interest	21,875 28	
Pavilion	407 75	
Garrett Bridge	869 25	
Railway and Stations	626 80	
Skating Pavilion	3,107 71	
Repairing Roads & Walks	3,442 50	
Park Railway	4,710 57	
Farm	1,093 52	
Reservoir & Water Works	642 83	
Improvements	13,587 89	
Sundry Sales	169 50	
Maxwell's Quarry Road	3,673 25	
Engineering	1,519 05	
Police	1,221 71	
Expense	6,514 37	
Watering Roads	657 62	
Sheep Account	650 00	
Green-House	346 50	
Sinking Fund	2,706 47	
	$82,942 24	
Add Patterson Park	9,012 46	
	$91,954 70	

Receipts and Expenditures of Druid Hill Park, 1869. Concluded.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount brought forward	$91,954 70	
By Sundry Sales		$1,219 16
" City Passenger Railway Company		88,188 80
" Fines		175 00
" Rent of Pavilion		845 00
" Park Railway...........		4,680 32
" York Road Passenger Railway Company...		11,046 44
" Balance 1st of January, 1869		11,585 57
	$91,954 70	$117,740 29
Deduct..................	....	$91,954 70
Due Park Board	....	$25,785 59

D. RAYHICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Receipts.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Gross-Receipts of City Passenger Railway, for the year ending December 31st	$79,883 34	$83,966 53	$88,188 80*
Deduct Interest on Park Stock, as per Register's account	30,371 41	33,333 76	25,000 30
	49,511 93	50,632 77	63,188 58
Deduct Sinking Fund, per same account	7,693 55	4,096 98	
Receipts of York Road Passenger Railway, to 31st December, 1869			11,046 44
Remaining for Park purposes	41,818 38	46,535 79	74,235 02
Of which one-eighth goes to Patterson Park	5,227 29	5,816 97	9,279 37
And balance to Druid Hill Park	36,591 09	40,718 82	64,955 65
Add resources peculiar to Druid Hill Park:			
Sundry Sales and Rent	794 11	2,167 05	1,219 16
Rent of Pavilion	750 00	1,500 00	845 00
Fines	80 00	170 00	175 00
Park Railway	6,612 06	4,719 98	4,680 32
Water Account	330 00		

Farm Account		1 50	
Hay and Manure Account	182 20	50 00	
And the Total Revenune of Druid Hill Park is	45,010 96	49,325 85	71,875 13
Additional Revenue, peculiar to Patterson Park		49 10	258 30
Patterson Park, one-eighth of General Revenue	5,227 29	5,816 97	9,279 37
Total applicable to both Parks	$50,238 25	$55,191 82	$81,412 80

EXPENDITURES.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Labor and Materials, up to Dec. 31st—Druid Hill Park.	$36,861 67	$30,890 61	$58,360 49
Labor and Materials, up to Dec. 31st—Patterson Park	22,793 66	2,990 01	14,441 28

*Less Sinking Fund.

D. RAYHICE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Visitors to Druid Hill Park during 1869—*Main Entrance.*

Month.	Double Carriages.	Single Carriages.	Footmen.	Horsemen.
January	2,307	3,486	3,040	646
February	1,730	2,761	4,925	759
March	1,538	2,424	5,411	614
April	2,505	4,768	8,944	1,290
May	3,415	6,120	8,459	1,533
June	3,792	8,003	10,175	1,430
July	5,155	13,189	13,878	936
August	2,467	8,686	10,243	915
September	2,633	6,744	5,406	905
October	3,676	7,669	10,317	2,474
November	2,515	4,796	5,588	1,258
December	1,229	3,292	4,782	698
	32,962	71,938	91,168	13,458
Single Carriages	71,938			
Total Carriages	104,900			

Passengers by Park Railway....................59,500.

LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

DRUID HILL PARK, December 31st, 1869.

To the Park Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN :

The following are the names of the Employees at Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, with their compensation and occupation:

Aug. Faul, General Superintendent and Engineer	$1,500 00	per	annum.
Wm. H. Cassell, Deputy Sheriff and Superintendent of Park Police	1,200 00	"	"
D. Rayhice, Secretary and Treasurer	900 00	"	"
Thomas Roe, in charge of horses and carts	12 00	"	week.
David Smith, in charge of workmen	12 00	"	"
J. M. Hooper, Carpenter	2 25	"	day.
Wm. Chamberlain, Blacksmith	2 00	"	"
James Hinton, Gate-keeper at Main Entrance	8 00	"	week.
A. Hutchins, Gate-keeper at Woodbury gate	7 00	"	"
2 Drivers, at	4 00	"	"
Laborers employed during the year, averaged between twenty and thirty.	1 50	"	day.
4 Hired carts	2 50	"	"
2 Park horses and carts.			
James R. Conoway, superintending the men at Patterson Park, in addition to his duties as Gate-keeper	200 00	"	annum.
Laborers, from two to eight	1 50	"	day.
1 Cart	3 00	"	"

D. RAYHICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

An Inventory of Property at Druid Hill Park, Dec. 31, 1869.

Boulden's plot of Druid Hill Park, with case.
2 Topographical maps of Druid Hill Park.
1 Topographical map of Patterson Park.
Map and profile for terrace at Pavilion.
4 sheets map of Druid Hill Park.
Some sheets drawing paper.

OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1 oak desk.
1 pine desk.
1 cane-seat rotary chair.
1 dozen cane-seat arm chairs.
1 large oak table.
1 pitcher and wash bowl.
1 spittoon.
1 walnut washstand and looking-glass.
1 painted bucket.
1 pair of tongs.

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS AND FARMING UTENSILS.

2 set of cart gears.
2 carts.
2 water carts.
1 wagon.
1 dray, 1 ambulance.
1 set of wagon gears.
2 mowing machines.
1 lawn mower.
1 patent rake.
8 tool boxes.
5 plows.
1 drag harrow.
1 straw cutting machine.
2 snow plows.
39 picks.
81 spades.

An Inventory of Property at Druid Hill Park—Continued.

21 long handle shovels.
25 handles for shovels.
1 sand screen.
1 pair of shears.
2 patent sod cutters.
2 half moon knives.
3 saws to trim trees.
1 block and tackle, rope, &c.
6 joints of hose.
9 scythes and 5 sneads.
1 large basket.
1 force pump.
5 tree forks.
2 watering pots.
1 brier scythe.
4 garden reels.
2 cesspool hooks.
2 sets of plow gears.
1 garden plow.
6 old shovels.
1 lot of old canvas.
2 pair of double swingle-trees.
5 ice hooks.
2 hay knives.
2 pair of lead chains.
5 axes.
1 hand axe.
2 mauls and 4 wedges.
1 peck measure.
1 half bushel.
3 locks for feed room.
1 lot of currycombs and brushes.
1 cross-cut saw.
Lot of old wheelbarrows.
17 hay forks.
1 railroad hammer and sledge hammer.

An Inventory of Property at Druid Hill Park—Continued.

4	small stone hammers.
1	roller.
7	buckets.
1	monkey wrench.
4	crowbars.
1	handbarrow.
1	scow.
2	barrels of cement.
6	halters.
12	mattocks.
3	scoops.
6	reflecting lanterns.
2	feed boxes.
12	snow brooms.

LIVE STOCK.

4	horses.
204	deer.
17	wild geese.
26	sheep.
2	Egyptian geese.
5	pea fowls.
2	guinea hens.
1	Egyptian ram.

PARK RAILWAY.

2	dummy cars.
2	open cars.
1	one-horse close car.
2	jackscrews.
	Set of railroad tools.
2	barrels of oil.
3	oil cans.
	Lot of old castings.
1	set of stock and dies.
2	sets double harness.
1	set single harness.

An Inventory of Property at Patterson Park, Dec. 31, 1869.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

1	roller.
7	long shovels.
5	mattocks.
12	picks.
7	spades.
2	crowbars.
3	wheelbarrows.
2	garden reels.
1	grindstone.
1	axe.
3	iron rakes.
6	snow rakes.
3	water buckets.
4	watering pots.
2	oil cans.
2	ladders.
3	saws.
1	hatchet and chisel.
1	boat.
2	stoves.
2	iron keys for fountain.
9	lamps.
2	reflecting lamps.
1	pump for fountain.
10	padlocks and keys.
1	tool box.
22	music stands.
24	music stools.
30	settees.
	A few carpenter's tools.
	A lot of drain pipe.
3	hay forks.
3	hay rakes.

An Inventory of Property at Patterson Park—Continued.

2 mowing scythes.
9 links of hose.
A lot of chains.

LIVE STOCK.

4 deer.
2 swans.
10 pea fowls.
5 guinea fowls.
10 Chinese geese.
9 wild geese.
13 sheep.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

REPORT.

OFFICE INSPECTOR AND SEALER OF GAS METERS,
Baltimore, January 1, 1870.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with section eight of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the Inspection and Sealing of Gas Meters of the city of Baltimore, approved May 22d, 1861, I herewith respectfully present my report for the year ending 1869.

The whole number of Gas Meters tested by me for the Gas Light Company of Baltimore amounted to 1,882, classed as follows:

3	5	10	20	30	45	50	60	100	
751	835	224	56	7	2	1	5	1	Total......1,882.

Of which number the following were condemned:

For fast registry................	20
For non-registry and various other causes.....................	36
Total..	56

For the firm carrying on the Maryland Meter Works, at their request, I also tested the following new meters, as the Gas Light Company refused to purchase meters from them after the passage of, and amendment to, ordinance number 65, compelling them to have their old meters re-tested and sealed, unless they were inspected and sealed by the City Inspector. As there was nothing in the ordinance forbidding, I complied with their request, and tested the following number 795, classed as follows:

3	5	10	20	30	45	
325	390	60	11	8	1	Total..............795.

None of which were condemned.

For citizens at their order I also inspected ninety-five, of which the following were condemned, and a corresponding reduction made by the Gas Light Company.

The meters of the following persons were condemned for fast registry:

Eisenbrandt, 78 West Baltimore street.........	8 per cent.
Hennamon, 210 North street........................	5 “ “
C. H. Pepon, 814 West Baltimore street........	4 “ “
A. R. Davidson, 60 McCulloh street.............	9 “ “
Keen & Hagerty, South Calvert street...........	8 “ “
John Long, 133 North Bond street...............	60 “ “
C. Weegand, 65 Ensor street.......................	6 “ “
Sutro, 123 West Baltimore street..................	8 “ “
W. R. Hodges, 102 West Monument street.....	4 “ “
B. M. Upton, 338 Druid Hill avenue...........	Leak in Hood.
C. Malsby, 391 South Charles street..............	Leak.
J. Kinzer, 172 East Madison street...............	9 per cent.
T. W. Gorman, 29 North Calvert street........	9 “ “

The following persons were refunded their money by the Gas Company:

A. R. Davidson	$11 00
James M. Dougall	26 00
John Long	25 00
J. Bradford	33 00
Fechting	3 00
Champayne	13 00
John V. Bush	17 00 and bill.
Buck Hotel	25 00

I would most respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the condition of the office now occupied by me as one totally unfit for the purposes it is used for, being damp and unhealthy, and receiving no repairs since the flood of July, 1868—and would most respectfully ask a small appropriation—say $300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to repair office and to pay expenses for same for the coming year.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

HENRY COLLIER,
Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

For the Western District,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 5th, 1870.

To Honorable Robert T. Banks, Mayor:

SIR :

The undersigned begs leave to report that he has Inspected the following Scales, Weights and Measures during the year 1869.

2	50	Lbs.	Weights.
1	28	"	"
4	25	"	"
46	14	"	"
6	10	"	"
32	8	"	"
243	7	"	"
8	5	"	"
2042	4	"	"
32	3½	"	"
2455	2	"	"
2404	1	"	"
2587	½	"	"
2066	¼	"	"
2001	2oz weights.		
1619	1oz	"	
1061	½oz	"	

1029	Platform Scales.
1046	Spring Balances.
2759	Beams.
227	Patent Balances.
61	5 Gallon Measures.
5	4 “ “
27	3 “ “
4	2 “ “
567	1 “ “
587	½ “ “
1334	Quart “
2281	Pint “
2132	½ Pint “
566	Gill “
51	½ Gill “

Amount Received	$2,768 69	
Expenses	537 16	
		$2,231 53

Very Respectfully,

JOHN H. BELL,
Inspector Western District.

REGISTER

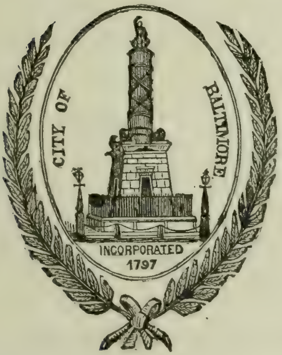
OF THE

CORPORATION OFFICERS

OF

BALTIMORE CITY,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.



BALTIMORE:
KELLY, PIET & CO., City Printers,

1870.

REGISTER

OF THE

Corporation Officers of Baltimore City,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

ROBERT T. BANKS, Mayor.

WM. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Mayoralty.

JOHN A. ROBB, City Register.

DR. WM. H. COLE, Deputy Register.

S. T. DUVALL, Chief Clerk and Cashier of Register's Office,

H. C. NOYES, Assistant Clerk Register's Office.

W. C. MARTIN, " " "

A. S. MATTHEWS, " " "

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN, City Comptroller.

SAMUEL J. MACCUBBIN, Chief Clerk to City Comptroller.

S. S. MILLS, Jr., Assistant Clerk to City Comptroller.

WM. HENRY NORRIS, City Counsellor.

R. D. MORRISON, City Solicitor.

WM. H. PHELPS. Mayor's Detective.

JAS. H. COSGROVE, Mayor's Messenger.

Members of the First Branch City Council.

George W. Bishop, *President.*

First Ward	Geo. W. Bishop. *Pres't.*
Second Ward	Henry Weitzell.
Third Ward	John Wickersham.

Fourth Ward	A. C. Trippe.
Fifth Ward	N. Rufus Gill.
Sixth Ward	Wm. Shaffeld.
Seventh Ward	S. Sands Mills.
Eighth Ward	Thomas Kernan.
Ninth Ward	Owen Ward.
Tenth Ward	J. D. Stewart.
Eleventh Ward	John Downey.
Twelfth Ward	Bernard Carter
Thirteenth Ward	John Feast.
Fourteenth Ward	Jas. C. Randall.
Fifteenth Ward	John Ferry.
Sixteenth Ward	Wm. Merriken.
Seventeenth Ward	George A. Feig.
Eighteenth Ward	Jos. G. Johnson.
Nineteenth Ward	Thos. G. Scharf.
Twentieth Ward	M. A. Mullin.

James Hyde, *Chief Clerk.*
A. V. Milholland, *Assistant Clerk.*

Members of the Second Branch City Council.

Jos. B. Escavaille, *President.*

First and Second Wards	Daniel Constantine.
Third and Fourth Wards	William H. Vickery.
Fifth and Sixth Wards	Jos. B. Escavaille, *Prest.*
Seventh and Eighth Wards	A. W. Duke.
Ninth and Tenth Wards	Harry McCoy,
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards	Charles G. Kerr.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards	Henry Duvall,
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards	Frederick Cook.
Seventeenth & Eighteenth Wards	John Milroy.
Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards	Jesse R. Ogle.

George T. Beall, Jr., *Chief Clerk.*
Joseph J. Grindell, *Assistant Clerk.*

Commissioners of Finance.

Robert T. Banks, Chairman.
R. T. Baldwin, Chas. J. Baker.

Tax Department.

James H. Barney, City Collector.
J. T. M. Barnes, Deputy Collector.
H. P. Mowinkle, Cashier.
Richard G. Duckett, Assistant Cashier.
Joshua B. Williams, Book-keeper.
F. S. Hipkins, Assistant Book-keeper.
Stanley Hynson, Clerk.
George W. Banks, "
John Mussellman, "
Jas. M. Buchanan, Jr., "
Augustus Wegner, Jr., "
A. B. Upshur, "
Geo. C. Payne, "
James K. Harwood, "
Samuel E. Witters, Bailiff,
D. Preston Parr, "
Joseph V. Baxter, "
Josiah Kinsey, "
Henry M. Adler, "
Wm. H. Bokee, "
John R. Wright, "
John M. Mills, "
James Clayton, "
Wm. Randall, "

Judges of Appeal Tax Court.

Edward A. Gibbs, Richard C. Wells, Beale H. Richardson.
Capt Thos. Gifford, Assessor.
David Henley, Clerk.

City Commissioner.

John H. Tegmeyer.

Assistant City Commissioner.

Lewis E. Slicer.
George P. Woodward, Clerk.

Commissioners for Opening Streets.

John H. Waggner, John T. Durding, James R. Busey.
Marriott Boswell, Clerk.

Building Committee New City Hall.

J. Vansant, *President.*

I. Jean, J. H. Pleasants,
S. H. Adams, J. W. Colley.
Geo. A. Frederick, Architect.
John J. Purcell, Superintendent.

Health Department.

Milton N. Taylor, M. D., Commissioner of Health,
J. W. F. Hank, M. D., Assistant Commissioner of Health.
T. J. Wheeden, M. D., Physician to Marine Hospital.

Vaccine Physicians.

1st and 2d Wards	Jarrett Altvater·
3d and 4th "	Charles M. Morfit.
5th and 6th "	M. S. Taylor.
7th and 8th "	John N. Coonan.
9th and 10th "	G. L. Robinson.
11th and 12th "	R. Wysong.
13th and 14th "	J. C. Harris.
15th and 16th "	F. H. Welty.
17th and 18th "	W. D. F. Larkin.
19th and 20th "	A. H. Saxton.

Water Department.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Robert T. Banks, Chairman.

James L. McLane,
John A. Griffith,
George U. Porter,
Charles D. Slingluff,
Geo. P. Thomas,
John F. Hunter.

OFFICERS.

James Curran, Engineer.
William L. Sharretts, Water Registrar.
Alexander K. Mantz, Clerk.
Wm. F. Sinclair, “
Wm. H. Deets, “
Geo. W. Sharretts, “
Samuel W. Thomas, “
Joshua W. Meakin, “
John T. Barton, Collector.
Benjamin Price, “
Richard D. Murphy, Water Detective.
James Donnelly, “ “
Jacob Daley, “ “

Officers and Members of the Fire Department.

Fire Department.

Emanuel Corbett, President.

Wm. Wilson, Jr., Thomas W. Campbell,
Ed. L. Jones, Wm. H. Jillard.

Secretary,

John Williams.

Chief Engineer.

John W. Watkins.

George W. Ellender, Assistant Engineer, Eastern District.
John M. Hennick, " " Western "

No. 1 *Engine.*

J. H. Hayward	Foreman.
John R. Watkins	Engineman.
Wm. Minton	Acting Ass't Engineman.
O. H. Watts	Hostler.
P. Gallagher	Fireman.
Alexander Forrest	"
C. C. Klunk	Acting "
James Humes	"
William White	"
Jas. A. Lockington	"
George W. Krager	"
G. Mackenheimer	"

No. 2 Engine.

John M. Hennick	Foreman.
Thos. Wheatley	Engineman.
Jas. Barron	Ass't Engineman.
Richard Kelly	Hostler.
Jacob Hindes	Fireman.
John Gardner	Acting “
Edward T. Hayes	“
John A. Young	“
A. Berghoff	“
Wm. B. Reynolds	“
George D. Taylor	“
Thomas S. Rodenhi	“

No. 3 Engine.

Henry M. Adler	Foreman.
John F. Reilly	Engineman.
Joseph P. Kelly	Ass't Engineman.
Patrick F. Bradly	Hostler.
Aug. Herlich	Fireman.
Edward D. Wardell	“
John Lynch	“
J, E. Maguire	“
Jesse Vickers	“
Martin Kuly	“
Theodore Salter	“

No. 4 Engine.

John P. Cosgrove	Foreman.
James S. Pamphilion	Engineman.
Geo. W. Brady	Ass't Engineman.
John Wernsang	Hostler.
James M. Sommers	Fireman.
John McBride	"
John T. Dillehunt	"
Charles McComas	"
George W. Bentz	"
C. H. Connellee	"
Charles Walsh	"
Theodore Crocken	"

No. 5 Engine.

Wm. G. Miller	Foreman.
Francis Corrigan	Engineman.
John Loane	Ass't Engineman.
Wm. H. Moore	Hostler.
Wells Ashcroft	Fireman.
James D. Daniels	"
Robert Sermon	"
William Richards	"
Milton Spofford	"
Edward Kirby	"
Andrew Perry	"
Charles Geiger	"

No. 6 *Engine.*

James H. King	Foreman.
Henry B. Mallon	Engineman.
John O'Neill	Ass't Engineman.
Bernard Mulhare	Hostler.
Bernard Shaw	Fireman.
John H. Nagel	“
Thomas B. Riall	“
Wm. T. Jones	“
Henry Edell	“
David H. Macaulay	“
John W. Harper	“
Chas. T. Wright	“

No. 7 *Engine.*

Jacob Stouffer	Foreman.
Wm. Thompson	Engineman.
John E. Prunty	Ass't Engineman.
Wm. Turner	Hostler.
Edwin Johnson	Fireman.
George W. Grubb	“
Henry Konig	“
Edward Sheek	“
John Welsh	“
David H. Cross	“
John Gildea	“
G. W. Allen	“

No. 1 *Hook and Ladder.*

Joseph W. Seche	Foreman.
William W. Watson	Tillerman.
M. Scanlon	Hostler.
John Hays	Fireman.
J. B. Kane	“
H. W. Mears	“
Charles Dougherty	“
John W. Reed	“
Benjamin Kidd	“
Martin Wurst	“
George W. Horton	“
John N. Campbell	“
Ezekiel Burke	“

No. 2 *Hook and Ladder.*

John L. Winneberger	Foreman.
Martin V. B. Hush	Tillerman.
James Carr	Hostler.
George H. Houck	Fireman.
George Wagner	“
William Lockington	“
Thos. Montgomery	“
Charles L. Lilley	“
A. J. Maloney	“
Frederick A. Marston	“
John L. Gill	“
Thomas Wagner	“
George A. Russell	“

Fire Inspector.

Charles T. Holloway.

Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

John H. Witman.

Telegraph Operators.

John H. Gordon,
Harry P. Lucas,
C. W. Crumbaker,
Frank McAleese.

Lineman.

Andrew McGann.

Board of Visitors and Officers of Baltimore City Jail.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Wm. H. Perkins,
Wm. H. Byrne,
John Richardson,
Thos. Coburn.

OFFICERS.

Daniel E. Myers, Warden.
W. H. H. Turner, Clerk.
Jacob W. Houck, Physician.
James H. Irwin, Deputy Warden.
J. F. Carter, "
F. M. Haney, "
Charles Carroll, "
Andrew Jacobs, "
James McKewen, "
Wm. Howard, "
C. Hergesheimer, "

J. L. Maguire, Engineer.
J. S. Sanner, Assistant Engineer.
John Roney, Watchman.
L. Plack, Baker.
E. Deiter, Matron.

Park Commission.

Robert T. Banks, Chairman.

Hon. Thomas Swann, John H. B. Latrobe,
William E. Hooper, J. G. Ramsey,
Louis McLane.

D. Rayhice, Clerk.

Commissioners of Public Schools.

JOHN T. MORRIS, President.

First Ward	John Black.
Second Ward	Geo. L. Hamel.
Third Ward	Wm. C. Atkinson.
Fourth Ward	W. H. Diffenderffer.
Fifth Ward	E. G. Hipsley.
Sixth Ward	Wm. H. Johnson.
Seventh Ward	J. T. McGlone.
Eighth Ward	James Boyle.
Ninth Ward	E. Cummiskey.
Tenth Ward	John T. Morris.
Eleventh Ward	H. Clay Dallam.
Twelfth Ward	Levi S. White.
Thirteenth Ward	D. Coakley.
Fourteenth Ward	Chas. F. Cloud.
Fifteenth Ward	G. A. Moore.
Sixteenth Ward	Joseph McCawley.

Seventeenth Ward ....H. B. Roemer.
Eighteenth Ward.......................Dr. H. T. Spicer.
Nineteenth Ward ....W. H. Owens.
Twentieth Ward ....B. H. Hobbs.

W. R. Creery, Superintendent.
H. M. Cowles, Secretary.

Agent of Baltimore City for the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Maryland,

Robert A. McAllister.

Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute.

Lawrence Sangston,
Albert Schumacher,
John D. Smith,
Wm. A. Stewart,
Joshua Vansant.
Robert T. Baldwin.
H. Clay Dallam,
William Keyser.

Trustees of Almshouse.

G. H. Pagels, President.

Geo. A. Coleman.
L. A. Thomas,
Jas. A. Henderson,
Dr. E. J. Chaisty.

Rob't H. Goldsmith,
George G. Farnandis, } Visiting Physicians.
J. Miller, Superintendent.
J. Turner Bartlett, Apothecary.
Benjamin F. Sapp, Farmer.
John M. McElroy, Agent.
J. F. Cook, Clerk.
Daniel Bell, Engineer.
——— Baker, Assistant Engineer.
Mary Miller, Matron.
Nathaniel V. Anderson, Messenger.
Charles Jones, Baker.

Managers of the House of Refuge on the part of the City.

Charles M. Keyser,
J. E. Trippe,
L. A. Birely,
G. M. Bond,
M. S. Hess,
George M. Robinson.
A. Fuller Crane,
Samuel J. Smith,
John McCron, D. D.
Geo. H. Miller.

Ward Managers of the Poor.

First Ward	Charles Streeper.
Second Ward	William S. Gorton.
Third Ward	R. C. Kemp.
Fourth Ward	Dr. J. R. Andre.
Fifth Ward	Michael Coakley.
Sixth Ward	Matthew McClintock.
Seventh Ward	E. J. Church.
Eighth Ward	Bernard Cassidy.
Ninth Ward	J. R. Caldwell.
Tenth Ward	——— ———.
Eleventh Ward	Wm. Conn.
Twelfth Ward	Robert T. Baldwin.
Thirteenth Ward	Otis Keilholtz.
Fourteenth Ward	Nicholas D. Wheatley.
Fifteenth Ward	William Ingham.
Sixteenth Ward	Thomas Pitcher.
Seventeenth Ward	Wencil Kinsley.
Eighteenth Ward	F. McCurley.
Nineteenth Ward	William Turner.
Twentieth Ward	Benjamin Horn.

Directors on the part of the City in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Jno. F. Wiley,
Jno. G. Medinger,
Wm. H. Owens,
William Dean,
Jno. McFarlarland.
P. P. Pendleton.

Directors on the part of the City in the Western Maryland Railroad.

Geo. M. Bokee,	F. B. Loney,
C. Morton Stewart,	Alfred P. Burt,
Moses Weisenfeld,	Benj. Price,
John W. Jenkins,	Wm. Keyser.

Directors on the part of the City in the Union Railroad Company.

Wm. G. Harrison,	Col. Wm. Kimmel.
Wm. J. Raisin,	John T. Ford,

H. H. Lewis.

Commissioners for Deepening and Improving the Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco River.

Robert T. Banks, Chairman.

Henry M. Warfield,	F. W, Wilson,
Robert R. Kirkland,	William H. Skinner,
Hugh Bolton,	Col. M. Crichton,

Capt. John H. Cooper.

Port Warden.

Capt. John H. Cooper.

Thomas Ruskell, Clerk.

Harbor Masters.

1st District	John T. Lewis.
2d District	James Logan, Jr.
3d District	Charles R. Cunningham.
4th District	Moses Griest.
5th District	Charles F. Stouffer.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Eastern District	Samuel R. Kirby.
Western District	John H. Bell.

Inspector of Long and Dry Measures.

James Miller.

Inspector of Illuminating Gas.

Dr. Wm. E. A. Aiken.

Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.

Henry Collier.

Inspector of Charcoal.

Jacob Groh.

Board of Appeal on Inspection of Lime.

Peter McDonald, Merchant.
Timothy Ryan, Plasterer.
J. F. Adams, Bricklayer.

Arbitrators on the Inspection of Sole Leather, Rough Harness and Skirting Leather.

Thomas H. Sullivan, W. M. Caples, **Luther Startzman.**

Reviewers of Flour.

Geo. K. Walter, Wm. H. Corner, Merchants,
James Warden, Wm. J. Reinecker, Millers,
James Beatty, Henry Wittekinst, Bakers.

Distributors of Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of those who fell in Defence of the City in 1814.

H. R. Louderman. Findley H. Burns.

Superintendents of Streets.

First District	Thomas Kelly.
Second District	Uriah Muir.
Third District	James McNally.
Fourth District	Wm. Hissey.
Fifth District	John A. Hacker.

Superintendents of Chimney Sweeps.

First District	John Crusse, Jr.
Second District	Lewis Brooks.
Third District	P. C. Kilduff.
Fourth District	Jas. R. Colison.
Fifth District	Thos. Lynch.
Sixth District	Joseph Anker.
Seventh District	John H. Bredekamp.
Eighth District	George W. Ruckle.
Ninth District	Wm. H. Perine.
Tenth District	John P. Brotherton.
Eleventh District	Geo. Buckheimer.

Superintendent of Court House, Record Office, and Grounds.

John B. Gregory.

Watchman at Court House.

Michael Murphy.

Commissioners of Franklin Square.

Wm. B. Norris, ——— ———, J. H. McGee

Commissioners of Union Square.

John W. Colley, John S. Bullock, Charles Campbell.

Commissioners of Lafayette Square.

John Cramblitt, F. C. Slingluff, Wm. Davison.

Commissioners of Eutaw Place.

Charles V. Martin, William Woodward, Chas. E. Phelps.

Commissioners of Madison Square.

W. H. Cunningham, Elijah Stansbury, Sam'l Register.

Clerk of Centre Market.

Henry McGowan.

Clerk of Lexington Market.

James Kirk.

Assistant.

Jesse W. Small.

Clerk of Hanover Market.

E. W. Albaugh.

Clerk of Fell's Point Market.

James Essender, Jr.

Clerk of Belair Market.

George W. Pryor.

Clerk of Richmond Market.

John Wolf.

Clerk of Hollins Street Market.

Dennis C. Lieutaud.

Clerk of Cross Street Market.

Michael Kenney.

Keeper of Market under Maryland Institute

Bennett A. Williams.

Keeper of Hall over Broadway Market.

James Ringrose.

Keeper of Eastern Fountain.

James Richardson.

Keeper of Calvert Street Spring.

Alexander McDonald.

Keeper of Patterson Park.

James R. Conaway.

Keeper of Franklin Square.

Chris. Zell.

Keeper of Madison Square.

John Guyton.

Keeper of Union Square.

Michael Holahan.

Keeper of Lafayette Square.

John Kearns.

Keeper of Battery Square.

John Fletcher.

Keeper of Drawbridge.

Joseph Files.

Keeper Washington Monument.

John Rochford.

Janitor of the City Hall.

Cyrus Sinclair.

Watchman at City Hall.

J. H. Coulter.

Day Watchman at City Hall.

John R. Gibson.

Janitor of Old Masonic Hall Building.

James Bowie.

Watchman at Old Masonic Hall Building.

William H. Collins.

Lamplighters for Western District.

Wm. T. Culver, Sup't.
James Kemp,
Jos. Barkman,
Alfred Kuhn,
Henderson Kelbaugh,
Thomas Wright,
Christopher Moszner,
Jacob Everhart,
John Shade,
William J. Gilleland,
John O'Neill,
John Keppel,
Joseph Phelps,
John M'Laughlin,
Andrew Stirley,
Edward Plummer,
William H. Coram,
Thos. Frizzel,
Geo. T. Price,
John McDonald.

Lamplighters for Eastern District.

J. L. Johnson, Supt.
Geo. Preller,
John S. Marriott,
Presley Aubrey,
Wm. Cross,
John Bower,
Daniel Griffith,
Henry Ogle,
Philip Dougherty,
Wm. J. McCleary,
James Everist,
Frederick Grauley,
Terrence Rodgers,
John Wolford,
Isadore Wiseman,
Chas. Kreeler,
Thos. Johnson.

Lamplighters for Middle District.

F. Konig, Supt.
James Start,
John O'Brien,
John C. Snyder,
Emanuel Rice,
Alexander Webber,
Benjamin Smith,
John Lutz,
William T. Young,
John Kelly,
William Gough,
Absalom Gill,
Francis Eagen,
John Watson,
William H. Ward,
Peter McIntire,
Patrick Burns,
Henry Fisher,
Jas. Myers,
John O'Reilly,
J. T. Warnick,
Wm. J. Neilson,
C. E. Ballauff,
Wm. Flemming,
John F. Colton.

Lamplighters for Southern District.

John Kanderer, Sup't,
John Longley,
John Eilbacher,
Michael Cunningham,
William H. Baker,
John Peppel,
James S. Purdy,
George A. Litz,
John Watkins,
Morris Moser,
Thomas Raftery,
John A. Wardell,
Levi Collins,
John McGraw,
H. P. Montague.

Magistrates of the Police Stations.

Eastern District	J. T. Farlow.
Middle District	Daniel Hagerty.
Southern District	William Bone.
Western District	John B. O'Donnell.

Constables for the City of Baltimore.

Horatio Wallace	First	Ward.
H. P. Rose	"	"
John Schlercht	Second	"
Wm. J. Bowling	"	"
Lewis W. Coleman	Third	"
Joseph Weathers	"	"
William Sullivan	Fourth	"
Thomas E. Burke	"	"
Robert W. Hays	Fifth	"
Charles S. Moran	"	"
Joseph S. Pierson	Sixth	"
George W. McGuire	"	"
William Eberwein	Seventh	"
C. C. Quinn,	"	"

James T. Slatterfield	Eighth	Ward.
John Duffey	"	"
Edward Kearney	Ninth	"
Henry Engle	"	"
Joseph McLaughlin	Tenth	"
Charles H. Connellee	"	"
Charles Bopp	Eleventh	"
Joseph E. Wilson	"	"
S. A. Morse	Twelfth	"
David H. Lucchesi	"	"
George W. Hayne	Thirteenth	"
James E. Sangston	"	"
J. W. A. Miller	Fourteenth	"
George W. Fountain	"	"
Alonzo Snyder	Fifteenth	"
George J. Kreis	"	"
W. W. McIntyre	Sixteenth	"
N. Robinson	"	"
William H. Dewalt	Seventeenth	Ward.
Charles T. Balla	"	"
A. M. Briscoe	Eighteenth	"
Irwin L. McLaughlin	"	"
Robert A. Thursby	Nineteenth	"
Elijah H. Johnson	"	"
John H. Stein	Twentieth	"
George Bond	"	"

Constables at Large.

James Barnes,
John F. Cook,
William J. Smith,
William H. Rupp.

COMMITTEES

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

WAYS AND MEANS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Carter, Bernard	Kerr, Chas. G.
Wickersham, J.	McCoy, Harry
Mullin, M. A.	Vickery, Wm. H.

BRIDGES.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Feig, Geo. A.	Duke, A. W.
Feast, John	Vickery, Wm. H.
Schaffeld, W. H.	Ogle, J. R.

WATER.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Merriken, Wm.	Cook, Fred.
Weitzell, Henry	Constantine, D.
Kernan, T. P.	Milroy, John

CLAIMS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Gill, N. Rufus	Duvall, Henry
Ferry, John	Cook, Fred.
Downey, John	Kerr, Chas. G.

HIGHWAYS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Mullin, M. A.	Milroy, John
Scharf, Thos. G.	Ogle, J. R.
Merriken, Wm.	Vickery, Wm. H.

COMMERCE.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Ferry, John	Vickery, Wm. H.
Randall, Jas. C.	McCoy, Harry
Downey, John	Duke, A. W.

HARBOR.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Johnson, Jos. G.	McCoy, Harry
Wickersham, J.	Constantine, D.
Merriken, Wm.	Milroy, John

HEALTH.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Gill, N. Rufus	Duke, A. W.
Johnson, Jos. G.	Duvall, Henry
Wickersham, J.	Ogle, J. R.

CITY PROPERTY.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Mullin, M. A.	Ogle, J. R.
Schaffeld, W. H.	Milroy, John
Kernan, T. P.	Cook, Fred.

MARKETS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Mills, S. Sands	Constantine, D.
Feig, Geo. A.	Ogle, J. R.
Scharf, Thos. G.	Vickery, Wm. H.

EDUCATION.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Wickersham, J.	Kerr, Chas. G.
Carter, Bernard	McCoy, Harry
Trippe, And. C.	Duke, A. W.

McDONOUGH BEQUEST.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Scharf, Thos. G.	Duvall, Henry
Mullin, M. A.	Kerr, Chas. G.
Stewart, John D.	Constantine, D.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Trippe, And. C.	Vickery, Wm. H.
Ward, Owen	Kerr, Chas. G.
Stewart, John D.	Duvall, Henry

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Stewart, John D.	Milroy, John
Feast, John	McCoy, Harry
Carter, Bernard	Cook, Fred.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Mills, S. Sands	Cook, Fred.
Stewart, John D.	Constantine, D.
Randall, Jas. C.	Duvall, Henry

PARKS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Feast, John	Ogle, J. R.
Ward, Owen	Milroy, John
Weitzell, Henry	Constantine, D.

POLICE AND JAIL.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Downey, John	Milroy, John
Trippe, And. C.	Duke, A. W.
Feig, Geo. A.	Vickery, Wm. H.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Ward, Owen	McCoy, Harry
Johnson, Jos. G.	Kerr, Chas. G.
Scharf, Thos. G.	Cook, Fred.

ALMSHOUSE.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Weitzell, Henry	Constantine, D.
Ferry, John	Ogle, J. R.
Feig, Geo. A.	Duke, A. W.

ENROLLMENT.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Trippe, And. C.	Duvall, Henry
Mullin, M. A.	Vickery, Wm. H.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

REGISTER'S OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Carter, Bernard	Kerr, Chas. G.
Trippe, And. C.	McCoy, Harry
Feast, John	Duke, A. W.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Randall, Jas. C.	Duvall, Henry
Feig, Geo. A.	McCoy, Harry
Downey, John	Kerr, Chas. G.

COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Mills, S. Sands	Duke, A. W.
Ferry, John	Duvall, Henry
Stewart, J. D.	Vickery, Wm. H.

COMPTROLLER'S ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Schaffeld, W. H.	Vickery, Wm. H.
Mills, S. Sands	Ogle, J. R.
Kernan, T. P.	Cook, Fred

CITY COMMISSIONER AND PORT WARDEN'S ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Merriken, Wm.	Milroy, John
Johnson, Jos. G.	Constantine, D.
Ward, Owen	Ogle, J. R.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Kernan, T. P.	Constantine, D.
Weitzell, Henry	Cook, Fred
Merriken, Wm.	Vickery, Wm. H.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER'S ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Johnson, Jos. G.	Duke, A. W.
Gill, N. Rufus	Milroy, John
Schaffeld, W. H.	Duvall, Henry

COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Stewart, John D.	Cook, Fred
Mills, S. Sands	Ogle, J. R.
Randall, Jas. C.	Constantine, D.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS OF BALTIMORE CITY JAIL,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

OFFICERS OF THE BALTIMORE CITY JAIL,

FOR 1870.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

WM. H. PERKINS,
JOHN RICHARDSON, MICHAEL ROCHE,
W. H. BYRNE, THOMAS COBURN.

WARDEN,

DANIEL E. MYERS.

PHYSICIAN,

DR. J. W. HOUCK.

CLERK,

WM. H. H. TURNER.

DEPUTY-WARDENS,

J. H. IRVIN,
F. M. HANEY,
JAMES McKEWEN,
JOHN F. CARTER,
A. JACOBS,
CHAS. CARROLL,
WM. HOWARD,
C. HERGESHEIMER.

WATCHMAN,

JOHN RONEY.

ENGINEERS,

JAMES L. MAGUIRE, *Chief.*
J. S. SANNER, *Assistant.*

BAKER,

LEWIS PLACK.

MATRON,

ELIZABETH DEITER.

REPORT.

CITY JAIL, BALTIMORE, NOV. 26, 1869.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with law and custom, the Board of Visitors of Baltimore City Jail submit this report, with the accompanying Tables, exhibiting the condition of the Institution in its different departments for the year ending November 26th, 1869.

It will be gratifying to your body to know that the health of the inmates has been remarkably good, and that no contagious disease has appeared during the year. The premises have been uniformly kept clean and thoroughly ventilated, and it is to this fact, in great part, the improved health of the Institution is directly attributable.

The Report of the Warden, hereto annexed as Table A, sets forth the expenditures and receipts of the Institution for the current year. The former amounted to the sum of $42,651.29.

The latter amounted to $42,651.29, derived from the following sources :

Nov. 26, 1868.	—Balance on hand	$9 54
	City Docket	892 41
	Accommodation Docket	90 50
	United States Docket	1,405 18
	Mayor and City Council	40,211 26
	Balance on hand	42 40
		$42,651 29

From an inspection of Table A, it will be seen that the cost of subsistence of prisoners for the current year was $13,947 49. This is a decrease of expenditures in this item over the last year of $1,199 92, although 799 prisoners more were received and fed than during the preceding year.

Table B exhibits the daily and monthly average of prisoners.

Table C exhibits the various crimes and misdemeanors for which the prisoners were committed.

Table D exhibits the number and color of the prisoners committed during the year, how discharged, and the number still remaining in the jail.

These tables were prepared by Mr. William H. H. Turner, the present efficient Clerk to the Board. They are in all respects full and accurate. The Board willingly acknowledge the value of Mr. Turner's services. He has brought to the discharge of his duties intelligence, experience and method.

Again the Board begs to call attention to the large number of prisoners who have been incarcerated for the commission of the lighter classes of misdemeanors and offences.

It will be seen by an inspection of Table C that, of the 8,171 prisoners committed for the various causes during the year, 5,509 were committed for the slight offence of what is classified as "peace and drunkenness." In their report last year to your body the Visitors adverted to this subject, and as all they then said has only received confirmation during the past year, they will content themselves by its simple repetition.

"It will be a matter for those entrusted with the law-making power of the State gravely to consider if this rapid increase of crime cannot be diminished by careful and wise legislation which shall more narrowly discriminate in the treatment and punishment of different offences, and check the too easy practices that now prevail in the procuring and issuing warrants of commitment."

The Board is of the opinion that retaining prisoners in the jail in idleness, and without imposing any labor upon them, only increases their indolence, and, instead of reforming them, makes their condition worse. It would recommend, therefore, that a system of labor be established, with the necessary workshops, in which the prisoners shall be required to work.

Another subject to which the Visitors referred in their last report is worthy of your most serious consideration. We allude to the evil of incarcerating colored children in the jail. The experience of another year has only strengthened the views that the Board expressed a year ago. It has been demonstrated that a prison is wholly unsuited for juvenile offenders, and its influence over them only evil.

The law-makers of this and other States have provided Asylums and Houses of Refuge for this class, why then should we not provide the same for *colored* juveniles—they are equally entitled to the ameliorating agencies of a wise and benificent government.

We suggested the establishment of "a House of Industry" for this class. It might be, however, that something in the nature of a farm and manual labor school would more thoroughly promote the desired end of reclaiming this class before they become hardened in crime and vice. The school under a wise administration might be made to yield enough to pay, in part at least, its current expenses, and if its management was entrusted to a Board of Trustees with powers similar to those conferred on the trustees of the House of Refuge, it might result in training a class of useful laborers for the country, to be released after a certain period of apprenticeship instead of returning to society, as is now the case, only criminals, unreformed and uneducated.

There have been several changes in the officers of the jail during the past year. On the 16th of June last Mr. C. M. Haney, who had, with great faithfulness, filled the office of Warden, was removed by death. His sickness was of short duration. The wants of the Institution imperatively requiring the services of a Warden, the Board proceeded at once to fill the vacancy, and they elected to the position the present encumbent, Mr. Daniel E. Myers, who entered upon his duties on the 26th of June.

Mr. Myers was not inexperienced, he having some years ago filled with great acceptance the same position. His administration thus far has given entire satisfaction to the Board.

In the Board of Visitors, too, there have been some changes. Gen. R. N. Waters, who was one of our colleagues when we had the honor to submit to you our last annual report, is no longer among the living. In the midst of his usefulness, and in the prime of his manhood he was stricken down by the "fell destroyer." Industry and faithfulness characterized him in all his official relations with his colleagues. There was also a vacancy created in the Board by the resignation of Mr. A. C. N. Matthews. These two vacancies were filled by the appointment by his Honor the Mayor of Messrs. Thomas Coburn and W. H. Byrne.

The report of the Physician of the Jail, Dr. W. H. Houck, will be found accompanying this document. Its contents are highly gratifying, and fully warrant the continued and increasing confidence that the Board have in the skill and fidelity of the physician. The report says " there have been four deaths during the year, three of which occurred in the

the past year, they will content themselves by its simple repetition.

"It will be a matter for those entrusted with the law-making power of the State gravely to consider if this rapid increase of crime cannot be diminished by careful and wise legislation which shall more narrowly discriminate in the treatment and punishment of different offences, and check the too easy practices that now prevail in the procuring and issuing warrants of commitment."

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Among 8,171 inmates, the whole number of patients was 406, and of these only four died.

A voluntary beneficial association has been started by the charitable and humane, under the title of "The Prisoners Aid Society." Its object is to provide employment for the unfortunate prisoners as they are released from jail. The Rev. Mr. Penfield Doll has been selected by the association as its general agent. His efforts have already been productive of much good. Mr. Doll examines into the different cases, endeavors to find out for what employments the prisoners are best suited, and as they are released takes them in charge and puts them under good influences and in the way at once of going to work. A scheme of Christian benevolence so practical and so elevating as this, should command not only the sanction of the good everywhere, but a liberal and generous endorsement in the way of contributions from this community.

The interest manifested by Mr. G. S. Griffith and others in the religious welfare of the prisoners, and to which reference was made in our last annual report, has in nowise abated. Sunday after Sunday services are held, and a growing appreciation of them is manifested by the prisoners.

The good order and discipline of the Institution was interrupted during the past year by the escape of 7 prisoners on the 9th day of August. This is attributable to a practice inaugurated by the predecessors of the present Board, but now abolished, which was to put as watchman over the prisoners when let out of their cells, one of their own number. On the occasion referred to, the watchman proved treacherous, and by collusion and arrangement with the others, the entire 7 eluded the deputies and escaped. All, save one, were, however, re-captured in a very short time, for which the Board take pleasure in acknowledging its indebtedness to the present able and efficient Police Board.

The Police Commissioners, so soon as the escape was made known to them, acted with promptness, and both the officers and men of the force were untiring until success crowned their efforts.

All the officials of the Institution without exception have been faithful and competent in the line of their duty during the past year, and it is but common justice to them that the Board should make this public acknowledgment of the fact.

Considerable repairs will be needed by the building; besides this the outer walls are much impaired and must be repointed with cement, and that speedily.

The expenditures for this work will be quite heavy, and, with the other usual expenses of the Institution, will require an increased appropriation over the past year. The Board, therefore, respectfully asks an appropriation of $45,000 for the ensuing year.

W. H. Perkins,
Michael Roche,
John Richardson,
Thomas Coburn,
Wm. H. Byrne.

TABLE A.

Dr. *Being a Summary of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending Nov. 26, 1869.* Cr.

1869.			1868.		
Nov. 26—	To officers' salaries, physician and baker	$16,610 15	Nov. 26—	By balance	$9 54
"	" Subsistance of Warden's family—officers and sick	2,738 31	"	" City Docket	892 41
"	" Subsistance of prisoners	13,947 49	"	" Accommodation Docket.	90 50
"	" Fuel	460 87	"	" United States Docket	1,405 18
"	" Incidentals	3,291 28	"	" Mayor and City Council.	40,211 26
"	" Gas	747 46	"	" Balance	42 40
"	" Water Rent	270 00			
"	" Advertising & stationery	288 49			
"	" Escape of prisoners	670 10			
"	" Repairs on Steam Engine, Boiler, &c	1,319 57			
"	" Blankets, beds, &c	572 26			
"	" Refurnishing dwelling	190 44			
"	" Plumbing	764 87			
"	" Labor	780 00			
		$42,651 29			$42,651 29

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL E. MYERS, *Warden.*

TABLE B.

Showing the Monthly or Daily Average of Prisoners from November 27, 1868, *to November* 26, 1869.

1868—December	310
1869—January	340
" February	308
" March	310
" April	315
" May	320
" June	340
" July	370
" August	380
" September	387
" October	384
" November	391
	4,156

Daily average for 1869	$346\frac{4}{12}$
" " " 1868	$419\frac{10}{12}$
" " " 1867	$290\frac{9}{12}$
" " " 1866	$305\frac{5}{12}$

TABLE C.

Showing the number of Prisoners committed for various causes during the year ending Nov. 26, 1869.

CHARGES.	WHITE.		Total White.	COLORED.		Total Colored.	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		
Peace and Drunkenness	3,006	1,162	4,168	802	539	1,341	5,509
Assault and Battery	415	16	431	145	30	175	606
Vagrancy	203	121	324	51	62	113	437
Larceny	390	52	442	296	103	399	841
Obtaining goods under false pretences	54	3	57	28	4	32	89
Assault with intent to kill	68	5	73	41	6	47	120
Burglary	38	1	39	28	....	28	67
Witness for the State and United States	21	9	30	14	7	21	51
Perjury	7	2	9	6	....	6	15
Murder	13	....	13	7	2	9	22
Common thief and vagabond	25	3	28	9	1	10	38
Absconding seamen	23	....	23	6	....	6	29

TABLE C—Concluded.

Showing the number of Prisoners committed for various causes during the year ending Nov. 26, 1869.

CHARGES	WHITE.		Total White.	COLORED.		Total Colored.	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		
Contempt of Courts and Magistrates	20	8	28	3	4	7	35
Violation City Ordinance	26	18	44	16	5	21	65
Violating Internal Revenue Laws	20	2	22	...	...	...	22
Rape and attempt	13	...	13	7	...	7	20
Arson	11	1	12	3	2	5	17
Receiving stolen goods	9	2	11	3	2	5	16
Bastardy	8	...	8	3	...	3	11
Selling lottery tickets	5	...	5	2	...	2	7
Conspiracy to defraud	6	...	6	2	...	2	8
Stealing United States Mail	4	...	4	...	...	...	4
Forgery	7	...	7	2	...	2	9
Keeping disorderly houses	3	2	5	1	8	9	14
Selling liquor on Sunday without license	7	...	7	...	...	...	7
Rioting	3	...	3	5	...	5	8

Felony	2	1	3	....	....	....	3
Indecent exposure of person	9	....	9	3	....	3	12
Mutiny on high seas	6	....	6	1	....	1	7
Passing counterfeit money	4	....	4	....	....	....	4
Resisting officers	16	....	16	2	1	3	19
Destroying Property	8	3	11	9	....	9	20
Bigamy	3	....	3	3	1	4	7
Smuggling	5	....	5	....	....	....	5
Fugitives from justice	3	....	3	....	....	....	3
Peddling without license	8	1	9	....	1	1	10
Mahem	2	....	2	....	....	....	2
Selling liquor to minors	2	....	2	....	....	....	2
Gambling	1	....	1	2	....	2	3
Violations of Ordinances	5	....	5	....	....	....	5
Elopement	1	1	2	....	....	....	2
	4,480	1,413	5,893	1,500	778	2,276	8,171

TABLE D.

Showing the number of Persons committed, and how discharged, for the year ending November 26, 1869.

Total number of prisoners committed				8,171
Sent to Penitentiary	White men	32		
	White women	1		
			33	
	Colored men	42		
	Colored women	4		
			46	
Removed Cases	White men	37		
	Colored men	14		
	Colored women	3		
			54	
Sent to Bayview Asylum	White men	4		
	White women	2		
	Colored men	1		
			7	
Sent to House of Refuge	White boys		3	
Pardoned by the Governor	White men	3		
	White women	1		
			4	
Died in Jail	White men		3	
			150	
Discharged by courts, magistrates, expiration of sentence, and otherwise			7,662	
Remaining in Jail, November 26, 1869			359	
				8,171

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1st, 1869.

To the Board of Visitors
Of the Baltimore City Jail:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit my report of the number of cases treated in the Baltimore City Jail, for the year ending November 26th, 1869.

I must again offer you my congratulations for the excellent degree of health enjoyed by the inmates of the institution since my last report.

There has been no disease of an epidemic or contagious character.

There has been four deaths during the year, three of which occurred in persons of very intemperate habits, and who died a few hours after their admission; the other a negro child, aged two months, of hereditary syphilis.

Especial attention has been paid to proper ventilation, the condition of the sewers and the liberal use of disinfectants.

My thanks are due to the Warden and his Deputies for their kind co-operation in everything pertaining to proper sanitary regulations.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

J. W. HOUCK, M. D.,
Physician to Baltimore City Jail.

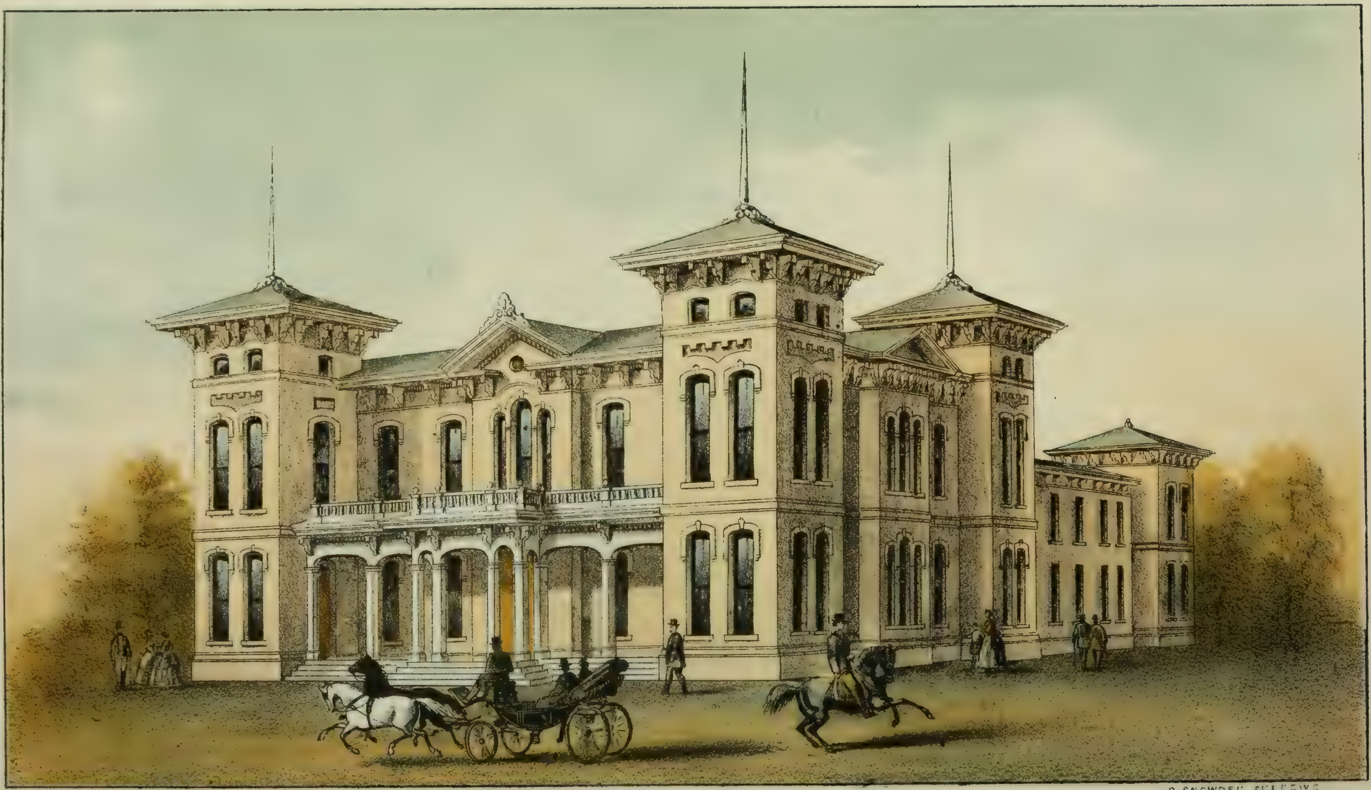
Report of the number of Cases treated in the Baltimore City Jail from Nov. 26th, 1868, to Nov. 26th, 1869.

Abcess	2	Hepatic derangement	26
Asthma	4	Herpes	4
Amenorrehœa	1	Hysteria	2
Balanitis	5	Itch	6
Catarrh	23	Leucorrhœa	5
Child-birth	2	Menorrhagia	4
Colic	8	Neuralgia	9
Constipation	35	Pneumonia	1
Consumption	1	Rheumatism	18
Debility	7	Sprains	2
Delirium Tremens	27	Stricture of Urethra	1
Diarrhœa	11	Syphilis, primary	14
Dysentery	10	Syphilis, secondary	10
Dislocation lower jaw	1	Syphilitic Iritis	2
Dislocation of shoulder	1	Syphilis, hereditary	1
Dysmenorrhœa	1	Stomatitis	2
Epilepsy	1	Temulentia	112
Fever, intermittent	12	Tensillitis	7
Fever, remittent	1	Urticaria	2
Frost bite	1	Ulcers	4
Glandular enlargement	4	Wounds incised	4
Gonorrhœa	8	" gunshot	2
Gonorrhœal Opthalmia	1		
Heart disease	1	Total	406

SUMMARY.

No. of patients	406	Cured	387
White males	254	Relieved	10
" females	83	Removed	4
Black males	37	Sent to Bayview	1
" females	32—406	Died	4—406

No. of prescriptions compounded.........563



R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS
ARCHITECT

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1869.

INCORPORATED
1797

BALTIMORE:
KELLY, PIET & CO., CITY PRINTERS,
174 Baltimore Street.
1870.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE.

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the city of Baltimore respectfully present their Forty-first Annual Report, which, with accompanying documents, contains a full statement of their official proceedings with reference to the Public Schools, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

In presenting this satisfactory exhibit of these schools for the past year, the Board congratulates you upon the success of this system of popular instruction, which has now become a public necessity. Its growth and progress have been regular and rapid, keeping pace with the other great interests which are submitted from time to time to the public, for its approval and support. Our city is growing in extent, our citizens are rapidly increasing in number, our mercantile, mechanical and professional interests are being developed and enlarged beyond precedent, and in these respects our community is competing successfully with others which have heretofore been in advance of us.

It is especially proper therefore, that our Educational interests should be so protected and fostered, that they may not lose popular favor; but continue to be, as they have heretofore been, the basis of whatever great success has been obtained in the other callings of life. The best and most useful citizens are almost always the best educated men ; not educated in the sense of having great scholastic learning, but in those branches of knowledge, which fit them specially for the active and practical duties of life. An ignorant and uneducated boy almost invariably becomes a vicious and dangerous man. He may not actually be a criminal, violating the laws of the community in which he lives, and receiving the punishment commensurate with his crime; but he is an enemy to that development and progress of society which are essential to its happiness. If the mind and heart are properly educated in early life, there is certainly not the same danger of depraved manhood, as if there had been a neglect of early training. The records of all criminal institutions show that the largest portion of their inmates are uneducated, and that those who are most intelligent, are the easiest to reform. These facts should stimulate every one to earnest efforts for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and a cordial co-operation with those who are officially engaged in this work. If crime can be prevented or diminished by education, it is far better for legislators to appropriate public money freely, and devote their time to this purpose, than to legislate for the punishment of vice which might have been prevented. In several States, this opinion so generally prevails among public men, that compulsory education is enacted by law, and all children in the State between certain ages are compelled to attend school. It is claimed that this system of obligatory schooling is not only for the personal good of the children, but for the general welfare; and will ultimately be adopted by all the States, as a means of protection against the evils and dangers of voluntary ignorance. Our State has not yet adopted this system, but has preferred to furnish the opportunity for an education to all who may choose to accept it, leaving it optional with the people to act as they deem best. And the response to this invitation has been most cordial and liberal. The Public Schools under the supervision of the authorities of the City of Baltimore, have rapidly increased in numbers; additional school buildings have been erected, with increased and necessary facilities; the standard of education has been elevated; intelligence has been more generally diffused, and our people are everywhere realizing some of the beneficial results of a liberal system of free education. It would scarcely seem necessary to explain at this period in the history of our Public School system, what that system is, which has so largely enlisted the sympathy of the public, by producing such results. It might be presumed that every one knew it so thoroughly as to require no explanation. But unfortunately it is not so, and there yet seems to be an almost inexcusable want of knowledge among many of our citizens, both as to the system adopted, and results effected by it, to such an extent, indeed, as to excuse us for again repeating what has heretofore been so often officially repeated to our corporate authorities and the public. This is especially excusable at this time, perhaps in consideration of the recent and repeated criticisms upon our educational system and its management.

There seems to be such a difference of opinion existing as to what kind and amount of public education should be given, that it would not be possible to entirely reconcile the views of those who are thus at variance. It cannot be expected that people will all agree upon this subject; and honest differences of opinion do exist. But it is certainly unjust and unfair for any one to condemn a system or its management, when he may be ignorant of both and unwilling to examine for truth. The most persistent opponents of our schools are those who not only object to the expenses incurred, but to the basis of the whole system, upon the ground that it provides too much education for the public. They believe, and so argue, that *the amount and kind of education* furnished are beyond what is needed by those who are educated at the public expense, and claim that primary instruction is all that should be given. They argue that the system of public instruction should comport with the nature of the Government; and that as ours is democratic—based upon popular will—so ought our public education to be democratic in character. With this basis, they decide that a democratic education is a *limited* and not a *liberal* one; and they thus judge and condemn our system by their standard. This is a most fallacious interpretation, and such persons do not rightly comprehend or appreciate the true meaning of liberal democracy. Even if their theory of education was correct, their application of it is erroneous and unjust.

There ought to be no doubt in the public mind upon this subject of public education, or how much should be given at the public expense. Mere primary education is not sufficient for the youth of to-day. The pupils of our public schools should be entitled to the same chances of success in future life as the pupils of the most favored private institutions of learning. They have a right to ask from the public such education as will fit them most successfully to perform the duties of their future vocation, whatever it may be. They are entitled to receive such attention and instruction as will enable them to become good and useful citizens; and nothing should be withheld that could contribute to this important end. Every department of useful knowledge should be accessible to the children of the most humble citizen, so that, in the race of life, they may have equal advantages with their most favored competitors. Such a system will produce good results. The utility and influence of this liberal feeling has been most satisfactorily exemplified in our own community, in which some of the most useful, accomplished, and public-spirited citizens have been pupils of our public schools. They have realized the benefit of this liberality, and are now reaping the fruits of their early education, and showing their appreciation of it by earnestly co-operating in every effort to benefit the cause of free instruction.

It is a source of great gratification to the friends of education to find this liberal feeling prevailing to such an extent among those in authority, both in the State and City. They have always recognized the propriety of establishing schools of every grade, from the Primary to the High Schools, in which every child could obtain that kind of instruction which would be adapted to his future position and vocation in society. The public has demanded this recognition of its wants and rights; and we express the hope and belief that our corporate authorities will continue to exhibit the same liberality of feeling toward our schools which has heretofore controlled their action.

Our system conforms to the most liberal standard of education. It consists of three grades of schools—High, Grammar, and Primary Schools—combining the most simple and successful arrangement.

Our Grammar Schools were established in 1829, and, for many years thereafter, they embraced primary instruction in the lower classes; but the experience of those who controlled the system in 1848 satisfied them that there should be distinct schools for elementary instruction to the younger pupils. They accordingly, then, organized the Primary Schools; and, as the High Schools had been established a short time previous, the system was thus constructed upon which our Public Schools are now conducted.

The studies of the Grammar and Primary Schools have been graded by the Superintendent so as to secure the most effective results; and any one who will examine them will witness the most satisfactory evidences of the usefulness of the system adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Accounts shows that there are, at this time, 102 Day Schools for the instruction of white children, of which 3 are High Schools, 37 are Grammar Schools, and 62 are Primary Schools, with 506 teachers, and 21,538 scholars.

In addition to these there are 4 Evening Schools for white children, with 18 teachers, and 754 scholars; and 13 Colored Schools, with 34 white teachers, and 1,621 scholars; thus showing the whole number of schools to be 119, conducted by 558 teachers, with 23,913 scholars on roll on the 31st day of December, 1869.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

The building occupied by this school is entirely unfit for school purposes. The Board has annually, for several years past, called the attention of the City Council to the condition of the property, and urged, as earnestly as possible, the necessity for a new building adapted to the wants of the school. In response to their appeals, committees of your honorable body have visited the premises, and, after an examination, have invariably reported that the building was wholly unsuitable for the school, and have promised, again and again, that there should be no delay in the matter, but that a new building should be speedily erected. But all efforts have, as yet, failed to obtain the building so much needed. There seems to have been almost some fatality in connection with the effort to secure another house for this school. The necessary authority to lease or purchase suitable lots has been given several times, and sites have been selected for the purpose ; but, in every instance, they were abandoned before the building was erected. In each case, however, the Public Schools were charged with the cost of these purchases ; and there are doubtless many citizens of Baltimore who, having read of the liberal and frequent appropriations for the new building, suppose that the Baltimore City College is now in the full enjoyment of the educational privileges and facilities which have so often been coveted. Several years ago, a lot on Courtland street, near Saratoga street, was purchased for this purpose ; the premises were surveyed and the preliminary measures adopted for the erection of a building ; but, for some reason, this lot was abandoned by the city as a High School site, and subsequently Grammar and Primary Schools No. 9 were erected on it. A short time afterward, another lot, situated on Park street, near Madison street, was leased by the city for this purpose. It was supposed to be eligibly located, being in a quiet neighborhood, free from the noise of the business part of the city, and having a large lot attached ; and a design for the new building was adopted, combining everything that was deemed necessary to furnish the largest facilities for the school. The building was commenced and was in progress, under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners, when it was also sold by the city. By resolution No. 30 of the Mayor and City Council, approved December 3d, 1867, the Commissioners of Finance were empowered to sell the lot on Park street and unfinished College building thereon, and the City Register was directed to pay the proceeds of the same for the Masonic Hall, then purchased by the city. At the time of the sale, the new building was in progress, and every one was hopeful that it would soon be ready for occupation. But these expectations were not to be realized, as, by virtue of the above mentioned authority, the property was sold, and that College lot passed from the possession of the city. It was nearly a year after the sale of the Park street lot before another effort was made to secure another site. The new Board of Commissioners, which had been selected but a short time previous, under the special resolution of the City Council, finding that this lot had been sold against their respectful protest, then renewed the application for another lot. In response to this appeal, Resolution No. 397, approved August 5th, 1868, was passed by the Mayor and City Council, authorizing the President of the School Board, the Chairman of the Committee on Baltimore City College, and the City Commissioner, to provide plans and make arrangements for the immediate purchase or lease of a suitable lot and for the erection thereon of a new building for Baltimore City College; and the sum of sixty thousand dollars was appropriated from the levy of 1868 for the purpose, with further power to the City Comptroller to sell the building now occupied by the school, when the Board of Commissioners should think proper, the proceeds of which were also to be applied to the completion and furnishing of the new building. This was a most liberal and acceptable move on the part of the city, and was received with grateful acknowledgment and appreciation by the friends of education and by the Board. They saw but one objection to the resolution from which any difficulty could originate, and that was the proviso annexed to the power that no lot should be purchased or leased until the site of it should be approved by the Mayor and City Council. An effort was made to have this stricken out, so as to submit the selection to the judgment of the persons empowered by the resolution, but the application failed, and the Committee then commenced their duties. In connection with the Superintendent, who rendered his services to the Committee, they examined a number of lots located in several sections of the city, consulted with members of the Council freely and frequently upon the subject, and finally reported several sites for the approval of the Committee of the City Council specially in charge of the matter. All efforts to harmonize the views of this Committee upon this subject have entirely failed, and neither of the lots suggested by the Building Committee was accepted. The proviso requiring the selection to be reported to and approved by the Mayor and City Council is almost fatal to a judicious selection of a site. The views of the members of so large a body as the City Council are necessarily so different upon the question of a proper site for this purpose, resulting from causes which you can appreciate, that in fact it will be almost impossible to procure an eligible lot to suit all. In addition to this difficulty, the Committee find another serious one in the opposition of many people to have the institution located near to their property, alleging that it would depreciate its value; and as soon, therefore, as a lot was selected and reported, then parties immediately made efforts, by personal application and otherwise, to prevent its approval.

There were others also who increased their prices as soon as they ascertained that the city was the applicant and a Public School house the building to be erected. These difficulties and others could be obviated, if the committee were vested with full power to act in the matter. The Board therefore would respectfully ask a modification of the resolution so as to conform to these views. They do not specially desire to have the exclusive power of selection or control of the whole matter. The committtee could be enlarged by adding the Chairmen of Education of the two Branches as representatives of the City Council, and thus constituted, could easily and effectually work. The members of the Board only wish such action on your part in the matter as will facilitate the accomplishment of the end in view, and will cheerfully co-operate in such measure as you may adopt to remove the obstacles to success. Your Committee of Education has visited the building, and has seen and felt its unfitness for the uses intended ; and we therefore commit this subject to your consideration, with the hope that before the expiration of another year such a building will be erectcd for the use of Baltimore City College as will reflect credit on our city and gratify the public demand.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

This popular department of our Public School system, continues to grow in public favor, as well as excellence, from year to year. As Institutions of learning, peculiar to our own system of education, our citizens have always felt a pride in their character and success. They are the full developement of our liberal system, which offers to girls the same chances of scholastic attainment and success as are given to the boys of our schools. They recognize the propriety and duty of furnishing every reasonable facility for the acquisition of the most liberal education by those who perform such important duties in society, in after life. A highly educated woman is always recognized as the noblest type of her sex. The true man respects and honors the woman of gifted and cultivated mind and heart; and soon tires of the useless and meaningless chatter of the uneducated and ignorant. It is his duty, therefore, to give to her the opportunity in early life of obtaining that knowledge, full, free and useful, which will develope as she matures, and enable her to faithfully and successfully perform the practical duties of life.

These High Schools are eminently fitted for these uses. There are but few Institutions of learning in the country, in which greater educational advantages are offered. Not only are the studies pursued which form the basis of the practical duties of life, but the pupils have an opportunity of attaining some of those accomplishments which tend to refine manners, and develope and cultivate the sense of the beautiful. And this is undoubtedly right. Our pupils should be so educated and accomplished by their educational training, as to fit them to be the advisers, as well as ornaments of our social circles. We should have our High Schools so graded and controlled that they shall be equal to the highest grade of other female institutions of learning; so that the diplomas annually given to our graduates should not be uncertain certificates, but the positive evidence of excellence attained in the useful and ornamental. And such now seems to be the public estimate of these schools; many of those who have an established reputation in our community as the educators of girls, have testified to the great excellence of these schools; and whilst thus bearing testimony to their general usefulness, and rejoicing with us in the progress of refined education, they confess that many of the best pupils of their private institutions are leaving them to seek the benefits of our free system of public instruction.

This is a gratifying evidence of their excellence and popularity, and whilst we would most carefully avoid interference with others engaged in the cause of education, we will always most cheerfully welcome to our schools all who may voluntarily come to us for admission.

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

This school is most faithfully performing its work by the zealous co-operation of teachers and pupils. There are, of course, exceptional cases among the scholars—there are some who are either unable or unwilling to labor effectively even for their own advantage ; but this class comprises but a small portion of the whole number there engaged. Those who know the pupils and their work must cheerfully testify to the general assiduity and commendable diligence which characterizes them. They seem to understand fully the advantages they enjoy, and evidence their appreciation by earnestness and devotion to duty. This conduct is encouraging to all who are associated with them, and makes us feel that though the cost of our Public School system may apparently be large, yet the fruits of the outlay are a full compensation and return.

The report of the Principal shows that there are 14 teachers and 454 pupils now in the school. The building was erected several years ago, before it was fully understood what would be the success of this school, and was intended for a less number of pupils than is now yearly applying for admission. In consequence of the numerous admissions from the Grammar Schools, the building is now very crowded, and there are not sufficient class-rooms for the use of the school. It would therefore be very desirable to construct two or three additional rooms in the building, either by alteration of the towers of the southern wing or by their extension on piers, so as to furnish several new class-rooms without marring the general symmetry of the house. The interior of the building also needs some repairing and painting for its protection, and the whole improvement and repairs could be made at a moderate cost. We respectfully ask such appropriation as may be specially needed for this purpose, which can be made upon the estimate and expended under the supervision of the City Commissioner.

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The work of this school is similar to that of the Western Female High School. Most of the teachers engaged here are experienced and successful educators, and some of them have been for a long time identified with the history and progress of this school. They have been earnestly engaged in preparing those committed to their charge, for the higher duties of life, and their efforts and success seem to have been commensurate with the magnitude of their dfficulties. It is not an easy or agreeable duty to describe their situation during the past year. Only those who have daily associated with them, and have seen their privations as a school, can fully appreciate how nobly they have struggled for success against fearful odds.

In consequence of the removal of the old building on Aisquith street the school has been compelled to occupy a dwelling-house on Baltimore street for more than a year, under many disadvantages. The committee made every possible effort to obtain the most commodious and suitable building for school purposes in that section of the city, but were unable to secure any other as convenient as that one now occuoccupied. This large school has, therefore, necessarily been crowded into a building unsuited in every respect for its purposes, without proper heat or ventilation, occupying every part of the house from kitchen to garret, with the temporary class-rooms often containing twice as many pupils as they could conveniently hold, and without any of the facilities of its sister school. Often during the time they have occupied this building the committee have been compelled to dimiss a part of the school to prevent sickness and permit the balance to pursue their studies. Teachers and pupils have alike suffered, but they have all most partially and hopefully endured the ills of to-day, with the prospect of an early change. And it is now a source of great congratulation to all that they are so soon to realize their cherished expectations, and to teach and be taught in a building adapted to their wants.

By resolution No. 369 of the Mayor and City Council, approved July 31, 1868, the Chairman of the Committee on Female High Schools, the President of the School Board and the City Commissioner were authorized to have erected on the site in Aisquith street, a new building for the use of Eastern Female High School, on such plan as they might approve, and the sum of $40,000 was appropriated for the purpose. As soon as convenient after the passage of this resolution, the Committee proceeded to perform the work assigned to them, by an examination of the premises and the adoption of a plan suitable for the school. The old building, formerly used by this school, and Female Grammar School, No. 13, stood back some distance from the line of the street, and only occupied a portion of the lot, which has a front on Aisquith street of 80 feet and depth of 216 feet. The Building Committee consulted with competent and skillful architects and builders, who agreed that a commodious building could be erected on the front of the lot, to the line of the street, covering its entire width, and that a portion of the old building could be advantageously retained and united securely to the new building, and thus complete a house suitable for the school, at a cost within the limit of the appropriation. They never supposed, however, that the amount appropriated was sufficient to erect an entire new building of the necessary size. The present plan was then adopted, combining as many advantages as possible; and the Committee thought that it would be more desirable to employ a competent architect, who would furnish the necessary drawings, purchase the material, procure the labor, and generally superintend the work. They were assured that it would not be possible to make an advantageous contract to erect the building at a stipulated price; but even if it could have been done, they preferred the plan adopted as more likely to secure a well-built house. Several years ago a contract was made for the building of the Western Female High School, at a fixed price, and security was taken for the faithful performance of the contract; and yet it was abandoned, and the city was compelled to finish the work, at a large additional cost. The same difficulty has frequently occurred in the erection of other Public School Buildings, where the contracts have been taken at such low prices, as either to involve the contractor in a heavy loss, or compel him to construct a building of inferior materials and workmanship.

A contract was accordingly made on the 2nd October, 1868, with R. Snowden Andrews, a well-known and competent architect, to furnish the plan and drawings and purchase and procure the necessary material and labor, for the erection of the house, for which he was to receive a commission of ten per cent. on the original cost of material and labor; the payments to be made monthly as the work progressed, and twenty per cent. of the cost to be retained until the completion of the house. The work was commenced soon after the contract was made, and such portion of the old building torn down as was necessary to carry out the original design, when it was discovered that the joists and girders of the building were so insecure and decayed, that it would be very unsafe to retain any portion of it. The City Commissioner and other members of the Committee examined the condition of the house, and it was unanimously agreed that an entire new building would be necessary. They knew, of course, that the change of plan would involve an additional outlay; but they felt the necessity for it, and were assured that their action would be approved by the City Council.

The entire building was then removed as rapidly as possible, and only such portion of the old materials were retained, as could be advantageously used in the new house. The architect and builder have, since then, progressed with the work as rapidly as circumstances would allow; and at this time, the house is under roof. In consequence of the change of the plan, the expense has, of course, been largely increased, and the original appropriation has been nearly exhausted. The Architect's report to the Committee, early in December, showed that he had paid on account of the building, $37,135,74; leaving bills to the amount of $23,169,11 unpaid, making the cost of the house as it now stands, $60,304,85; and he futher estimated that it would cost an additional amount of $33,799,98 to complete it, thus making $94,104,83—as the total cost of the new building, being an excess of $54,104,83 above the original appropriation. The urgent necessity for an immediate continuation of the work, so that it might be occupied as early as possible by the school, induced the Committee to present promptly the whole matter to your Honorable body, and ask for the necessary additional appropriation to finish it. Your Committee of education visited the building now used by the school, and were satisfied that it was unsuited for the purpose, and detrimental to the interests of the Institution, and the health of the teachers and pupils. They also inspected the new building, approved the plan, and after a full investigation of the condition of the work, agreed to recommend the necessary appropriation to finish the building. The architect states that it can be completed within four months, and ready for occupation ; and we, therefore, cherish the hope of seeing this school in the new house before the close of the present session. The cost of this building may seem to be large, but we have the assurance of competent builders, that no house of the same size, for the same purpose, could be erected at less expense. It is free from useless ornament, and as plain in plan and construction as possible to comport with the character of the building. It is built of the best materials, and the work has been done by some of the best mechanics in the city, and we feel assured that there need be no apprehension for the safety of this house, hereafter.

Such a building has long been needed in the Eastern part of our city for this school. The people of that section have patiently waited for it, always feeling that their children were entitled to the same consideration and advantages as others of the same grade, and, we feel sure that they will welcome this improvement, and cheerfully approve the appropriation for the purpose.

GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

These schools are generally in a good condition, and giving satisfactory evidences of progress and success. As they are composed of such a large and important portion of those committed to our charge, the Board has always felt a special interest in their management, and, therefore, devotes a large portion of its time and attention to their proper supervision. This is especially necessary in view of the fact that only a small per centage of the pupils of these schools ever pass into the High Schools; and they must, therefore, obtain here all the instruction they ever receive. Many of them are the children of parents who require their services at an early age; and from this circumstance, as well as other causes, they are unable to qualify themselves for a higher grade of study. As so many must thus be content with such instruction as they can receive in these schools, it is most important that the work of this department should be well done. It is for this reason that the Superintendent devotes the largest portion of his time to visiting them, examining the classes with a view to their improvement, and consulting and advising with the teachers, so as to enlist them most earnestly in their work. These frequent visits and reports to the Board on their condition have imparted fresh energy to teachers and scholars, and enable us to judge of the character and condition of all the schools under our charge. There is necessarily a marked difference between them, originating not entirely from difference in the character and qualifications of the teachers, but often from local causes, which cannot be avoided. The pupils of the schools vary in character so much—the result of different home surroundings and influence—as to attract special notice; and the labor of some teachers is two-fold that of others, in consequence of the difference in the kind of material which is to be worked. It cannot, therefore, be expected that the same results should be everywhere produced; and it would be unjust to censure those teachers who labor under these local disadvantages because they do not annually send to the High Schools the same number and kind of scholars as those who have the charge of the more favored schools. Every one should be judged according to the facilities afforded. The standard of a teacher's fidelity, capacity, and energy should be the success that attends his efforts in the school and the *quality* of the work he does; and if they are commensurate with the opportunities he has, he should be properly appreciated, even though his *quantity* be less than that of other more productive co-laborers in the same cause. The principals and assistant teachers in these departments are generally performing their duties in an earnest and efficient manner. There are, necessarily, exceptional cases; and it may be always expected that, among so many teachers, there will be some who are useless incumbents of the offices they fill. They are the drones of our busy hive, and are often in the way of the active, working teachers, and and an impediment to the success of the school. Such teachers, however, cannot long retain the confidence or support of those associated with them, and, one by one, the schools are being relieved of these burdens.

The studies and discipline of the schools conform to the public demand. The objection that formerly was sometimes made by parents to the length and number of recitations assigned to the children is removed to a great extent, and the pupils now have ample time for recreation and physical exercise out of school, without interfering with the prosecution of their studies. A recent examination of this subject among the teachers and pupils showed that the average time devoted by the pupils of these schools to their studies out of school does not exceed two hours, and in a majority of cases the children are able to prepare their recitations in much less time. The experiment of confining studying entirely to the school-room has been tried in some places, but it has not succeeded; and the opinions of nearly all educators agree that it is absolutely necessary that the pupil should devote a portion of his time at home to the preparation of his studies. The Board, therefore, has adhered to the former practice, but has sought to so reduce the amount of study, that no pupil should be required to devote more than two hours to it, out of the school-room. This rule will gratify the feelings of those who, perhaps, have had some cause to complain, and, at the same time, will furnish sufficient opportunity for the preparation of lessons and the necessary physical recreation of the pupil.

The discipline of these departments is generally good. Occasionally, acts of inexcusable insubordination have required prompt and severe punishment, but such cases are seldom reported in our schools. The question of the kind of punishment to be administered has sometimes been agitated and discussed. Some persons have urged the entire abolishment of corporal punishment, with a view to substitute something else. The influence of moral suasion on those who are susceptible is recommended by those who have a sympathy with the child, and when this kind of treatment fails, expulsion is recommended rather than corporal punishment. Others insist that corporal punishment is an authorized and proper instrumentality for the control of pupils in our schools, and that it is often absolutely necessary to enforce obedience and break up vicious practices, and therefore it is not right for the Commissioners to take away from the teachers this means of promoting the good of the pupils and the welfare of the school. Those who have controlled our system have probably entertained the latter opinion, as they have never heretofore taken any steps to remove this prerogative of the teacher. They have intrusted this instrumentality to him, with the belief that he would use it wisely, and only when absolutely necessary; and the reports show this satisfactory result, that corporal punishment is now rarely inflicted by our most useful and successful Principals.

The Board takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the utility of the instruction in domestic and industrial education, which has been voluntarily given by the teachers of several of our Grammar and Primary schools. During the past year, they have instructed their pupils in sewing, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, and other branches of this kind of education, which many can never receive at home. A recent exhibition of this work, at Female Grammar School No. 20, showed how much could be done without interferring with the usual studies of the school. The same kind of instruction has been furnished at Female Grammar School No. 9, Female Primary No. 5, and Female Primary No. 9, and we hope that it may be more generally introduced in all the Female Schools during this year.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

In our community there are many persons who cannot attend the day schools either on account of their ages or avocations. It is for the benefit of these that Evening Schools have been established. They are, therefore, a very useful part of our general system, and an important means for the education of many who would otherwise be deprived of the opportunity of receiving instruction.

The teachers in charge of these schools are selected from among the most experienced of our corps of day school teachers—the most of them being Principals of either Grammar or Primary Schools. The pupils are of all ages, many being adults, who thus are supplying the defects of their early education. The course of study corresponds with that of the day schools, combining elementary and primary instruction with the highest grade of the Grammar Schools.

Every effort has been made to attain the greatest efficiency in this department with a view to the most satisfactory results to the pupils—and the schools will be kept open so long as the attendance will justify.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

These schools were re-organized last year and placed under the control of white teachers. It was thought best, at first, to organize them as Primary Schools, with the understanding that Grammar School studies should be introduced whenever there was a demand for that grade of instruction. As soon, therefore, as the Superintendent thought it would promote the interest of these schools, he formed Grammar School classes, and furnished the same kind of books and instruction as were given to the white pupils.

On the 24th June, 1869, a petition was presented to the City Council, numerously signed by colored persons, setting forth that it would be for the interest of the city, as well as the petitioners and their children, if greater facilities were offered the colored children in their studies, and asking that schools of a higher grade than Primary Schools should be organized for their use, and also that colored teachers should be employed therein. This petition was referred to this Board for its consideration and action. These parties evidently intended to produce the impression that their children received instruction only in primary studies, and that, therefore, there was an unfair discrimination against them. The charge which, by implication, was thus made, was untrue, as the children had received both Primary and Grammar School instruction. The Board, being disposed, however, to gratify the request and remove all cause of complaint, passed an order organizing thirteen (13) Colored Schools, in which all the Grammar School studies are taught—thus affording the colored children equal facilities with the white pupils in our schools. The Commissioners declined to grant the request of the petitioners for the employment of colored teachers, preferring to have the schools conducted by those who had already been appointed.

The number of pupils has increased since last year, though it is not as large as it ought to be. This has resulted doubtless from the persistent efforts of those who took exception to the exclusion of colored teachers, and who are seeking, in this way, to interfere with the full success of our system of free education. Their efforts cannot, however, materially check its progress or injure its usefulness; and we are satisfied that the colored people of our city will yet fully appreciate and freely accept the facilities offered to them for a liberal education.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are two new buildings now in course of erection, under the supervision of the City Commissioner—the one on Aisquith street, for Female Grammar School No. 13, and the other on the corner of Barre and Warner streets, for Male Primary School No. 12. The plans of these buildings are well adapted for school purposes, and will furnish these schools with the increased facilities which they so much need.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 17 still occupy a rented building at the corner of Bank and Bond streets. The property is not adapted to the wants of the schools, and yet the Board cannot rent any that is better.

The eligible lot at the corner of Lombard and Chester streets, which had been selected for a new building for these schools, was abandoned, in consequence of the title being unsatisfactory. It will now be necessary to secure another lot, or to build a large addition to the house occupied by Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 2, at the corner of Broadway and Bank streets, and thus afford ample accommodation for all the pupils of No. 17 schools.

We again recommend the enlargement of the building at the southwest corner of Fayette and Green streets, occupied by Female Grammar School No. 1 and Female Primary School No. 1, so as to accommodate the large number of pupils in these schools. This improvement could be advantageously made, by purchasing the lot on Green street, immediately adjoining the school lot.

The building on West-Baltimore street, known as Winans' Chapel, has been offered to the Board at a low price, and we recommend its purchase for the use of the colored schools in that section of the City.

We recommend the sale of the lot on South Green street, near Pratt street, as it is not needed for school purposes.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

The teacher's profession is now generally recognized as useful and ennobling. No one exercises a greater or more beneficial influence than the true teacher, whilst faithfully performing the duties of his calling.

There are charlatans, of course, in this profession, as in all others, who are unworthy of public confidence and degrade their office. But these counterfeits are soon discovered and discarded, whilst the genuine, earnest teacher receives the public endorsement and everywhere passes current.

If this estimate of character be correct, then it is the duty of the public, thus benefitted by the intelligence and instruction of the teacher, to properly appreciate and fully compensate him for such services. There is certainly neither justice nor reason in withholding from him that tribute to which he is honorably entitled.

In accordance with these views, the Board adopted a schedule of salaries, which was deemed just and liberal. We believe that our teachers are equal, in all respects, to the best teachers connected with the Public Schools of other cities, and it was thought that their compensation should be a fair remuneration for their services, and compare with the salaries paid elsewhere. This is not only just, but it also serves to stimulate the earnest teacher to faithfully perform his duties when he feels that his efforts are appreciated.

On the 2d of February, 1869, a resolution was passed by the City Council, requesting the Board "to adopt a new schedule of salaries for Professors and Teachers, with a view to a reduction of the same to a proper standard."

Whilst the Board fully appreciated the motives which prompted the request, it could not comply, because it felt that it would be grossly unjust to the teachers to make a general reduction of their salaries at that time.

The resolution was referred to a Committee, who carefully examined the matter and reported against a general reduction of the salaries. The report properly says: "We duly appreciate the motive of the city Council in endeavoring to keep the expenses of the Public Schools within reasonable limits; but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the Public School system of our city has become one of considerable magnitude. Within the past few years, the number of schools, pupils and teachers, has been doubled, and at the present time, a very large proportion of the children of our city are being educated therein. The schools are located in every section of our city, and now form an important and necessary part of our municipal and social system. Our schools and children should be in charge of competent and faithful teachers, the best talent should be obtained, and the position of teachers should be permanent so long as they faithfully discharge their duties. A low grade of salaries, barely sufficient to support life, would only attract adventurers, who would leave as soon as they could better their condition. This would create disorder, and demoralize our entire school system. Every business man knows that those merchants and master mechanics, who are noted for paying low wages, never keep good clerks or mechanics long in their employ. They go to those who know how to appreciate their services. There can be no *local* standard for wages in any branch of business. The amount paid for labor in our city is regulated to a great extent by the standard of other cities. Therefore it is fair to infer that the salaries of teachers in the Public Schools of Baltimore should at least approximate to those paid elsewhere. We have corresponded with those having charge of Public Schools in the chief cities of the United States upon this subject, and from their reports to us, gather the following facts :

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

In San Francisco	$916	in gold.
" Boston	794	currency.
" New Orleans	776	"
" St. Louis	759	"
" Cincinnati	732	"
" Springfield, Ill	702	"
" New York	700	"
" Louisville	626	"
" Pittsburg	611	"
" Baltimore	610	"
" Philadelphia	480	"

The above includes all grades of teachers, and it will be seen that, with the exception of Philadelphia, the average of salaries is lower in Baltimore than in any other of the cities named. In Philadelphia an effort is being made to increase the salaries, the Comptroller of the Public Schools there reporting that the salaries are entirely too low to secure good teachers.

In the city of Chicago, the estimate of the Board of Education for salaries for the present year (1869) was $342,000, which entire amount has been appropriated by the City Council of that city. This estimate was made upon a basis of 387 teachers employed.

The estimate made by the Board for 1869, on a basis of 526 teachers, was $340,000, being $2,000 less than in Chicago, and being 139 teachers more employed.

In Cincinnati the estimate for salaries for 1869, was $340,000, (the same as our estimate) but on a basis of 442 teachers employed. The total expenses last year in Cincinnati for Public Schools was $600,000, this year it is estimated at $800,000.

Since the above report was made to the Board in June last, the salaries of the teachers in the Public Schools of Philadelphia have been increased 25 per cent., so that now the average of salaries in Baltimore is lower than in any of the several cities named. This comparison ought to satisfy any one that our schedule could not be altered by a general reduction of salaries, without doing injustice to our teachers who are the administrative officers of our Public School system, and upon whom rests, in a great measure, the success and efficiency of our schools.

We trust that this explanation of the matter will be satisfactory to your Honorable Body, and that this Board may be permitted to regulate the salaries of our teachers according to such standard as we may deem most conducive to the general interest and success of our system.

EXPENSES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The expenses of the schools for the year 1869 were as follows:

Salaries of officers, Teachers and Janitors	$329,756
Evening Schools	3,500
Books and Stationery	30,901
School Furniture	19,193
Rents and Ground Rents	17,821
Fuel	11,717
Cleaning and Repairs	9,257
Supplies, Printing and Incidentals	17,876
Colored Schools	26,322
	466,343
Repairs to School Buildings by City Commissioner.	15,528
	$481,871

Our estimates for the year 1870 are as follows:

Salaries of officers, Teachers and Janitors	$336,000
Evening Schools	4,000
Books and Stationery	30,000
School Furniture	18,500
Rents and Ground Rents	20,000
Fuel	12,000
Cleaning and Repairs	10,000
Supplies, Printing and Incidentals	18,000
Colored Schools	30,000
	478,500
Repairs to School Buildings by City Commissioner.	25,000
	503,500
Estimated Receipts, from Pupils	43,000
	$460,500

These estimates approximate as near as possible the actual expenses of the schools, and cannot be reduced without positive disadvantage to them. The reduction of $20,000 from the estimates for salaries for 1869 caused great embarrassment, and compelled the Board to make a second application to the City Council for the necessary appropriation.

The old school buildings are nearly all in bad condition, requiring repairs, and some of them are unsafe. Many of them have not been painted for years, and the exposed wood is consequently decaying. This property ought not to remain in this condition, and yet it cannot be properly repaired without the necessary appropriation.

The annual estimates and expenses of the schools of our city may appear large to those who do not understand what is necessary for their protection and success, but an examination will show that the appropriations are judiciously and economically expended.

We recommend that an addition be made to the building now occupied by Male and Female Primary Schools No. 3, at the corner of Gough and Wolf streets, so as to furnish four new class-rooms. The lot is sufficiently large for the purpose, and the cost of the improvement will not be large.

A new building will be needed for the use of Male and Female Primary Schools No. 32, which is now located in the basement of the church at the corner of Baltimore and Gilmor streets. The rapidly improving neighborhood and the large number of pupils now attending these schools will soon compel the Board to obtain other accommodations. A suitable lot can now be leased in the vicinity at a reasonable rate, and we recommend that authority be given for that purpose.

The appropriation of $15,000 by the City Council for the repairs of school buildings in 1869, has been judiciously expended by the City Commissioner. He is vested by city ordinance with power to make all necessary alterations and repairs, and he has at all times, cheerfully and promptly responded to the request of the Board, within the limit of the appropriation for these purposes. The amount appropriated was not sufficient however, and many repairs are yet necessary to put our school buildings in good condition.

An appropriation of $25,000 will be needed for this purpose during the year 1870.

SUPERINTENDENT.

We cordially testify to the fidelity and success of the Superintendent during the past year, in the performance of his official duties. He has rendered valuable assistance to the Board, and has made his office a necessary part of our school system.

MARYLAND SCHOOL BOOKS.

We congratulate the friends of Public Education upon the success which has attended the efforts to publish school books in our city.

The contract for the publication of Newell and Creery's Series of Readers, made by the Board with Messrs. Kelly & Piet, has been faithfully executed, and the books will compare most favorably with the school books issued by older publishers in other cities, upon whom we have heretofore been dependent for our supply of books.

The Primary and Grammar School Spellers, issued by the same house, have given very great satisfaction to those who have used them.

It is hoped that such encouragement may hereafter be given to home enterprise, in this matter, that our own citizens may be enabled to supply our schools, as well as those of other States, with such books as may be needed.

DEATHS.

We mingle with our congratulations, the expression of our sincere sorrow and regret for the loss of a true friend of popular education, by the death of GEORGE PEABODY.

It seems but a short time since he was the honored guest of our city, receiving a warm welcome from our people, as the expression of their gratitude for his generous benefactions. His liberal recognition of our schools, and his noble efforts to excite a laudable emulation among our pupils, then called forth their united tribute of respect, and now, entitle him to our grateful remembrance. We feel thankful that he was spared to witness the success of so many of his well-devised plans for ameliorating the conditon of his fellow men, by his generous contributions to their mental and physical wants.

More recently, the cause of education has sustained another loss by the death of S. John Carroll, a member of this Board. His earnest devotion to the duties of his office, and the conscientious and kind manner of his association with teachers and scholars, specially endeared him to them. His genial courtesy and honorable deportment in all his official and social relations with his colleagues of the Board, won their friendly confidence and regard, and they now mourn the loss of one whose life was the promise of future usefulness.

The shadows of death have also fallen upon our teachers' circle. Three of our most earnest and efficient Principals, Miss Mary McDermott, of Female Grammar School No. 2, Miss Susan H. Brundige, of Female Primary School No. 9, and Miss Hester Hopkins, of Female Grammar School No. 7, have suddenly been removed from the field of their earthly labors. They were conscientious teachers and devoted to the work in which they were engaged. They enjoyed the friendly affection of pupils, the warm regard of associates, and the full confidence of Commissioners; but from all these happy surroundings they have been called away, leaving their memories fragrant with pleasing recollections, and bright examples for the imitation of those who survive them.

CONCLUSION.

In submitting to your Honorable Body this report of its work for the past year, the Board congratulates you upon the present condition and the future prospects of our Public Schools.

Every successive year witnesses some advancement in our system of instruction. Each successive Board of Commissioners adopts and retains whatever of good and useful is transmitted by the past, and seeks to improve the condition and increase the efficiency of the Schools, by the trial of such new means as experience may suggest. Progress is the motto of free education. There can be no listless stand-still among those who are engaged in this work. They must earnestly and conscientiously labor in behalf of the cause they espouse. If Commissioners or Teachers linger by the wayside, and neglect their obligations, the system they control must certainly suffer. The public commits to our charge an important interest in the political and social economy, and expects a full and frank report of the work that has been done. Duty demands a cordial response to the obligation thus imposed.

We have, therefore, frankly told you of the present condition and future wants of our schools. We cheerfully acknowledge and warmly commend the liberality of our corporate authorities, which has enabled us to provide for the growing wants of our community. We earnestly urge a continuance of the same spirit. Much has been accomplished already, but there is much more to be done.

The public sympathy and your cordial co-operation are essential to our full success. We need and desire both. You have reason to be proud of your school system. It is the result of the thought, experience, and labor of more than forty years. It educates a large number of the children of your city, and offers like opportunities to all others who will accept them. It has shown its usefulness and worth in the past, by furnishing to the community some of its best citizens in all the departments of mechanical, mercantile and professional life. It is equal in its results to the best sysems of other cities ; it is more simple in its arrangement—less expensive and more effective than most of them. It fully meets the public demand.

Our system of education can be most successfully developed as now managed and controlled. It cannot be improved by any radical change of organization. The services of intelligent citizens, voluntarily rendered, have proven amply sufficient, to secure the prosperity of the schools. Let the Commissioners be enlightened, earnest friends of the Public School system, and they will gratuitously labor as faithfully and earnestly for its success, as if they were paid for their services. The history of our schools for forty years proves this fact, and we ardently hope that no statements may prevail to change the present character of the Board in its ward representations.

We now commit the matter to your care, fully satisfied that you will cheerfully and conscientiously labor to preserve the efficiency and promote the success of our Public Schools.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. MORRIS, *President.*
HENRY M. COWLES, *Sec'y.*

Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1870.

REPORT.

Office of the Commissioners of Public Schools,
Baltimore, December 31, 1869.

To the Mayor and City Council and Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the City of Baltimore.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of the Mayor and City Council relating to the duties of the office of City Superintendent, I herewith submit my report for the year 1869, which is the forty-first report of the Board of School Commissioners.

It is always a source of gratification when reviewing a given period of public service, to find that some good has been accomplished, though it may not be as much as was desired. The past year has been marked by improvement in the management, discipline and efficiency of our Public Schools.

APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD.

On the 28th January, 1869, the following gentlemen were appointed by the City Council in convention, as representatives of their respective wards:

1st Ward	H. M. Adler.
2d "	J. B. Wentz, Jr.
3d "	Wm. C. Atkinson.
4th "	Capt. J. E. Trippe.
5th "	G. W. Mowbray.
6th "	J. J. Forrester.
7th "	Geo. W. Wilhelm.
8th "	John B. Tidy, Sr.
9th "	Eugene Cummiskey.
10th "	John T. Morris.
11th "	H. Clay Dallam.
12th "	L. S. White.
13th "	T. S. Bantz.
14th "	T. Ed. Kirby, M. D.
15th "	Rev. Wm. H. Forsyth.
16th "	Geo. W. Sanders.
17th "	H. B. Roemer.
18th "	H. L. Spicer, M. D.
19th "	S. John Carroll.
20th "	B. H. Hobbs.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Board was effected on Tuesday, February 2, 1869, by the election of John T. Morris, Esq., President, and H. M. Cowles, Secretary.

RESIGNATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, AND DEATH.

Dr. T. Ed. Kirby, of the 14th ward, resigned his place on the 10th of November, and Dr. Wm. T. Arnold was elected by a convention of the City Council to fill the vacancy. J. J. Forrester, Esq., of the 6th ward, resigned during the recess of the City Council and the Board filled the vacancy, on 16th November, by the election of Geo. W. Cruse, Esq. At its adjourned session, the City Council elected T. O. Sollers, Esq., Commissioner from the 6th ward. Mr. Sollers resigned and Mr. Wm. H. Johnson was elected by the City Council on Tuesday, December 21, 1869. Mr. S. John Carroll died on Tuesday, December 28, 1869. He was a faithful and energetic Commissioner and much beloved by his fellow Commissioners. The proceedings of the Board, on the announcement of his death, are annexed:

The usual order of business was dispensed with, and the death of Mr. S. John Carroll, Commissioner from the 19th Ward, announced by Mr. Dallam, on whose motion the President appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Dallam, Spicer, Bantz, Adler, and White, to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the members of the Board at the sudden demise of their esteemed colleague. The committee retired, and after a brief absence returned, and through the chairman reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore have heard with the deepest sorrow of the demise of their late fellow member, S. John Carroll.

Resolved, That this Board will ever respect the zeal, devotion to duty and manly independence which characterized the deceased in all his official relations, and will hold in lively and perpetual remembrance the urbanity and kindness that so signally marked all his intercourse with his colleagues in this Board.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of this body is sincerely felt for the widow and children of the deceased in this sudden and appalling bereavement.

Also, resolutions directing the Secretary of the Board to have the chamber of the School Commissioners draped in mourning for the space of thirty days; to publish the proceedings in the daily newspapers of the city; to send a copy thereof to the family of the deceased, and for the Board to attend the funeral on Thursday next, 30th, at 10 A. M. Messrs. Dallam, Bantz and Hobbs, Superintendent Creery and President Morris each made brief but feeling remarks, in which they paid a just tribute to the memory of the deceased. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a standing vote, and the President authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral. The Board then adjourned to meet in the Commissioners' room at half-past nine o'clock Thursday morning.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

At the second meeting of the Board, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1869, the President announced the following Standing Committees:

Baltimore City College—Messrs. Cummiskey, Dallam, White, Atkinson, and Morris.

Female High Schools—Messrs. Tidy, Bantz, Adler, Roemer, Trippe, Carroll, and Morris.

Grammar Schools—Messrs. Bantz, Cummiskey, Kirby, Hobbs, and Forrester.

Primary Schools—Messrs. Adler, White, Forsyth, Mowbray, and Spicer.

Books—Messrs. Dallam, Bantz, White, Hobbs, Cummiskey, and Morris.

Examinations—Messrs. Carroll, Kirby, Spicer, and Superintendent.

Music—Messrs. Roemer, Wentz, Adler, Forsyth, and Atkinson.

Health—Messrs. Spicer, Kirby, Trippe, Sanders, and Forsyth.

Accounts—Messrs. White, Forsyth, Tidy, Trippe, and Hobbs.

Conference—Messrs. Atkinson, Spicer, Bantz, Tidy, and Sanders.

Buildings—Messrs. Wilhelm, Forrester, Tidy, Sanders, and Trippe.
Furniture—Messrs. Hobbs, Mowbray, and Wilhelm.
Printing—Messrs. Trippe, Roemer, and Forrester.
Bi-Weekly Reports—Messrs. Mowbray, Wentz, and Dallam.
Normal School—Messrs. Forsyth, Bantz, and Cummiskey.
Expenditures—Messrs. White, Carroll, Adler, and Morris.

COMMITTEES ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

No. 1—Male and Female...	Messrs. Bantz and Cummiskey.
No. 2— " " ...	" Atkinson and Adler.
No. 3— " " ...	" Mowbray and Forester.
No. 4—Male and Female...	" Forsyth and Sanders.
No. 5— " " ...	" Tidy and Wilhelm.
No. 6— " " ...	" Hobbs and White.
No. 7—Female	" Adler and Wentz.
No. 8—Male and Female...	" Kirby and Spicer.
No. 9— " " ...	" Cummiskey and Dallam.
No. 10— " " ...	" Roemer and Forsyth.
No. 11— " " ...	" Wilhelm and Forrester.
No. 12— " " ...	" Sanders and Kirby.
No. 13—Female...............	" Forrester and Mowbray.
No. 14—Male and Female...	" Trippe and Atkinson.
No. 15— " " ...	" Spicer and Carroll.
No. 16—Female.................	" Wentz and Adler.
No. 17—Male and Female...	" Adler and Wentz.
No. 18— " " ...	" Carroll and Bantz.
No. 19— " " ...	" White and Hobbs.
No. 20— " " ...	" Tidy and Wilhelm.

COMMITTEES ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 1—Male and Female...	Messrs. Bantz and Cummiskey.
No. 2— " " ...	" Trippe and Atkinson.
No. 3— " " ...	" Adler and Atkinson.
No. 4— " " ...	" Forsyth and Sanders.

No. 5—Male and Female...Messrs. Wilhelm and Tidy.
No. 6— " " ... " Wentz and Adler.
No. 7— " " ... " Mowbray and Forrester.
No. 8— " " ... " Trippe and Atkinson.
No. 9— " " ... " Dallam and Cummiskey.
No. 10— " " ... " Spicer and Kirby.
No. 11— " " ... " Carroll and Bantz.
No. 12— " " ... " Sanders and Kirby.
No. 13— " " ... " Forrester and Wilhelm.
No. 14— " " ... " White and Hobbs.
No. 15— " " ... " Spicer and Carroll.
No. 16— " " ... " Tidy and Wilhelm.
No. 17— " " ... " Roemer and Forsyth.
No. 18— " " ... " Hobbs and White.
No. 19— " " ... " White and Dallam.
No. 20— " " ... " Wilhelm and Tidy.
No. 21— " " ... " Hobbs and White.
No. 22— " " ... " Kirby and Spicer.
No. 23— " " ... " Mowbray and Trippe.
No. 24— " " ... " Dallam and Cummiskey.
No. 25— " " ... " Adler and Wentz.
No. 26— " " ... " Forrester and Atkinson.
No. 27—Female................ " Wentz and Adler.
No. 28— " .... " Mowbray and Forrester.
No. 29— " .... " Spicer and Carroll.
No. 30— " .... " Adler and Atkinson.
No. 31— " .... " Roemer and Forsyth.
No. 32— " .... " Forsyth and Sanders.
No. 33— " .... " Kirby and Sanders.

COMMITTEES ON COLORED SCHOOLS.

No. 1—Male and Female..Messrs. Cummiskey and Dallam.
No. 2— " " ... " Mowbray and Forrester.

No. 3—Male and Female...Messrs. Sanders and Forsyth.
No. 4— " " ... " White and Hobbs.
No. 5— " " ... " Wentz and Adler.
No. 6— " " ... " Forsyth and Roemer.
No. 7— " " ... " Kirby and Spicer.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Baltimore City College	1
Female High Schools	2
Male Grammar Schools	17
Female " "	20
Male Primary "	29
Female " "	33
Evening Schools	4
Colored "	13
Whole number of Schools	119
" " Teachers	558

MALE TEACHERS.

Professors Baltimore City College	8
Principals Female High Schools	2
Professors of Music	4
Principals and First Assistants	37
	51

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Assistants in Female High Schools	23
Principals and First Assistants in Grammar Schools	50
Principals of Primary Schools	62
Second and Third Assistants in all the Schools	372
	507

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

All that was said in the last report on this subject is reaffirmed. The building called Baltimore City College is the most discreditable structure of a similar name to be found anywhere. Year after year appropriations are made and charged, without being expended, for the erection of a City College building. Why is this? Because the approval of a location for the building is reserved by the City Council. During the present year a large amount of time was consumed in looking up suitable lots for this building. A number were critically examined, and yet none proved satisfactory to the Joint Committee of Education of the Council. It must be borne in mind that a suitable lot for a College building is not to be found easily. It must have about 120 feet front with 180 feet or 200 feet depth. It ought to be in a good neighborhood; not in the very midst of business, where noise and bustle reign supreme, but on some quiet street accessible from all points of the compass. It ought not to be in what is regarded as the present business centre of the city. Some consideration should be had for the future in making a selection of a place for the City College. The probabilities should be calculated as to what place is likely to be central twenty years to come. Which way is the city expanding most rapidly? Evidently in a northwestern direction. Ordinary prudence would then suggest the following of this line of improvement in looking for a suitable site for this building. Other cities seem to have been actuated by similar motives in reference to the same subject. In Philadelphia, about fifteen years ago, the Central High School was in Juniper street, near Chestnut street, almost in the very centre of noise and business; just such a locality as we have now. The Council made an appropriation for a new building, and it was erected on the corner of Broad and

Green streets—at least one mile farther to the northwest of Juniper street. In New York the same thing, I have been informed, is about to be done. The New York City College, now on Twenty-third street, a long distance up town, will be removed to the Reservoir lot, in the vicinity of the place on which the celebrated Crystal Palace was built, five miles from the City Hall. Every year that this subject fails to receive the proper attention, but adds to the expense of the final accomplishment of the object. A few years ago a suitable lot was secured at a less cost, than that for which the same or a similarly eligible lot could be obtained at the present time.

It is well known that property in the city generally has increased in value, but especially has its value rapidly been enhanced in the northwestern direction.

The boys of this city are certainly entitled to as much consideration as the girls. What is the fact on this subject? There have been FIVE Female High Schools built, while the Councils of past years were *talking* about *one* for the boys.

Gentlemen, we appeal to you with strong hopes of realizing this year the full fruition of our reasonable expectations. Give the President of the School Board in conjunction with the City Commissioner and the chairman of the Committee of Education in each branch authority to select a lot and build a house for the City College, and it will not be long before you will see erected a building in every way creditable to the city and the cause which it represents.

So much has been said and written on this subject for ten years past, that to argue the necessity of a new building for the boys of the City College, it will simply be required to refer to the Annual Reports and to the declarations of all the Committees of Education from the Council that have ever visited the School. Gentlemen of the Council, make this year of your public career memorable for the erection of a building for Baltimore City College, and the rising generation will have cause to remember you with gratitude.

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The new building now in course of erection for this school will be completed and ready for occupancy, it is supposed, about 1st of April, 1870.

The lithograph of this house, and the plans of the two stories to be found at the front of this report, will give a very correct idea of the appearance and accommodations of the building. It has been pushed forward, notwithstanding some delays, with considrable rapidity, and it is to be hoped that at the time proposed by the architect it will be fully prepared for use.

The very limited amount of facilities for working a large school, and the trying experience of a heated term in the dwelling-house now occupied by the Eastern Female High School, make it very desirable, if other reasons were needed, that the removal should take place as early as possible.

A very large accession in numbers was made in September last, after the examination of the Grammar School candidates. This increased the difficulty of working the school.

Those only who are practically acquainted with the many perplexing conditions which have surrounded this school can appreciate the embarrassing circumstances through which the teachers have toiled to maintain the reputation of the school. I rejoice that the day is near at hand when scholars and teachers will have such accommodations as will suit the course of study in the school, and place it in all respects upon an equality with the Western Female High School. The building when completed will be an ornament to the city, and compare favorably with any school-house of the kind in the country.

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

This school continues to deserve the approbation of the public and of all officially connected with it. It has been my pleasure upon a number of occasions to visit the class-rooms, and, in connection with strangers, to witness public exercises in the large hall with great satisfaction.

There are at this time a larger number of pupils in the Western Female High School than at any previous period in its history.

The class-rooms are not sufficient in number to allow one room for each class, hence the Drawing and Music must both be taught in the large hall. It is a principle now generally accepted by the best educators of the times, that every school-house should have in addition to the assembling room as many separate recitation rooms as the school when filled will require.

Two additional class-rooms should be added to this building—one to be used as a drawing-room, suitably arranged and furnished, and the other for any purposes of recitation required.

The course of study in both Female High Schools might be reduced with some advantage to the pupils. So long as our High Schools are expected to furnish a proportion of those who are to fill the positions of teachers, the subjects immediately related to the business of teaching should receive constant and regular attention.

ADHERENCE TO THE STANDARD FOR ADMISSION TO BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE AND OUR HIGH SCHOOLS.

I am thoroughly convinced that too many pupils are annually admitted to the High Schools. If the scholastic preparation were fully made, my opinion would be the same, for many a child is too young, or too delicate in physical constitution, even when possessing the required amount of scholarship, to undertake the heavy work of the High Schools. Aside from this view, too many are admitted on well known insufficient scholarship—the throwing out of the result one subject each year is the proof of this. Good scholars cannot be made from those who are put upon an advanced course of study, merely to please pupils, or their parents, or their friends, or to fill up a given number of vacancies in a school. High Schools will never make any reputation justly in such a way. Besides, the amount of injury done to the pupils themselves, and to the Grammar Schools from which they come is incalculable. Let us then resolve to do this injustice no longer, and while we have a standard, let us adhere faithfully to it. Teachers should be liberal in giving credit marks to examination papers, but strictly just at the same time, passing nothing evidently wrong.

In addition I would recommend that the next examination be conducted somewhat after the following manner: Let the first act of the examination be, to give a different number to every pupil, then make a list of the numbers and opposite each number place the name of the pupil. Now carefully put away this list under lock and key, with the intention that it shall not appear until the examination papers have been *unalterably* settled. Instruct the pupil to put his number and nothing else at the top of each paper, and inform him that any paper with his name on it will be rejected. When the work is completed in the usual way, the papers are to be gathered, and put into the hands of the respective teachers to receive their just credit marks. When the whole has been examined and re-examined, and all possible proper allowances made, and the list of the passed by *numbers* been made out, then, and not until then, recur to the first list made of names and numbers, to discover who have scholastic acquirements to proceed with more studies. In view of the fact that some examination of qualification must be held, this way of reaching the result is most impartial.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

These schools have been denominated not inappropriately the people's colleges. It is in these schools that the masses obtain all the instruction which they have any opportunity to receive. The great number of Public School children complete their studies in the Grammar Schools. This is the case everywhere. No matter how superficial the acquirements, or how carelessly the preparation may have been made, yet it is all of what we call schooling that nineteen-twentieths of our pupils will ever secure. This fact is very suggestive. The Grammar Schools should be so practical in their character as to furnish something to the pupils —the industrious pupils—who leave them, that will answer for a good basis, at least, from which a fair and reasonable mental development could be derived. Do they accomplish this result to the extent which they should? I think they do not. Why is this, and wherein is the remedy?

Principals of Grammar Schools are under too much pressure of a certain kind. There is too much anxiety upon the part of parents to get their children into the High Schools, where they will be put upon a course of study not too heavy for those who are really prepared to go on, but too heavy for those who have been merely fitted to pass the examination. In six months, or a year at most, both pupils and parents discover the error that has been committed, and the consequence is most disastrous. How many are intellectually ruined in this way I cannot pretend to say, but I do believe that a reform in this particular is loudly called for, and should be undertaken at once. Are teachers answerable for the damage thus done? Partially they are.

The success which has attended some teachers, both male and female, for many years in furnishing large numbers for the High Schools, has created in the minds of the patrons of our schools what I shall denominate an annual expectation. The principals of schools find themselves required to meet this annual expectation, and they very generally succeed in doing it. But, alas, at what a cost! The material upon which a principal is required to work one year may be very good and the results very satisfactory; the succeeding year the material may be ordinary, and to reach the same results in the same time is simply impossible. But the "annual expectation" makes no allowance for this, and hence the driving, and the drilling, and the forcing which are resorted to, in order that the previous good reputation may not be lost. The injury done in this way is not confined to one school, like a contageous disease it spreads over a large territory. In one part of a city, in close proximity to each other, there may be two schools very differently circumstanced. Two faithful, earnest, industrious teachers may be at the head of them. The teacher of one, being favored by some accidental circumstances, may have great success in specially preparing for the High School; the teacher of the other, not so highly favored, feels impelled to try to do as well as his or her neighbor, when the conditions are all against it. Thus follow the toil, the anxiety, and the wearing of the teacher, with its corresponding ill-effect upon the scholars, arising from a desire to accomplish what another has done, when reason and common sense both forbid it.

Wherein is the remedy? Let us cease at once to estimate teachers in proportion to the number admitted to the High Schools. There is very great need of good teaching in every school, on subjects that have nothing to do with examinations. There is a great deal of good teaching that appears in a school, when it is examined by the Committees or the Superintendent, that does not show in a High School examination; and many a teacher may be doing well whose pupils make poor exhibit at a public examination. In my official capacity, I form my opinions of the teachers whom I visit, not exclusively from the readiness with which questions are answered, but from a number of things, which are not seen in a High School examination. Among these I will name, the appearance of the class; the attention of the class; the interest manifested by them in the work in hand; the order of the class; the neatness and cleanliness of desks, books and surroundings, and last, though not least, the cheerfulness of the class.

The position of Principal of a Grammar School imposes an obligation to the whole school, and though this fact is sometimes overlooked in speaking of promotions from the first class to the High School, the truth remains that the welfare of the entire school is committed to the vigilance, the faithfulness and the competency of the Principal.

Assistants may need a gentle reminder of things unattended; of work not satisfactorily performed; of grades not fully accomplished, and for these things the Principal, the legal executive of the school is responsible. Upon this topic the Hon. John Hancock, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cincinnati, says:

"We may devise systems of schools, courses of study, and methods of instruction, superior to all that have gone before; and, however beautiful they may be in theory, or correct in philosophy, unless they have the true teacher to apply them, they will come to naught. The teacher is the great central fact of the school-room, around which all other facts must group and subordinate themselves. He must be something beyond the mere imitator of models—he must be a thinker and full of material of thought. He must be something beyond the mere intellectual task-master, content to perform his weary daily round, as his predecessors have performed it before him. He must learn to recognize the material upon which he is to work; learn that 'mind grows not like a vegetable (by having its roots littered by a dry etymological compost), but like a spirit, by mysterious contact with spirit, thought kindling itself at the fire of living thought.' He must learn that 'the science of education,' as Pestalozzi has it, is a theory of stimulation, or the right application of the best motives. And if this should be true of every teacher employed by the Board, how much more should it be true of the Principals of our schools, who have in their respective schools the fashioning, in a large manner, of the characters of hundreds, even thousands, of youth. In our organization of schools, he occupies a high and honorable position. As a superintendent, his duties extend beyond and embrace far more than those of him who gives instruction only. He ought to be a man of such power that his influence should be a constant presence, extending from the highest grade of his school to the lowest, permeating all, and following his pupils to their homes. His should be the mind to direct the labor of his associates in such a way as to give unity of design to the instruction of every department. He ought to be not only an earnest and thoughtful teacher, but should be one whose mind and nature have been broadened and liberalized by a generous culture. He ought to know how to teach any subject or grade in his school better than any teacher of that subject or grade."

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

It is not without pleasure that I refer to the condition of our Primary Schools. The last year has been one of great improvement. Order, system, and regular and wholesome progress has characterized the large majority of these schools. The material sent to the Grammar Schools has been so much in advance of what it formerly was, as to compel the favorable comment of the Grammar School Principals. Quite a number of schools have this year fallen into the line of progress and are now competing with the best for the most creditable discharge of duty. To cherish and maintain what is now being done, our teachers must have cordial sympathy and the strong arm of support, when inevitable trials befal them. For all our schools, teachers should be trained, but especially to teach in Primary Schools. It is related of a distinguished surgeon, that when he witnessed a difficult operation upon the human eye, and was so struck with the skill and science of the operator, that he sought a private interview and inquired of the oculist by what means he had become such a master of his art. The oculist replied, "I spoiled a hatful of eyes to learn it." There are too many children spoiled by those who take no other means to learn how to teach. It is eminently proper that this slaughter of children should cease, and to effect this all persons who expect to engage in teaching must be taken through a course of training after they leave the common schools.

PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.

The first of these subjects has received especial attention this year, and as a consequence great improvement has been made. Mr. Burnett, a highly accomplished penman, and one of the representatives of Payson, Dunton & Scribner's system of writing, has spent about six weeks among our schools, and has labored with great satisfaction to teachers and scholars. Writing has been placed among the requirements for transfers from lower to higher grades of schools, a new era will dawn upon this too much neglected branch of education, and the time will soon arrive, we hope, when even a genius will write a legible hand. As an experiment, Drawing was introduced in a small number of Grammar and Primary Schools. The results thus far have been favorable, and I think that with a proper economy of time the great objection which some teachers have to it, that they have not any opportunity to teach it, will fade away, and the subject be made a great adjunct to the teaching of penmanship. Miss Dyer, the lady who has been teaching this subject, deserves honorable mention for the success which has attended her efforts.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

With the consent of the committees on two schools, the President of the Board, with the co-operation of the respective teachers, had set apart one hour each week, in which the female scholars engaged in learning to sew, knit and embroider. At a recent exhibition of one of these schools, the results of this one hour's work each week were perfectly wonderful. An amount of sewing and knitting was presented that was creditable in the highest degree, both as to the quantity and character of the workmanship. I commend-this feature of school-work to the kind consideration of our female principals.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

From some unknown cause or causes, the young men of this city, who are deficient in a knowledge of elementary subjects of education, are unwilling to devote their evenings to the improvement of their minds. This observation is not made on the result of last year's experience in this matter, but covers a period of twenty-seven years. Surely, in this large city, there are more than seven or eight hundred young men who need just such instruction as they would receive in our Evening Schools.

Four schools were opened this year about December 1st, for one term. This is but half the number opened last year. The City Council having omitted to make an appropriation for their support, it was necessary to reduce the number. The number of pupils admi ted thus far has been almost equal to the whole number of the eight schools of last year. This indicates something of an improved condition, and may justify the opening next fall of all the regular Night Schools.

ATTENTION TO LOWER STUDIES,

So-called, is an imperative necessity. Too many parents would put their children to college before they are ready to leave the nursery; as a consequence, many institutions are called colleges, whose students would not pass examination in some of the better primary schools. There is too much predisposition to big-headedness in our times. It is a fatal disease, at whatever age it attacks a person. Education should be specially guarded against it. Many attempt to talk French, who cannot talk good English. Our mother-tongue is murdered, and some college study deified. The free schools, directed by the people, are the very ones to abolish this folly, and make good English more fashionable for our youth than bad Spanish, and bad spelling, bad grammar and outlandish pronunciation, so disreputable, that no amount of college and university diplomas can render them respectable. No doubt one cause of a prevailing distaste for primary studies is a miserable manner of teaching them. Proper progress in the theory and practice of teaching will remove this excuse, and render it impossible among those long in the improved schools.—JOHN EATON, JR.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The increase in the number attending the Colored Schools has not been as large as the number of colored persons of the school-going age in this city would entitle us to expect; yet there has been an increase of 309 over last year. There are now thirteen schools in full operation located in different sections of the city, and nearly as possible in such neighborhoods as will meet the convenience of the colored people. As far I can ascertain the state of the case, there exists a notion that the schools are not in the hands of those who will do the best for them. This idea is encouraged by a few designing persons who do not wish the colored people to patronize the Public Schools.

The teachers are selected in the same way that all other teacher are, they are required to show the possession of the same scholastic ability, they are paid the salaries of similar grades in any of the schools, they are furnished with all the appliances of our best schools, and since the 1st of September, 1869, they have been raised to the rank of Grammar Schools, and may teach every subject taught in the Grammar Schools, which the scholars are capable of learning.

It is due to the teachers to say that I have found them attentive, willing and capable to give instruction. It is due to the pupils to say, that with many of their studies they have shown an acquaintance very creditable; this is especially true of orthography, geography and reading. One of the chief difficulties with which the teachers have to contend, is irregular attendance. This is measurably a necessary evil. The parents of the pupils are engaged so largely in pursuits which require the assistance of their children, that much lateness and frequent absence are the consequence, and it has been found extremely difficult to correct them. Upon the whole, the Colored Schools are doing a good work, and their continued prosperity and well-being are committed to the good sense of the Colored people themselves.

SCHOOL PUNISHMENTS.

There is no doubt upon the mind of any one of sufficient sense to comprehend the subject, that order should be permanently established in the school-room. The difference of opinion that exists, is not concerning the fact of order, but the means to be used in securing it. Much has been said and written by teachers of long experience and wonderful success, and yet there still remains a great want of harmony in the views of those who have practically to deal with the subject. The question of school discipline involves but two things, corporal punishment, or no corporal punishment, for the alternative includes all the substitutes of whatever kind and name that have been devised by an ingenious mind to take the place of corporal punishment, which term is here meant to signify expressly the use of the rod.

And here I would introduce the Head Master of Uppingham School, whose philosophy, at least, is worthy of consideration:

"In these days, it is difficult to know whether the subject of punishment should be approached with tears or laughter. There is something so comic in the reaction against the old-fashioned hang-draw-and-quarter-him process, which certainly was no laughing matter, that it is almost impossible to be grave. A school is pictured by some as a troop of little angels, eager to learn, more eager to imbibe goodness, all haning on the lips of their still more angelic preceptors. If these celestials ever do need rebuke, shame is at once sufficient; and shame is produced by a gentle but piercing glance (all schoolmasters have eyes of forty-angel power): the victim retires to weep in silence, until he is ready to receive the forgiveness the thoughtful teacher yearns to give, and is only waiting till the fourth pocket-handkerchief is wetted through to give it.

"But in sober seriousness, this very difficult question merits the closest attention, is full of practical puzzles, and cannot be disposed of lightly, whatever the conclusions arrived at may be.

"As a fact, a great school from time to time receives all the evil of the worst homes, as well as all the good of the best. What is to be done with it? The boys are sent to be trained: the angelic theory obviously will not work. The easy way of getting rid of the difficulty is to cut the Gordian knot, and dismiss a boy directly, as soon as he gives real trouble. But if this is done, what becomes of the training? Clearly, the boys who are dismissed are not trained: neither are those who stay behind; for is this summary process likely to have a good effect, when they see every difficult case got rid of instead of conquered? Besides, boys know little of the future, and think less; if the present is unpleasant, they are almost always ready to leap in the dark—that is, bad boys are: and dismissal would soon lose its terrors for the bad in consequence. Moreover, boys are very jealous about justice, and there is a rude rough sense of what is just amongst them, that is seldom far wrong in its verdict. They will not consider this clearing process justice. No boy ought to be dismissed from a great school until he has given cause for judging that the school-power and influence will not reclaim him. The school is a little world of training, because good and evil are in their proper positions in it—good encouraged and predominant, evil discouraged and being conquered,—not because evil is rudely pitchforked out of it. This, if hastily done, destroys the true training power. There is no doubt that the getting rid of a bad boy at once, without trying to to train and reclaim him, saves masters a great deal of anxiety and a great deal of loss. If masters consulted their immediate worldly interest, they would get rid of a bad boy at the first opportunity. There is nothing so disastrous at the time as keeping a bad boy. As long as he is in the school unreclaimed, he is putting their best plans and hopes in jeopardy—bringing discredit on his house and class, and risking their reputations. The more so, if he is really bad, more frequently than not, when in the school and after he leaves it, both he and his are vilifying everything there with an animosity that only disappointed evil can supply. All this protracted danger, and occasional heavy loss, is got rid of at once by the dismissal system; for much cannot be said in that case. As a part of ordinary discipline, however, dismissal is out of the question, being no training forthose who are dismissed, and giving a wrong idea to those who stay behind. It is not right in a master to escape from a difficulty in this way. And it is a grievous injury to the boy, if dismissal carries with it the disgrace it now does; a grievous wrong to schools, if an abuse of this power makes it cease to be terrible. There would still remain the question where the dismissed are to go, and what place is to receive them, if the pratice became common. How, then, is punisment to be inflicted?

"The effcacy of all punishment depends, first, on the certainty of its being inflicted; secondly, on its being speedy. Severity is quite a minor point, and may be very much disregarded in considering the main question. The deterring effect of punishment is by no means proportionate to its cruelty.

"Certainty of punishment is the first necessity. On this turns very much the goodness or badness of the government asregards its treatment of its criminals. An uncertain government can never be sufficiently severe: it will proceed from cruelty to cruelty, and nevertheless fail to terrify. Such is human nature; let there be the slightest chance of escape, and ninety-nine men out of a hundred will run the risk, however great, for a very incommensurate temptation . . . . On the other hand, certainty is conclusive. It acts as a complete extinguisher; whereas, great risks sometimes act as a stimulant. The difference between a good and a bad system of punishment, and a good and a bad master, consists in the vigilance with which wrong is detected and dealt with, the certainty of their being no escape for the wrong-doer. If the master is inattentive, no severity will prevent his boys from being idle and undisciplined; or if, being attentive, he is capricious, the result will be the same. *A good master does not require to be severe, because he is certain.*

"But certainty is not all: quickness of punishment is equally necessary. We need not look far for an illustration: it is certain that all men die; but yet, because the time of death is uncertain, and may be far off, this certainty has not the slightest effect on the lives of most men. They live entirely forgetful and regardless of it. Nay more, we often see, during life, men wantonly incur a certainty of protracted wretchedness for a few short years or even hours of pleasure; the spendthrift, for instance: the short time close to them being more in their eyes than the long time only a little farther off. Neither has the certainty of punishment any effect, in too many cases, if the punishment is not close at hand also. Indeed, cruel and lasting punishment hardens instead of training or reforming its victims, without in any way benefiting society, or deterring others. It is essential that punishment should be certain, speedy, and sharp, not cruel or lasting; for, however cruel or lasting the punishment will be when it comes, if it does not come quickly, a very slight temptation will in many cases entirely overbear all the remoter consequences. There is no accounting for such insanity, but it is the fact. Where fear is the only restraining motive, a severe punishment a little way off is no match for a slight temptation close at hand. There are, then, two great necessities in all forms of punishment. Punishment must be certain. Punishment must be speedy. Severity without this is always useless, and with it almost needless—a bungler's attempt to make up for want of power and influence.

"Now, school-punishment is not vengence. Its object is training: first of all, the training of the wrong-doer; next, the training of the other boys by his example. Both he and others are to be deterred from committing the offence again. Hence, if training is indeed the object, no *useless* punishment should be inflicted; that is, no punishment which shall not have something in it beneficial in the doing.

"All work-punishments with an obstinate boy soon accumulate and clog the wheels till everything comes to a dead-lock; the victim cannot do the accumulated heap, but if he does not do it, he is conqueror, and has baffled the master. Thus the range of work-punishments is narrow, and their power soon exhausted in difficult cases. Depriving a boy of part of his play-time is of some use, but health again prevents this being pressed far. For the same reason, depriving a boy of food, or putting him in solitary confinement, are both out of the question. Very heavy punishment, however, can be inflicted in a good school by taking away the privileges and liberties of the offenders. If severity by itself had any great power in punishment, this would be thoroughly effectual, but it has not, and this kind of punishment labors under the defect of not being speedy enough, but often delayed for some time, till holidays and so forth occur. It is also too protracted; it keeps a boy too long in disgrace, and thus tends to harden. Still, this power of deprivation is very effectual, when wisely and sparingly used.

"All kinds of public disgrace cut away the very root of good punishment, destroying self-respect, and making criminals, not mending them. Excepting in rare cases, as a deterrent measure for others, rather than corrective to those who suffer, public disgrace must not be thought of. Any one who studies the question will find that the range of good punishments is exceedingly limited. There are but few to choose from, and those few soon lose the efficacy by repetition; and though effectual enough in dealing with heavy and exceptional cases, they soon break down utterly under the daily wear and tear; and cannot resist the friction of many and constant faults, which are simply inevitable in the complicated difficulties created by many untrained wills and intellects requiring training. It follows, then, from what has been said, that if the school-work is slack and loose, it is easy to punish: a boy who is virtually doing nothing, can be made to do something; or if the beneficial effect of punishment is disregarded, tasks useless but vexatious can very easily be imposed. But if the school-work is sufficient and good, setting more work as a punishment is in theory absurd, and in practice very soon becomes impossible. In all these punishments, also, limited as their range is, there is an entire want of the great element of speed and decisive impression.

"The faults which principally call for the rod are discipline faults and wilful faults. For instance, when a boy persists in coming late to school; when a boy is impertinent; when a boy, by wilful idleness, accumulates book-punishments until the work comes to a dead-lock. These and similar cases require the rod; the more so, as they are entirely in a boy's own power, and no one need incur the penalty unless he chooses. Thus, whether flogging is degrading or not, confining the punishment to voluntary and repeated offences, removes any reasonable objection to it, for it becomes a boy's own choice; whilst offences of this sort require a sharp and speedy corrective, as the temptations are constant and sometimes so strong as to be painful to resist, and a little counter-pain acts as a very salutary check. Moreover, the daily recurrence of opportunity very soon makes offences of this kind, unless summarily disposed of, become impractical to deal with. And though often venial in themselves, taken singly, they are utterly subversive of all order, rule, and training when repeated, and the school would break up like snow in a thaw unless some decisive check is found. That there is sensitiveness about being caned is certain, but it is bodily not mental pain that causes it, unless it is administered on wrong principles and in a capricious way. Abstract the pain, and boys would not be troubled by the imaginary disgrace. If the real disgrace of shameful idleness, or carelessness, or repeated disobedience is despised, the imaginary disgrace of a flogging will matter little. The theory always imagines a sensitive, innocent, unlucky boy flogged, but the fact presents an impudent, idle, or guilty boy who has despised warning, as being flogged. All the evil of homes comes into schools, as well as the good. School-life is real, earnest work both for masters and boys, and not a matter of rose-water theories. At one time or another, every evil that boys can do will have to be faced by the masters ; and every temptation that boy-life is subject to, faced by the boys. This requires a strong government.

"Moreover, one of the advantages of school is, that a boy finds himself there in a world of law and order, and constitutional rights and penalties, whilst still surrounded by friendly and loving influences; instead of under a despotic will as at home, however sweetened by love, and indeed identical with it. He will have in after-life to live by law ; it is good that he should learn to do so early, and not expect to find everything free from discipline, or hardship even. How much bitterness would be saved if the vagaries of undisciplined nature, which few neighborhoods are without, had been checked in boyhood, when law could be applied to such childish ebullitions! Spoilt children of mature years are like grit in the wheels, both in society and in public life.

"It would be easy to draw a very true and not very bright picture of boys and the difficulty of dealing with them, but it is our purpose to show a trainer's duty, rather than his trials. Nevertheless, it would be well to bear in mind that no words can exaggerate the spoiled nursery-tempers, the selfishness, the indolence, the low morale, the carelessness of consequences, the transcendent folly of some boys, united with a conceit co-extensive with their folly. The power of not learning, too, is quite a gift, which must be experienced to be credited; the power by which boys, and not bad boys either, will daily be brought in contact with knowledge to no purpose. How, like the children's toy, the same rabbit is moved by the same wires, into the same mouth, down the same stomach, of the same wooden bear, *ad infinitum*, always swallowed, never digested, a perpetual revolution of purposeless seeming feeding.

"And in a matter of punishment, practice brings to light that the choice of wise and effective punishment is very limited; whilst serious mental mistraining may easily be brought about unawares by bad punishments, which produce habits of slovenly work and haste, and distaste for writing and reading. At all events, exceeding waste of time is often the result, though the main object in life is to learn never to waste time. And all this takes place, because men are seeking to avoid a phantom, dressed up by popular opinion to be knocked down and abused.

"Grave professional questions are sure to be full of practical difficulties, requiring experience and knowledge to estimate and deal with them. Indeed, most frequently, in actual life and practice, there is no actual good possible: a choice of the least evil is the only thing open for the wise man to make."

We have presented this view of the subject as the best argument for corporal punishment that has come under our notice.

It is pleasant to remark that the cases in which corporal punishment might be used, are diminishing in number. Teachers are enabled to enforce very good discipline without it. And as public opinion has decided somewhat against it, the better way is certainly to avoid it when possible, and the Board has committed its use to the discretion of the Principals, with the general direction to resort to it only when it is deemed positively necessary.

WANTS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Female Grammar School No. 1.

The cause which induced the bringing of this school to the attention of the City Council last year is still operative, and has been intensified by the large number added to the school during the current year. The teachers of this school perform their work under many difficulties, and a comparatively small outlay would furnish them with the requisite number of class-rooms and thus put them on an equality in working facilities with the large number of our schools. The adjoining property on Fayette street extending to Pearl street, should be purchased and the building enlarged.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 4.

Since last Report, these schools have taken possesion of their new building on Sharp street, near Lee street, and are in full working order.

Female Grammar School No. 7.

This school is situated at Canton, and is doing well. In August last a very severe misfortune came upon it, in the death of its Principal, Miss Hester Hopkins. I have never known a more faithful and devoted teacher than she was. Her trials were peculiar, as the school contains very large pupils of both sexes, but with patience and a noble courage she remained at the post of duty, fulfilling to the last day of the school year, her obligations to those entrusted to her charge.

I would recommend the separation of the boys and girls, and the appointment of a Male Principal for the boys, and a Female Principal for the girls, as soon as practicable. A Male Principal of the whole school should be appointed at once.

FEMALE GRAMMAR NO. 13

Still occupies the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Baltimore and Lloyd streets. This is a dark and unsuitable place. So soon as the building, in contemplation for this school, on Aisquith street, is completed, it will be removed.

FEMALE GRAMMAR NO. 16,

At Locust Point, is a mixed school, composed of Grammar and Primary scholars. The large and growing neighborhood at this place requires a school of this character, but at present suffers somewhat from its inaccessible situation. In very severe weather the ferry boats are irregular in running and the teachers are delayed. This evil may be remedied in time by appointing teachers who reside at Locust Point.

MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMARS NO. 17.

These schools were removed to a rented building on the corner of Bond and Bank streets. Their condition is not any better than it was in the old engine house on Eastern avenue. The City Council authorized the leasing of a lot on the corner of Lombard and Chester streets, upon which to build a house for their accommodation, but on examination the City Solicitor would not approve of the title. Up to the present time the committee have not secured a suitable location. This school deserves the especial consideration of the Board and Council.

MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMARS NO. 19

Occupy their new house on Park avenue, near Preston street. This building is one of the best school houses in the city. It is a commodious and substantial structure.

FEMALE PRIMARY NO. 1.

Attention has been called to the crowded condition of this school. Its central situation gives it the command of a large patronage, and, as a consequence, the house is always more than full. Something should be done to relieve this school. It occupies the same building with Female Grammar No. 1, and in improving the one the other would necessarily be benefited.

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES NO. 3.

The eastern section of the city calls loudly for school accommodations. For some years it has been in need of greater facilities for school operations. The population is dense, and the schools are very large. No. 3 Primary is crowded to excess in both departments. I would recommend the enlargement of the present building.

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES NO. 6.

Like No. 3, these schools have suffered for want of room. As many as one hundred and ten children are confined in a small room, poorly ventilated. It is a thoroughly established fact, that school children need light and ventilation when in the school-room, and any deprivation of these must retard their progress and eventually affect the health of teachers and pupils. The lot is ample, and the building could be enlarged to the great benefit of all concerned.

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES NO. 11.

By resolution of the City Council, these schools were improved during the summer vacation by an addition of four rooms—two for each school. They are now in excellent condition and working efficiently.

MALE PRIMARY NO. 12.

In consequence of the large number attending this school, as well as the crowded state of the female department, it was found necessary to make some effort to provide a new building. By authority of the Council, a lot was secured on the corner of Barre and Warner streets, and there is now in course of erection a suitable building for the male department. And in order to economize money as much as possible, the house will be so constructed that, with the least possible addition of expense, two large and handsome departments can be made.

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES NO. 13

Also need enlargement. In fact the Primary Schools, especially those in the eastern section of the city, having been opened in small houses just sufficient for their wants at the time, are now in a suffering condition, indicating the bad policy—the most miserable economy—of putting a public school in a small house and keeping it there until it is packed with human beings like herring in a barrel.

There is no true economy in small public school-houses in a growing city like Baltimore. When we build a school-house it should be with foresight enough to cover at least the probable wants of the neighborhood for a quarter of a century.

MALE PRIMARY NO. 23.

This school is situated in the basement of the Synagogue on High street, near Low street—a dark and dismal looking place in broad daylight. It should be removed at any cost.

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES NO. 24,

Frederick street, near Lombard street, is a place of business for wholesale merchants, and not the place for a public school. Since the last report a row of warehouses, four stories high, have shut up and shut in these two Primary Schools. Light they cannot get, and of ventilation very little. I would recommend either the removal of this school to another locality, or its consolidation with Primaries Nos. 23 and 9.

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES NO. 30.

The new building on the corner of Chester and Fayette streets accommodates these schools. They are improving rapidly and bid fair to be the equal of our oldest schools.

MALE AND FEMALE NO. 31

Occupy the new building on the corner of Battery avenue avenue and Clement street. This house was very recently finished and is well adapted to school purposes. In my opinion it should have been larger.

Table of comparative expenses of different cities for Public Schools.

New York	1867	$2,973,877.41
Philadelphia	1868	1,078,316.76
" New Buildings	"	481,335.20
Boston	1868	961,497.21
Brooklyn	1868	819,512.97
Chicago	1868	795,500.00
St. Louis	1867	608,289.96
Cincinnati	1868	505,059.21
*Baltimore	1868	488,818.49
San Francisco	1868	416,555.45

SUPERVISION.

At this time in the history of the Public Schools it is not necessary to assert that intelligent supervision is the life-giving principle of the whole system. Every little town in common with the large cities has a school superintendent. The duties of this officer have grown to be very arduous and important, and in a large city like Baltimore, the schools are so numerous and the amount of territory over which they extend so great that he only, who makes the effort to visit one hundred and twenty schools with their six hundred classes can fully appreciate the labor.

To the active co-operation of the Principals of the schools, I am indebted for whatever of success has attended my efforts. I have not a single instance to record of indisposition to carry out the prescribed course of study, for in truth there has been a unanimous endeavor to advance the public interest on this subject. Our teachers as a body are entitled to the respect and confidence of the whole community, and I thus publicly bear testimony to their collective worth. I have made 311 visits to schools and more than 1,000 visits to the classes; I have held three public examinations at which there were present 122 candidates; I have by request held fifteen private examinations for special reasons, and ten examinations for the Normal School.

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*New buildings not included.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. R. CREERY,
Superintendent.

TABLES

ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,

SHOWING THE

Number of Pay Scholars, Number of Free Scholars, the Number on Roll, the Average Attendance for the Quarter ending November 20th, 1869, *and Number in School during the Year.*

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Baltimore City College..............	289	26	315	280	455
Eastern Female High School	320	70	390	320	520
Western Female High School......	408	60	468	424	648
	1017	156	1173	1024	1623

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Male Grammar No. 1..............	255	50	305	255	430
“ “ “ 2..............	201	111	312	280	439
“ “ “ 3..............	194	59	253	224	382
“ “ “ 4..............	150	85	235	195	343
“ “ “ 5..............	78	114	192	156	266
“ “ “ 6..............	250	38	288	257	433
“ “ “ 8..............	147	79	226	200	387
“ “ “ 9..............	114	84	198	175	304
“ “ “ 10..............	129	77	206	172	311
“ “ “ 11..............	110	119	229	180	350
“ “ “ 12..............	102	100	202	162	300
“ “ “ 14..............	139	56	195	173	309
“ “ “ 15..............	219	56	275	255	418
“ “ “ 17..............	106	65	171	140	253
“ “ “ 18..............	154	56	210	177	308
“ “ “ 19..............	97	56	153	123	249
“ “ “ 20..............	114	63	177	135	248
	2559	1258	3827	3259	5736

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Female Grammar, No. 1............	355	66	421	344	589
“ “ “ 2............	180	99	279	238	397
“ “ “ 3............	89	54	143	116	213
“ “ “ 4............	127	93	220	195	260
“ “ “ 5............	73	117	190	175	280
“ “ “ 6............	177	53	230	187	378
“ “ “ 7............	35	90	125	102	162
“ “ “ 8............	177	116	293	224	446
“ “ “ 9............	63	74	137	118	225
“ “ “ 10............	135	82	217	183	316
“ “ “ 11............	134	162	296	223	440
“ “ “ 12............	103	97	200	164	310
“ “ “ 13............	177	54	231	180	394
“ “ “ 14............	131	52	183	147	264
“ “ “ 15............	200	71	271	216	476
“ “ “ 16............	9	92	101	60	116
“ “ “ 17............	60	89	149	130	195
“ “ “ 18............	134	69	203	180	284
“ “ “ 19............	81	33	114	95	156
“ “ “ 20............	100	85	185	165	245
	2540	1648	4188	3452	6146

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Male Primary No. 1	333	98	431	360	650
" " " 2	76	111	187	127	254
" " " 3	96	123	219	180	300
" " " 4	109	145	254	195	384
" " " 5	33	143	176	133	257
" " " 6	70	151	221	175	348
" " " 7	113	120	233	196	358
" " " 8	113	95	208	164	320
" " " 9	89	185	274	183	465
" " " 10	103	165	268	210	419
" " " 11	106	126	232	190	334
" " " 12	91	180	271	250	416
" " " 13	93	140	233	196	346
" " " 14	98	104	202	156	342
" " " 15	116	105	221	170	247
" " " 16	45	203	248	172	357
" " " 17	72	194	266	201	351
" " " 18	109	77	186	163	296
" " " 19	60	110	170	123	218
" " " 20	108	199	307	235	428
" " " 21	69	41	110	82	176
" " " 22	59	158	217	169	300
" " " 23	65	50	115	95	192
" " " 24	12	71	83	57	129
" " " 25	43	114	157	90	230
" " " 26	65	124	189	145	277
" " " 30	91	93	184	152	190
" " " 32	62	115	177	154	264
	2499	3540	6039	4723	8848

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Female Primary, No. 1............	264	81	345	275	542
" " " 2............	59	102	161	138	242
" " " 3............	129	130	259	240	320
" " " 4............	138	133	271	193	405
" " " 5............	43	148	191	151	242
" " " 6............	87	135	222	171	345
" " " 7............	106	83	189	144	323
" " " 8............	93	107	200	147	292
" " " 9............	41	130	171	126	208
" " " 10............	119	155	274	203	398
" " " 11............	73	101	174	145	294
" " " 12............	126	184	310	243	441
" " " 13............	81	152	233	168	339
" " " 14............	100	65	165	133	280
" " " 15............	106	55	161	135	255
" " " 16............	50	188	238	171	357
" " " 17............	114	230	344	261	488
" " " 18............	92	65	157	126	280
" " " 19............	56	61	117	97	156
" " " 20............	106	139	245	180	359
" " " 21............	98	50	148	130	173
" " " 22............	54	153	207	163	330
" " " 23............	90	49	139	97	232
" " " 24............	2	78	80	57	125
" " " 25............	39	118	157	112	218
" " " 26............	71	111	182	160	279
" " " 27............	86	161	247	188	327
" " " 28............	18	103	121	90	179
" " " 29............	129	142	271	182	259
" " " 30............	64	89	153	109	220
" " " 31............	88	197	285	222	347
" " " 32............	52	99	151	121	228
" " " 33.....	91	25	116	92	200
	2885	3819	6704	5170	9683

EVENING SCHOOLS.

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Evening School No. 2	44	165	209	121	209
“ “ No. 5	6	244	250	160	250
“ “ No. 6	109	61	170	82	170
“ “ No. 8	65	60	125	74	125
	224	530	754	437	754

COLORED SCHOOLS.

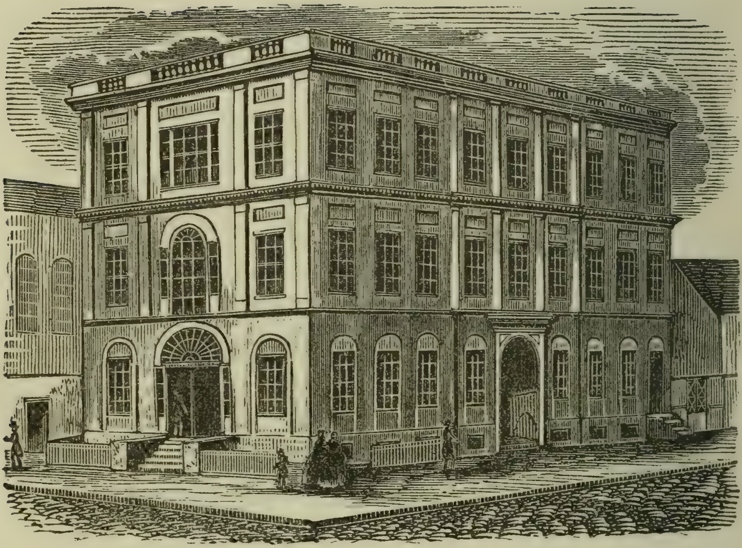
	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Male Colored School No. 1	67	25	92	78	140
“ “ “ “ 2	96	104	200	154	350
“ “ “ “ 3	85	25	110	97	203
“ “ “ “ 4	68	23	91	63	130
“ “ “ “ 5	66	79	145	102	175
“ “ “ “ 6	27	123	150	102	180
“ “ “ “ 7	41	89	130	92	232
Female Colored School No. 1	91	7	98	59	156
“ “ “ “ 2	124	67	191	125	332
“ “ “ “ 3	49	14	63	60	163
“ “ “ “ 4	113	40	153	148	200
“ “ “ “ 5	27	76	103	62	180
“ “ “ “ 6	22	73	95	80	150
	876	745	1621	1222	2591

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

For the last quarter of the year, showing the number on Roll in the quarter and the total number in school during the year, with the average attendance for the last quarter.

	On Roll.	During the Year.	Average Attendance.
Baltimore City College	315	455	280
Female High Schools	858	1,168	744
Male Grammar Schools	3,827	5,730	3,259
Female Grammar Schools	4,188	6,146	3,452
Male Primary Schools	6,039	8,848	4,723
Female Primary Schools	6,704	9,683	5,170
Evening Schools	754	754	437
Colored Schools	1,621	2,591	1,222
	24,306	35,375	19,287

These tables have been prepared from the Quarterly Reports of the teachers, which were presented on November 20th, 1869. They form a proper basis for a comparative statement the coming year.



BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR

A. D. M.DCCC.LXIX.

COMMITTEE ON BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

EUGENE CUMMISKEY, Chairman,

43 St. Paul street.

HENRY CLAY DALLAM,

Corner Saratoga and St. Paul streets,

LEVI S. WHITE,

10 McCulloh street.

WILLIAM C. ATKINSON,

186 S. Broadway.

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio*,

43 N. Charles street.

FACULTY OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

THOMAS D. BAIRD, LL.D., PRINCIPAL,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. ASBURY MORGAN, A. M., VICE PRINCIPAL,
Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

JAMES McINTIRE, M. D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, JR., A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

JAMES R. WEBSTER,
Professor of Writing and Book-Keeping.

GEORGE A. WITTE, A. M.,
Professor of the German and French Languages.

DAVID T. MILLARD, M. D.,
Professor of Natural Science.

HENRY E. SHEPHERD,
Professor of English Literature and History.

4

THE PUBLIC DAY.

The Exercises of the Nineteenth Public Day were held in the Holliday Street Theatre, on Wednesday, July 7, 1869.

I. Certificates were given to the following named young men, in testimony of their having satisfactorily completed the course of study of four years :

SIMON ALEXANDER,
CHARLES CARROLL ANDREWS,
ALBERT DICKSON CLARK,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT CLAYTON,
LOUIS SEBASTIAN CLUNET,
JABEZ DEW,
HENRY WEBSTER EVANS,
JOHN JOSEPH M. GALLAGHER,
RICHARD ARMSTRONG HARRIS,
FRANKLIN JACOB HOFFMANN,
HARRY STORM KELLER,
GEORGE WASHINGTON MOORE,
EDWARD PONTANY PHELPS,
EDWARD SCHUBERT,
PHILIP EDWIN SHOCK,
WILTON SNOWDEN,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SWAIN,
JOHN WILLIAM TURNBULL,
JOSEPH GIST WELLS,
GEORGE WASHINGTON WIENER,
CHARLES EDWARD M. YOUNG.

II. The following honorary appointments were made by the Faculty :

Benjamin Franklin Swain.........The Honorary Oration.
George Washington Wiener......The Valedictory Oration.
Charles Edward Milton Young..The Salutatory Address.

III. The Peabody Prizes (in all $500) were awarded by the Faculty and distributed by Philip R. Uhler, Esq., Librarian of the Peabody Institute, as follows :

Of the First Grade, $100 *each.*

Benjamin Franklin Swain,
George Washington Wiener,
Charles Edward Milton Young.

Of the Second Grade, $50 *each.*

John William Turnbull,
Joseph Gist Wells,
Edward Schubert,
Wm. Elliott Clayton.

IV. The following members of the Class were pronounced "*Distinguished*," their graduating averages being at least 90, viz: Benj. F. Swain, 94.8; George W. Wiener, 94.7; Charles E. M. Young, 91.6; John W. Turnbull, 91. The following in like manner were pronounced "*Meritorious*," their graduating averages being at least 80, viz: Edward Schubert and Joseph G. Wells, each 89; Wm. E. Clayton, 87.5; Richard A. Harris, 83.3; Albert D. Clark, 83.2; Henry W. Evans, 82.7; Louis S. Clunet, 82; Philip E. Shock, 81.9; Jabez Dew, 81.2; Simon Alexander, 80.

REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools.

GENTLEMEN:

In presenting the thirty-first annual report of this institution, I have little to offer, besides the usual statistics of the year.

The exercises of the Public Day were held in the Holliday Street Theatre, on the 7th day of July. The Certificate of the School was conferred upon the young men whose names are recorded on the opposite page, in testimony of their having completed, in a creditable manner, the course of instruction of four years. The Peabody Prizes were bestowed upon the successful candidates, by Philip R. Uhler, Esq., Librarian, representing the Trustees of the Peabody Institute. The fourth annual Oration before the Alumni was delivered by Francis X. Ward, Esq. The company present was large and unusually intelligent, and evinced their approbation and pleasure in a way gratifying to the young men immediately concerned, and to the Teachers and other friends of the school.

The founder of the Prizes, Mr. GEORGE PEABOBY, having recently passed away from earth, it is fitting here to record the solemn fact. Mr. Peabody was a philanthropist in the full sense of that term, having a heart largely in sympathy with his fellow men, especially the honest poor; and desirous of the increase and development of all such interests and influences as are calculated to promote their well-being, particularly such as are educational. Whilst, therefore, we lament his death, let us ever keep in mind his beautiful sentiment, so expressive of his human sympathies: EDUCATION —A DEBT WHICH THE PRESENT OWES TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

The annual examination of candidates for admission from the Grammar Schools, was held on the 8th of July, and a subsequent examination of candidates from other schools, on the first Monday of September. The result of these examinations was the admission of 173 new pupils in September, which with 142 of our former students, who returned after vacation, made our Roll for the fall quarter number 315. The whole number on Roll within the year 1869 was 455.

By the action of the Board of Commissioners, last summer, as recommended by the Committee on the College, the course of study was somewhat modified, thus: The German language is now commenced in the second instead of the first year, and the French in the third instead of the second year; whilst Book-keeping is commenced in the first, instead of the second year as formerly. These changes were made with a view to hastening the preparation for business of those pupils whose circumstances or plans do not permit them to remain to complete the full course of study; and also to diminish the difficulties of young and inexperienced boys in entering upon the study of strange languages. These changes seem, so far, if not very decided improvements, at least to work no material disadvantage to those who are seeking through this institution to obtain a good education in the proper sense. The means of mental culture are still applied, as heretofore, and with perhaps the same results, so far as depends upon the gymnastics selected and used to this end. At the same time, however, that these changes were made, another measure was adopted of much more consequence to the welfare of the school, and the effects of which are capable of being measured in a much briefer period of time. I allude to the reduction of the number of the Instructors, from ten to eight. When this was proposed, I constantly admitted that the efficiency of the school could be preserved with nine, but not with eight. We have had, this session, to meet this change under circumstances considerably aggravating the difficulties; for we have had a Roll containing 22 more names than last year, whilst also a larger proportion are in the first-year classes. To make the matter as plain to the common apprehension as possible, I will state it in this way: Last year we had 134 boys in the first-year, divided into 4 sections, averaging therefore 33½ to the section; whilst this year we have had 177, divided into 3 sections, averaging of course 59 to the section. These sections (or classes) are too large to be handled with full efficiency, as any experienced teacher will say; and I could not think I had properly acquitted myself of my responsibility to you, did I not embrace the present occasion to recommend, that before long a ninth teacher may be added to the corps, as necessary to meet your own expectations and those of the public. In making the large expenditure involved in keeping up the present establishment, it certainly is an unwise economy that will seriously damage the effect of the whole, by withholding the comparatively small amount necessary to complete its efficiency. I entertain no doubt, however, that, when this subject has been duly considered, the desired relief will be rendered, especially in view of the additional consideration that the new Grammar Schools, Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, will together send a considerable addition, hereafter, to the usual number of candidates for admission; so that we may fairly count on a yet larger Roll, in the time to come.

The effect of the measure just spoken of, upon the *personnel* of the Faculty, was, that the department filled by Prof. Westlake was merged in that of Prof. Shepherd; and, by the reduction of the German and French languages, each one year in time, they became capable of being taught by one teacher, (the German, alone, heretofore occupied the time of one man;) therefore Prof. Witte was elected to the consolidated chair of German and French. Dr. Charles H. Moore, who in this manner was disconnected from this Faculty, after one year's residence with us, and Prof. J. W. Westlake, as above mentioned, after three years, were good instructors and disciplinarians, and deserved as no doubt they enjoyed, the respect of their colleagues and of the committee. My parting with these gentlemen was with regret, the more especially as the accumulated experience of each year enhances the value of every man, in such an institution as this, who is worth anything or capable of learning anything.

Another change which I ought here to put upon record, is the reduction of the time of the authorized course of study from five to four years. This is, however, without any sensible result, as the class which was admitted after the course of five years was first authorized, have not yet come forward to claim it; and further, as there was no good prospect of having a considerable class willing to avail themselves of the fifth year, so long as the Peabody Prizes and other honors of the school were conferred, in public, upon those who had completed a term of only four years. Other and important legislation was necessary to give practical effect to the offer of a fifth year, without which it must have ever proved nugatory, and might therefore as well be withdrawn. I say this with all my predilections, and wishes, in favor of a course of study which would fully meet the demands of those who aim at a liberal education, in the usual acceptation of the term ; yet, at the same time, appreciating the difficulties and embarassments, briefly alluded to, in the way of realizing such a result.

The pupils who entered this fall seem to be neither better nor worse than those we have been receiving for years. In all respects indeed they are of the same type, of course exhibiting the same variety of age, intellectual qualifications, and moral character. A few of them are too young and a few otherwise unfit to have been admitted, but the vast majority are just such as we expect.

The schedule for the year was made to carry out the meaning of the Committee and the Board, as expressed in the various actions already mentioned, and, in consistency with those, to afford the greatest advantages possible to the pupils. In doing this, I found that the studies in the German and French, (as I had informed the Committee, in the summer, would be the case,) would occupy only about three-fourths of the time of the Professor, and that the studies usually assigned to the Senior Professor of Mathematics would occupy him about the same time; whilst on the other hand the departments of Latin and English made greater demands upon the time of those Professors than they could meet. Accordingly I assigned a class in Latin to Prof. Witte and two in History to Dr. McIntire. This assignment of studies out of their departments was, no doubt, to a certain extent, embarrassing to those gentlemen; but there was no other way to adjust the schedule, without sacrificing very much the interests of the pupils to the convenience of the departments of instruction. The schedule, as thus adjusted, is an excellent one to accomplish the end proposed; and I trust that, notwithstanding the disadvantage of having such large classes in the first year, and other causes which have adversely affected the efficiency of the school, at the end of the academic year, it will be found that the work will have been kept up nearly, if not entirely, to its usual average.

Within the year, John Wm. Turnbull, who graduated in July, received an appointment at large, by the President, to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. George B. Way, of our first-year class, received a like appointment, through Hon. Thomas Swann, for the Third Congressional District. Both of these young gentlemen are now in the Naval Academy. Also, C. Erskine Scott Wood, of our third-year class, (son of Wm. Maxwell Wood, M.D., Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.,) has received an appointment at large, from the President, to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., whither he will resort in June next.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS D. BAIRD.

CURRICULUM.

FIRST YEAR.

English Grammar and Analysis,
Elocution,
History of England,
Writing,
Natural Philosophy, (elementary,)
Latin, commenced,
Book-Keeping, commenced,
Algebra, completed,
Geometry, III Books.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
English Grammar and Analysis,
History of Rome,
Book-Keeping, continued,
Physical Geography,
Physiology,
Latin, continued,
German, commenced,
Geometry, completed,
Plane Trigonometry,
Mensuration.

THIRD YEAR.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
History of English Literature,
History of Greece,
Natural Philosophy, (full course,)
Astronomy, commenced,
Latin, continued,
German, "
Greek, commenced, (optional,)
French, commenced,
Surveying, Leveling, and Navigation.

FOURTH YEAR.

Original Speeches and Elocution,
English Literature,
History of the Ancient Empires,
Mental Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy,
Constitution of the United States,
Chemistry and Geology,
Latin, continued,
Greek, "
French, "
German, "
Analytical Geometry,
Astronomy, completed,
Review of Mathematics.

RECITATIONS OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

61st and 62d Terms.

I. RECITATIONS HEARD EACH WEEK BY THE SEVERAL PROFESSORS.

Prof. BAIRD.—Mental Philosophy, 3 times; Constitution of the United States, 1; History, 2; Latin, 11; Rev., 2	19
Prof. MORGAN.—Greek, 7 times; Latin, 16	23
Dr. McINTIRE.—Analytical Geometry, 3 times; Surveying, 4; Mensuration, 8; Astronomy, 2; History, 6	23
Prof. ELLIOTT.—Algebra, 15 times; Geometry, 8	23
Prof. WEBSTER.—Writing, 12 times; Book-Keeping, 11	23
Prof. WITTE.—French, 5 times; German, 13; Latin, 5	23
Dr. MILLARD.—Chemistry, 3 times; Natural Philosophy, 12; Physiology, 8	23
Prof. SHEPHERD.—English Literature, 2 times; English Analysis, 8; History, 7; Elocution, 6	23

II. RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

H Class.—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 4; French, 2; German, 3; Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3; Constitution of the United States, 1; English Literature, 1; Analytical Geometry, 3; Astronomy, 1; Chemistry, 3	25
G Class.—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 3; French, 3; German, 4; Surveying, 4; Astronomy, 1; Book-Keeping, 1; Natural Philosophy, 3; Rhetoric and Elocution, 2	25
F Class.—Latin, 4 times; German, 3; Mensuration, 4; Geometry, 4; Book Keeping, 2; Physiology, 4; History, 2; English Analysis and Elocution, 2	25
E Class.—Same as F	25
C Class.—Latin, 5 times; Algebra and Geometry, 5; Natural Philosophy, 3; Writing, 4; Book Keeping, 2; English Language and Elocution, 3; History, 3	25
B Class.—Same as C	25
A Class.—Same as C	25

CATALOGUE

OF THE

STUDENTS OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

For the Year commencing September 1, 1869.

FOURTH YEAR—16.

H CLASS.—William L. Armiger, Caleb E. Bartgis, William C. Cole, Emanuel Eilau, Henry S. France, Walter Jones, Samuel D. Kirwan, Harry I. Lobe, James H. Millar, Theodore H. P. Nagle, William A. Nichols, John Parker, Edward Stehl, William P. Thompson, David H. Warfield, George Young.

THIRD YEAR—34.

G CLASS.—Charles W. Atkinson, Edward W. Baker, Thomas M. Beadenkopf, William Benson, Harry Carr, Robert Finlay, David W. Gray, Vernon Hall, Frederick A. Hanzsche, Edward J. Healy, Edwin Hebden, Charles C. Henschen, Elias G. Hirschberg, Charles Hunt, James D. Mason, Charles F. Meyers, Thomas F. Murray, Charles W.

Nash, Samuel Pattison, William H. Pentz, John H. Rehberger, Joseph Robb, J. Ritchie Smith, Joseph T. Smith, Basil Sollers, Charles F. Steiner, William M. Super, Joshua D. Taylor, William W. Tumbleson, William O. Weyfforth, Theodore F. Wilcox, Lewis W. Wilhelm, C. E. S. Wood, William M. Woods.

SECOND YEAR—88.

F Class.—William Alexander, Charles S. Arnett, James Arnold, James M. Aydelott, Charles G. Baernstein, George F. Baily, Frederick A. Bergner, John T. Bishop, John H. Blacklock, Henry W. D. Bowen, Charles D. Boyd, Abram Brenner, John H. Brooks, Irving Buck, John M. Callan, Isaac Castelberg, Frank S. Chapman, William H. Chapman, Edward J. Chism, Edward N. Cole, William Colton, William H. Cooper, Warren W. Davis, William G. Davis, John S. Deale, Daniel H. Doyle, Louis M. Duvall, William Ellis, Edward S. Farrow, Charles T. A. Fisher, John M. F. Fort, Philip H. Friese, James W. Gailey, John W. H. Geiger, Norval R. Gibbons, George A. Golder, Jacob Goodman, Heningham Gordon, Randolph H. Gordon, James R. Gould, John F. Guilfoyle, Emanuel Hartman, Charles W. Harvey.—43.

E Class.—Frederick Heinemann, Richard M. Heller, William H. Hiss, Louis Hochheimer, George Hollander, William W. Howard, George C. Howell, Thomas Hughes, William H. Joyce, Decimus J. Juvenal, Frank M. Kaltenbach, Clarence M. Kemp, Charles H. Kinnemon, August M. Kinstendorff, William F. McCauley, John McElmoyle, John McHale, Robert O. McLaughlin, M. H. McMahon, Edward F. Macy, Robert F. Metz, John F. Meyer, Thomas R. Morse, Harry Mortimer, Henry F. New, Stephen F. Norris, Charles J. Parsons, John J. Pentz, Lewis W. Randolph, John E. Reindollar, Charles E. Rice, William H. Roberts, Jonas S. Rosenfeld, Hermann Scharfe, Henry C. Spilman, Henry C. Sultzer, Alonzo Taylor, William Teal, Henry C. Thomas, Walter Y. Thurlow, Lewis C. Tuttle, William T. Valiant, Thomas H. Watson, John E. D. Wayson, John D. J. Yersheid.—45.

FIRST YEAR—177.

C CLASS.—John S. Abey, John M. Adams, Charles Albrecht, William E. Alford, William E. Allderdice, William G. W. Almack, Charles E. Appell, Samuel C. Appleby, John F. Applegarth, Charles E. Bateman, Thomas K. Beauchamp, Charles W. Beers, Joshua H. Bennett, William Bergner, Simon Bernei, Wm. W. R. Biggins, Alexander Bond, Philip E. Bowman, Virgil M. Boyd, Thomas F. Brady, Charles H. Brannan, Jonathan S. Brenton, Richard Brenton, Edmund A. Bryson, William M. Burgan, S. B. Burgunder, F. A. Buschman, James E. Carr, E. S. Cathcart, John S. Chandlee, John G. Chappell, Joseph Clendenin, Richard Coburn, William L. Cole, M. F. Coleman, John Comber, Denton C. Conklin, Charles R. Cook, Henry Cook, Harry C. Creamer, Edward B. Cromwell, James C. Dalrymple, Andrew P. Davis, Charles De Caindry, Edward De Lacour, John Donnelly, Samuel H. Dosh, Oliver W. Doud, Joseph W. Duke, Thomas C. Dunahue, Stevenson Dungan, Henry Duvall, William Early, Solomon Ehrlich, Thomas I. Elliott, Louis Emich, John Fawcett, David Federleicht, John H. Ferguson.—59.

B CLASS.—Edgar Fisher, Thomas W. Ford, Benjamin F. Forrester, Frank A. Forsyth, Wilson M. Foulk, Leon Frank, Solomon Frank, John M. Frey, John M. Gaffney, Matthew Gault, Charles Gemundt, Fulton E. Gibbons, John H. Granger, Louis Grauer, M. F. B. Grauer, Harry R. Grimes, James B. Guest, Henry B. Gwynn, Monticello Hall, Silas K. Hamilton, Franklin R. Harbaugh, James F. Harker, Jarrett Harmon, William T. Hebden, William N. Hill, Henry S. Hiss, Aldro F. Hitzel, George V. Jenkins, A. R. Jones, Alex. F. Jones, John D. Jones, Wm. J. Albert Jones, William G. Keen, Harry S. Kendall, Howard P. Kent, Harvey Kerr, Henry H. Kimball, William J. King, Benjamin Kinsey, Edgar F. Kirwan, Wilton B. Knowles, Edwin S. Kraft, Benjamin H. Lambright, Leon Lauer, David Laughlin, Robert F. Lawder, William L. Layfield, Charles G. Leonard, E. S. Lewis, William Levy, Paul W. Linker, George H. Löcher, William J. T. McGowan, Robert McKay, John T. Marshall, Theodore W. Marshall, Jefferson Martenet.—57.

A Class.—Merrill Meushaw, Ch. Melville Miller, Henry A. Miller, Walter E. Miller, G. Emory Morgan, Y. Peyton Morgan, John R. Morrison, Thomas H. Mottu, Thomas F. Murphy, Arthur D. Murray, Stockton R. Murray, Timothy F. Murray, Daniel W. Myer, Harry Nicholson, John T. Oliver, M. F. Pancoast, Thomas W. Patten, Clarence S. Pentz, William F. Pentz, William W. Pomp, Thomas H. Quinan, William G. Ramey, Harry D. Richardson, John W. Ringrose, Albert Rippelmeyer, Henry Ritz, George M. Roberts, James A. Saulsbury, Edward A. Schaefer, Frank H. Scott, George W. Shipley, Henry Shirk, Henry C. Shock, Alonzo Slaysman, Richard H. Smith, William T. Smyth, William G. Stafford, John G. Staudle, Frederick W. Stemple, E. B. T. Stewart, Melanchthon Striewig, George Taylor, John Templeton, Frank E. Timanus, Lewis C. Toner, Richard O. Trent, George A. Trott, Harry M. Wagner, Samuel H. H. Walker, Wilbur F. Ward, Charles R. Watson, George B. Way, George W. Wayson, William R. Webb, John A. White, Hiram Wiesenfeld, Charles L. Wilson, Daniel Wolf, William A. Wylie, George W. Zastrow, Gustav A. Zipp.—61.

SUMMARY OF CATALOGUE.

Fourth	Year,	H	Class		16
Third	"	G	"		34
Second	"	F	"	43	
"	"	E	"	45	
				—	88
First	"	C	"	59	
"	"	B	"	57	
"	"	A	"	61	
				—	177

Total number on roll, Fall quarter	315
Returned after Summer vacation	142
Newly admitted after Summer vacation	173
Whole number on roll during the year 1869	455

PUPILS ADMITTED

TO THE

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

JULY, 1869,

WITH THE WORK PERFORMED BY EACH.

The small figures 1, 2, 3, indicate fourths.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*).......	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)..	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
*Brown, Alex. W......	4	5	9^3	5^2	9	6	8^3	18
Buschman, Francis A.	6	3^3	8	7^3	9	8^1	10	18
Delacour, Edward.....	5^2	4	10	8^2	9^3	7^2	10	17
Grauer, Louis..........	5	4^2	10	7^3	8	8	7^3	14
Grimes, Harry R......	6	4^3	10	8^2	7^2	8^2	8	13
Kendall, Harry S......	6	5	9^2	6	9	9^2	7^3	16
Marshall, T. Wm......	6	4	9	8^2	8	7^1	10	15
Murray, Arthur D....	5	6	10	6	10	9^1	9	19
Murray, S. Reese......	4	5	7^1	5^1	6^2	7^2	9^2	15
Murray, T. Francis...	6	5	9	9^1	8	6^2	9^1	18
Ringrose, John W....	4	4	7	4^2	9	6^2	9	19
*Rock, Wm. T.........	5	5	7	6	6	6^1	6	14
Scott, Frank H.........	5^2	5	8^3	6^3	7^2	8^1	9^3	18
Trent, Richard O......	5^2	4	10	8^1	8^2	8^1	9^2	19
Ward, W. F...........	6	6	10	10	10	7^3	9^1	18

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 2.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
Test (*maxim*).........	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
Standard (*minim*)...	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Appell, Charles E.....	6	4^3	8^2	7	7	8^3	10	20
Boyd, Virgil M.........	5	5	7^3	4	6^1	7	7^3	15
Cathcart, Edgar S.....	4	4^3	6^1	4^1	6^1	6^1	8^1	19
Coleman, Millard F...	6	5	7^2	7^3	9	8	10	15
Ford Thomas W......	6	5^3	9^2	7^2	8^2	8^2	9	15
Hebden, Wm. T........	6	5	7^1	7^1	7	6^3	9^2	19
Layfield, Wm. L.......	6	4	6	6	7^3	8^3	8^3	17
Leonard, Chas. G......	6	6	10	9	9^3	7^3	10	16
Levy, Wm...............	6	5^3	9	7^2	8^2	9^2	9	18
Pentz, Wm. F..........	5	4^3	8	3^2	7^2	8^1	10	17
Pomp, Wm. W.........	3^2	4^2	8^2	9^2	8	9	9^2	18
Shipley, George W....	6	5	9^3	6^2	8	8	8	15
Stafford, Wm. G.......	4^2	3	9	6	9	8	10	19
Trott, George A.	6	5^2	8^3	7	9	9	9^1	19
Zastrow, George W....	5^2	5^1	8^3	7^2	8	7^3	10	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 3.

Albrecht, Charles......	6	5^3	10	9^2	8	8^1	10	19
Creamer, Harry C.....	5	4^1	8	6	5	6^1	8	18
Davis, Andrew P......	5^2	5^1	9^3	7	8	6	9	20
Gemundt, Charles.....	5^2	4^2	9^3	6	8	7	8^3	16
Harbaugh, Frank R...	5	6	10	8^3	6^2	9^1	9^2	18
King, W. J.............	6	5^3	9	8^2	8^3	6^3	10	16
Kirwan, Edgar F......	6	5^2	10	7^3	8	4	9^3	20
Lambright, Benj. H..	4^2	4^2	9	6^1	7^3	8^1	9	18
Slaysman, Alonzo.....	6	6	8^3	7^2	9	6	8^2	13
Wavson, Geo. W......	5^2	5	8^3	9	7	8^1	8^1	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Georgraphy.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim*)........	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim*)...	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Adams, John M.......	5	4^3	7^2	7^2	6	7^3	9^2	17
Allderdice, Wm. E....	6	6	9^3	7^3	7^2	7^3	10	19
Applegarth, John F.	5	6	8^3	6^2	6	6^1	9^2	18
Beauchamp, Thos. K.	6	5^3	9^3	7^2	7^1	9	10	18
Brannan, Chas. H...	6	5^3	8^3	5^2	7^1	6^2	6^1	19
Conklin, Denton C...	6	5	9^3	5^2	6^1	6	7^2	15
Frey, John M..........	4	4	8^3	5^1	6^2	6^1	6^2	15
Gibbons, Fulton E....	6	6	9^3	8^2	7	7^1	8	16
Jones, John D..........	5	5	7^2	7	6^2	7^1	9^2	18
Pancoast, Millard F..	5^3	5^1	9^3	6^1	5^3	7^3	7^2	15
Staudle, Jno. G.......	5^2	6	9^3	6^1	7^3	6	9^1	13
Walker, Sam'l H. H.	6	4	9	7	8^2	7^2	9^3	16

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 5.

Bennett, Joshua H....	6	6	8^3	8^2	8^2	9^1	9^1	15
Coburn, Richard......	5^2	6	9	9^3	8	8^2	7^1	18
Duke, Joseph W.......	6	5^2	8^3	10	9^2	8^2	8^3	19
Early, William........	6	6	9	9	7^2	8^1	7^3	20
Harker, James F.......	6	5	10	8^2	8^2	8^2	9^1	19
Kerr, Harvey...........	6	5	9	6^1	8	7^1	8	19
Martenet, Jefferson...	5^1	6	8^2	8^2	9^2	9	9^3	17

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 6.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algrebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim*)........	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim*)...	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Brady, Thos. F........	5	5	6^3	8^1	7^2	7^2	10	18
Brenton, Jonathan S.	6	5^3	9	9	8	9^1	10	20
Brenton, Richard......	6	5^3	7	7^2	7^2	9^1	10	16
Carr, James E..........	5^2	6	7^3	4^3	6^2	8^1	9^2	16
Dunahue, Thos. C....	6	6	10	9	9	9^2	9^3	19
Emich, Louis............	6	5^3	8	6	7^2	8^1	9	19
Fisher, Edgar..........	6	5^3	10	9^2	9	8^1	9	17
Forrester, Ben. F......	6	5^3	9	9^2	7^3	6^3	9^1	20
Gaffney, John M......	6	5^2	9	7	8^2	7^2	9	19
Gwynn, Henry B......	5^2	6	10	8	8^2	9^2	10	20
Hiss, Henry S...........	6	6	10	7	8^3	7^1	9	18
Kraft, Edwin S.........	5	4^3	8^3	9^1	9	8^3	9^1	19
Locher, Geo. H.........	6	5^2	9	7^1	8^2	9	9^3	19
Miller, Charles M......	6	6	9^3	9^2	6^2	8	9^3	19
Morgan, G. Emory....	6	6	10	9^2	8^1	9^2	9	20
Morgan, Y. Peyton...	6	5^3	8^2	7	8^1	8^1	8^2	20
Mottu, Thos. H.........	6	6	10	6	6^3	8^3	9^3	19
Quinan, Thos. H.......	6	6	9	8^2	8^1	9^3	6^2	19
Richardson, Harry D.	6	5^3	9^3	9	9^2	8^3	8^2	19
Shirk, Henry............	5	5	8^2	7^2	8^2	8^3	8	20
Smyth, William T....	6	5^2	8	8	8^2	9^1	10	19
Templeton, John......	6	5	10	7^1	8^2	8^2	9^2	18
Toner, Lewis C.........	6	6	10	10	7^2	8^2	10	20
Watson, Chas. R.......	6	6	9^1	8	9	9^2	9^3	20

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 7.

DeCaindry, Charles...	5	5^1	9	6	6^3	7	8^2	19
Keen, Wm. G..........	5^2	5^1	9	6	7	4^3	8	15

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 8.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim*).........	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim*)...	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Gault, Matthew.......	6	4	9	3^3	9	8	6^2	18
Wagner, Harry M.....	5	4	10	8^2	8	8^2	9	13
Wolf, Daniel...........	6	5	9	8^3	8^2	8^2	9^3	17

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 9.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
Bernei, Simon..........	6	5^2	8^3	8^1	6^1	7^3	8^2	17
Burgunder, Samuel B.	6	4	8	6	8	8	8	10
Cromwell, Edward B.	6	6	8^2	6^2	8^2	7	10	15
Federleicht, David....	6	6	8^3	7	9^2	6	9^2	18
Grauer, Millard F. B.	4	4^2	7^3	6	9	7	9	14
Lauer, Leon...........	6	4^3	7^1	2^2	7^2	6	8^3	15
Wiesenfeld, Hiram. ...	4^2	5	9	7^3	9	7	8^3	17

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 10.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
Abey, John S..........	4	6	10	8^3	8^3	8^2	10	15
Bowman, Philip E....	5^2	3^3	9	5^2	6^2	6^3	6	16
Forsyth, Frank A......	5	5^3	9	3	6	6	8^3	15
Granger, John H......	5	4	9	6^3	7	6	8^2	12
Kimball, Henry H....	6	6	9^3	8^2	8	6	7^3	13
Marshall, John T......	5	5	9^2	6	7^2	8	8^2	18
Myer, Dan. Webster.	4	5^1	9	6^2	7^2	7^2	10	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 11.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
Appleby, Sam'l C.. ...	6	3^1	7^2	7^1	8^1	6	10	17
Bergner, Wm...........	6	5^2	7^2	6	6	8	10	17
Clendenin, Joseph.....	4	4^2	9	7^1	7^1	7^3	10	17
Dosh, Sam'l H.........	6	4	10	7^2	7^2	8	9	16
Doud, Oliver W.......	4	2	8^2	7^1	6^3	6^2	9^2	19

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 11—Continued.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
Test (*maxim*)........	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
Standard (*minim*)...	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Ehrlich, Solomon......	5	6	8^3	7^3	9^2	8^2	9^3	19
Hill, Wm. N...........	5	5	9^3	8^2	8^2	8^1	9^3	14
Jones, A. Randolph...	6	5	9^3	10	10	8	10	16
Miller, Harry A.......	6	5	9^3	6^1	7	8^2	10	17
*Snow, William I.....	6	5^3	9^2	9^2	6^2	7^2	10	11
Wilson, Charles L....	5^2	4	10	9	8	8	8	14
Zipp, Gustav A.........	6	3	9^3	8^2	9	7^3	10	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 12.

Timanus, Frank E....	6	4	6^1	6	7^1	6	6^1	7

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14.

Alford, William E....	5^3	4^3	8^3	8	7^2	8^3	6	17
Bond, Alexander......	5^2	4	6	6^2	7	7^2	9^1	18
Bryson, Edmund A...	6	5	10	6	8^2	9^1	8^2	17
Dungan, Stevenson...	4	3^3	10	7	8	6	7^3	19
Elliott, Thomas I....	6	6	10	9	8	7^3	10	20
Frank, Solomon.......	6	5^2	7^3	7	8^2	9^2	10	18
Hall, Monticello........	6	5^3	9	5^1	7^2	9^2	10	17
Harmon, Jarrett.......	4^3	5^2	7^2	6	8	7^2	7^2	20
Jones, Alexander F...	5	3	9^2	8	6	6	8^3	17
Lawder, Robert F......	5	4^3	10	6^3	7	9^2	9^2	18
Linker, Paul W.......	5^3	5	10	7^3	8^2	9^1	10	18
Oliver, John T.........	6	5^3	8^2	6	7^2	7	9	11
Ramey, Wm. G........	6	3	7^3	7^2	7^2	9^1	7	17
Roberts, George M....	6	5^2	8^2	3^3	7^2	8^1	7^1	16
Saulsbury, James A.	3^3	4	9^2	6	8^2	7^1	9^1	18

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14—Continued.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim*)........	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim*)...	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Shock, Henry C.......	6	5^2	9	7	8	7^2	7^1	15
Smith, Richard H......	6	5^3	10	8^2	9	7	9^3	18
Stempel, Fred. W......	6	5^3	9^3	6^2	7^2	8	7^2	13
Taylor, George.........	6	6	9^3	7^3	6^2	7^3	8^2	17

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 15.

*Bragdon, Rutus H...	4	4	10	6^2	6^2	8^2	10	19
Cook, Henry...........	4^2	6	9^3	5	7	8^3	8	19
Jones, Wm. J. Albert.	4^2	5	6^3	5^1	6	6^3	7^3	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18.

Almack, Wm. G. W.	6	6	10	10	9^2	7^2	7^3	17
Burgan, Wm. M......	6	6	9^3	7^3	9	8	7^3	19
Chappell, John G......	5^2	6	10	10	9^2	9	8^3	17
Dalrymple, James C.	5	6	10	9	9	9^2	8^3	18
Foulk, Wilson M......	6	6	9	9	9^2	9^3	10	20
Hitzel, A. Franklin...	6	6	9^3	8^2	8^2	9^2	10	19
Jenkins, George V....	5	5^2	9	9	9	9^3	10	20
Kinsey, Benjamin......	6	5	10	5^2	9^2	9^2	9^2	18
Laughlin, David......	6	6	10	10	7	9^3	8^2	16
Lewis, Elias S.........	4	5	8^3	5	8^2	8^3	8^2	18
Morrison, John R......	6	5	10	7^3	9^2	9^2	10	15
Nicholson, Harry......	6	6	9	7^2	7^2	8^3	8^3	19
Schaefer, Edward A...	5	6	9^2	7	9	9^2	9	16
Stewart, Edward B. T.	5	6	9^3	9^1	7^2	9^3	9^1	18
Striewig, Melanchthon	6	4	10	7^3	8^2	9^1	10	13
Wylie, Wm. A.........	6	5^2	10	10	9^2	9^3	10	20

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 19.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim*)........	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim*)..	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Chandlee, John S......	5	4^{3}	10	2^{3}	7	7^{1}	9^{3}	15

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20.

McKay, Robert.........	6	4	9	5^{1}	6^{2}	9	9	17
Miller, Walter E......	6	5^{3}	8^{2}	4	7^{2}	9^{1}	9^{2}	17

STATEMENT

Of the number of candidates for the Baltimore City College, Examined, Passed, and Admitted, from the several Grammar Schools, for ten years, 1860 *to* 1869, *inclusive.*

FROM GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.
No. 1......	18	8	9	19	5	10	29	2	4	16	8	11	17	7	13	15	...	12	15	7	12	17	4	8	10	2	7	17	8	16
“ 2......	12	8	10	11	4	5	9	2	5	9	2	4	8	3	3	6	...	4	17	2	7	21	8	16	14	8	13	18	10	15
“ 3......	10	...	1	10	...	3	8	...	3	9	2	5	7	2	4	8	...	8	14	9	13	15	10	11	15	7	11	13	7	10
“ 4......	14	4	5	17	5	8	12	7	11	22	6	11	20	4	14	5	...	4	7	2	5	10	4	9	10	1	5	15	6	12
“ 5......	9	1	2	6	...	3	1	...	...	7	2	7	4	3	4	6	...	6	6	5	6	9	8	9	7	7	7	7	7	7
“ 6......	15	8	11	13	9	11	15	4	8	14	7	12	13	6	8	14	...	13	13	7	9	16	12	15	25	18	23	25	23	24
“ 7......	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	5	1	2	3	1	3
“ 8......	8	...	3	7	5	7	14	3	5	19	4	11	10	3	6	8	1	6	12	5	12	10	6	8	15	3	7	7	1	3
“ 9......	22	11	15	28	18	22	20	6	11	25	14	20	34	14	22	33	...	18	14	3	8	13	9	13	15	5	7	13	4	9
“ 10......	3	3	3	8	2	5	9	...	4	6	1	3	4	...	2	3	...	3	5	4	1	10	9	9	6	3	4	10	3	7
“ 11......	9	2	4	9	3	5	9	1	3	6	3	4	8	7	8	8	...	8	15	9	15	18	15	18	18	6	10	13	6	12
“ 12......	8	...	3	5	4	4	7	...	1	6	1	5	6	1	3	5	...	5	4	1	2	5	3	3	7	3	7	5	...	1
“ 14......	18	11	15	18	8	12	23	15	18	16	10	13	15	3	12	18	1	18	20	11	17	15	14	15	17	9	14	21	11	19
“ 15......	...	...	...	18	14	17	26	11	19	10	6	10	5	1	3	9	...	8	14	7	11	13	11	13	14	11	13	6	1	3
“ 18......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	16
“ 19......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
“ 20......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2

ORGANIZATION OF THE ALUMNI

FOR 1869--70.

James Frame..................................President.
Thomas S. Baer,...........................1st. Vice-President.
Lewis C. Dietsch,.........................2nd. Vice-President.
Edward L. Hooper,.......................Recording Secretary.
John W. Simpson,..........................Corresponding "
William R. Woodworth.....................Treasurer.

DIRECTORY:

John B. Wentz, Jr.,........................George W. Marden,
Henry Clay Miller,........................Francis X. Ward,
Charles W. Virtue,........................H. E. Johnson.
J. J. G. Webster.

Francis X. Ward,...........................Orator for 1869.
John W. Simpson,...........................Orator for 1870.
Thomas S. Baer,..............................Alternate.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

Eastern Female High School,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR

THE YEAR MDCCCLXIX.

COMMITTEE

ON THE

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN B. TIDY, Sr.,
HENRY M. ADLER,
Captain JOS. E. TRIPPE,
THEODORE T. BANTZ,
S. JOHN CARROLL,
H. D. ROEMER,
JOHN T. MORRIS (*ex-officio*).

FACULTY

OF THE

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

NATHANIEL H. THAYER, A. M.
Astronomy, Chemistry.

ELIZABETH A. BAER,
English Literature, Rhetoric, Elocution, Moral Philosophy, Composition.

PHEBE J. TOMPKINS,
Arithmetic, Composition.

SARAH L. BASSFORD,
History, Composition.

EMMA C. LANG,
Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Geography, Composition.

MARY C. GEDDES,
Algebra, Geometry, Composition.

LAURA V. DeVALIN,
Physiology, Botany, English Literature, Composition.

REBECCA TUCKER,
Writing, Constitution of the United States, Composition.

LAURA M. MULLIN,
Drawing.

VIRGINIA WENTZ,
Grammar, English Literature, Composition.

OLIVIA F. KEACH,
Drawing, Composition.

AMANDE DUBRIEUL,
French.

CHARLES PERCIVAL, M. D.
Vocal Music.

RECIPIENTS

OF THE

Peabody Gold Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

ANNIE K. YEISLEY,
SARAH STONE,
MARGARET MADDOX,
MARIA HOOPER,
IDA AMOSS.

SECOND GRADE.

MARY WILCOX,
CHARLOTTE BLACK,
MARY ELDRIDGE,
AGNES HAMILTON,
SARAH RILEY,
ANNIE JAMES,
EMMA BRISTOR,
MARGARET NAGLE,
HANNAH OLIVER,
EMMA SAUMS,

Graduates and Theses.

The Golden Spike and the Silver Hammer	Ida Amoss
Perfectly Contented	Cornelia Audoun
The Nursery Epic	Charlotte Black
The Night of Freedom	Margaret E. Bauer
A Midsummer's Day	Emma A. Bristor
The Roof Above Me	Annie E. Byrn
Sorosis	Lydia J. Coffin
From Day to Day	Mary Early
Why Should'nt we Follow the Fashions	Emma J. Emrich
Peace	Mary Eldridge
Somebody, Nobody, and Everybody	Mary Ford
Before Dawn	Mary Fry
Lights on Earth and Stars in Heaven	Susan Foster
Ballad and Romance	Maria Hooper
Our Future	Susan Hunt
Love and Loss	Maria Hardy
Passing Away	Ella Houston
A Letter—"French Composition"	Agnes Hamilton
The Moral Sense	Clara Jacobs
Early Impressions	Maria A. James
"Cui Bono?"	Augusta Melcher
Changing	Ann E. McGinley
De Profundis	Isabella McLeary

SALUTATORY..................(Third Honor)............MARGARET MADDOX

The Glory of Life	Margaret Nagle
Holy Memories	Ella Noble
The Far-Off Land	Hannah Oliver
Golden Deeds	Eliza Oliver
Shall We Part to Meet no More?	Amelia Piercy
Ups and Downs	Sophia Perrigo
Waiting	Sarah Riley
Will it Be?	Laura Regester
Birds of Paradise	Kate Rickey
"N'oubliez Pas"	Anna Rodenmeyer

VALEDICTORY.....................(Second Honor).............SARAH E. STONE

Smiles and Tears	Mary Serverson
Beneath the Waves	Emma Saums
Re-unions in Heaven	Anna Talbot
Leaves from the Book of Nature	Mary N. Thayer
If we only Knew	Mary Taylor
A little out of Humor	Florence Valiant
Fairy-Land	Frances Webb
Flowers in the Pathway	Mary L. Wilcox
Footsteps of the Creator	Amelia Wrightson

THE QUESTION OF THE TIMES....(First Honor)....ANNIE K. YEISLEY

COMMENCEMENT.

PROGRAMME.

PRAYER..

CHANT..

SALUTATORY..................(THIRD HONOR)......MARGARET MADDOX.

Footsteps of the Creator..AMELIA WRIGHTSON

Semi-Chorus..

The Moral Sense (Clara Jacobs).................................Read by EMMA SAUMS

The Nursery Epic (Charlotte Black).......................Read by MARIA HOOPER

Solo..

The Golden Spike and the Silver Hammer (Ida Amoss) Read by SUSAN HUNT

A Letter (French Composition)....................................AGNES HAMILTON

Duett..

THE QUESTION OF THE TIMES...................(FIRST HONOR)
ANNIE K. YEISLEY

Semi-Chorus..

Peace—Essay and Poem..MARY ELDRIDGE

Why Shouldn't we Follow the Fashions?..........................EMMA EMRICH

Solo..

Fairy-Land..FRANCES WEBB

Holy Memories..ELLA NOBLE

Duett..

VALEDICTORY...............(SECOND HONOR)...........SARAH E. STONE

Conferring Diplomas..

" Peabody Medals....................................PEABODY COMMITTEE

" Maryland Institute Tickets............PRESIDENT MD. INSTITUTE

Parting Ode..

DOXOLOGY AND BENEDICTION.

Commencement---Parting Ode.

BY AMELIA R. WRIGHTSON.

See, the sands are ever falling,
With a voice of silver chime!
Creeping, creeping shades are stealing
O'er the dial plate of time.

Though the Hours' "effacing fingers"
Sweep this brilliant scene away,—
Though we part, fond Memory lingers
With the past, where Love held sway.

Memory brings the cherished blessings
All our pathway scattered o'er.
Tears may fall, and lips may utter
"Joys departed, come no more!"

Nearer,—nearer,—hour of parting!
Sighs within our bosoms swell;
Hearts will throb;—the sad tears starting,
As we breathe our last Farewell.

REPORT.

EASTERN F. H. SCHOOL,
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31, 1869.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to state that 214 of our number reported in July, returned in September, 170 were admitted from Female Grammar Schools 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 17, and 20, four transferred from the Western School, two re-entered, and two received from foreign sources. Seventeen having left, there remains, at this date, 375. Though a careful application has been made of the utmost means in our possession, yet have I been unable to prevent an affection of health that will readily account for a larger withdrawal than usual, and an amount of absence unprecedented in the records of the school. This abnormal condition is principally confined to the classes of the first year, and emanates from their being obliged, in consequence of the reception of a larger number than we could accommodate, to occupy rooms so totally unfit that I have been necessitated, in bad weather, to dimiss one and sometimes two classes for the day. The higher classes being better accommodated, do not suffer except from a want of ventilation which, in our present premises, cannot be supplied without exposure to, perhaps, worse results. In every particular, the classes of the first year are the principal sufferers. With them it is not the High School of their anticipation, and yet their teachers' reports of them for study, and for progress, compare most favorably with those of any former year. This is very creditable and encouraging, for they are manifestly pursuing knowledge "under difficulties." I have tried to encourage all with the hope of a speedy completion of accommodations, where present troubles will be forgotten, and yet, sometimes, have felt as if I were tantalizing them, so often have our expectations been thwarted by apparently insuperable hinderances. This encouragement, we are most happy to learn, may henceforth assume a more positive character, as the Committee on Education have concluded to report favorably on the subject of transferring us as soon as possible to a place more worthy of the school and the devotion of its teachers; to a place for which mercy so strongly pleads; to a place in which "Heaven's first law" can be more fully and beautifully obeyed. Though positive necessity may be the primal motive with those who are charged with the care of this great city's interests, yet, in addition to the consciousness of having faithfully discharged their duty, they will assuredly, in this case, be the honored objects of the heartfelt gratitude and remembrance of those existing and to come, who will be the subjects of their beneficial legislation. As regards the whole school, it might be expected from the adverse circumstances with which we have to contend "ab initio," not only in the way of inadequate accommodation, but of very frequent changes of teachers, that our progress would be proportionally arrested; yet the exertions of my associates have so successfully met every contingency that I may safely assure of a scholastic status fraught with the highest hopes and satisfactory to your desires and expectations. Want of physical comfort may, it is true, substract somewhat from mental buoyancy, but not enough to retard general advancement. Considering our crowded condition, the conduct of our pupils is in the highest degree praiseworthy. If this be the effect of constant counsel in season and out of season, of a constant declaration that beyond all mental or other possessions are the acquisition and practice of the attributes of womanhood, then we may be encouraged by the hope that such a responsible part of our labor has not been expended in vain. This will undoubtedly be gratifying to you, as it would have been to him who has been so suddenly summoned from your midst to the spirit world; for, being a member of the Committee, he always manifested, by his action, a deep interest in the welfare of both schools, and this common feeling induced him to deeply sympathize with us; so, with correlative pleasure, would he have viewed our brightened prospects. The absence of such a man—for in every sense of the term he was one—from the various spheres of life in which he acted, will be severely felt, but from no relation more acutely than that of your labor of love. In this city of monuments raised to valor and to worth, there is one imperceptibly rising above them all. Upon the beautiful and heavenward shaft of Popular Education many are the graven names of the benefactors of their race, but no one can stand out in bolder relief than that of S. John Carroll. In this sad moment another *requiem* falls upon the ear to remind us of the solemn fact that while in life we are in death. It is the chant of nations for him, who, recognizing in life the truth that in the grave there is neither work nor device, accomplished, before going to his reward, the great work which has embalmed his name in the heart of humanity. The incentives he left to the pupils of the High Schools of Baltimore have been valuable, but they should be priceless now.

It is hardly necessary to assure you of our unremitted, united and harmonious efforts, under any and all circumstances, to approximate, as near as we can, the standard contemplated in our organization. We beg leave to tender you our grateful appreciation of your confidence, and trust that we may continue to merit it. To our Committee, and especially its Chairman, we cannot be too thankful for the exercise of a constant care and kind attention. Permit me in conclusion to acknowledge the official courtesy, at all times, of the Superintendent and of the Secretary, and to remain,

Very respectfully, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

NATH. H. THAYER.

WEEKLY WORK APPORTIONED TO TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.	Chemistry.	Astronomy.	Nat. Philosophy.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Physiology.	Botany.	History.	Eng. Literature.	Rhetoric.	Mor. Philosophy.	Milton.	Thompson.	Grammar.	Etymology.	Con. U. S.	Physo. Geography.	Elocution.	Writing.	French.	Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Composition.	Ex. French Exercises.	Ex. Drawing.	Superintendence.	Periods.
Mr. Thayer...........	5	5																										20	30
Miss Baer..............											4	6	2							12					6				30
" Tompkins.......				27																					3				30
" Bassford.........										27															3				20
" Lang.............			18									9							2						1				30
" Geddes...........				4	16	6	1																		3				30
" DeValin.........								17	8		2														3				30
" Coles............																	8	2		4	14				2				30
" Wentz..........											2			6	6	12									4				30
" Mullin...........																							27				3		30
" Keach...........																							27		3				30
Mad. Dubreuil.......																						28				2			30
Dr. Percival.........																								20					20

WORKING SCHEDULE.

Days.	Periods.	Mr. Thayer.	Miss Baer.	Miss Tompkins.	Miss Bassford.	Miss Lang.	Miss Geddess.	Mad. Dubrieul.	Miss De Valin.	Miss Coles.	Miss Mullin. Miss Keach.	Miss Wentz.	Dr. Percival.
Monday.	1			D	F		I	E	C	K	G	H	A.B
	2	H	I	K		F			E	A	B	G	C.D
	3	I	H		G	C	K	B	A		D		E.F
	4		F	A	H	E	C	K	D	B		I	G
	5		K	G	E	A	F	C		D		B	H.I
	6			C	A	B	F	I	G	D	H	E	K
Tuesday.	1		K	C	B	D	I	H	F	A	E	G	
	2	H	G		C	A	E	D	K	B	I	F	
	3	I	H	B	D	K	G	F	A	C	E		
	4		I	E	H	G	F	C	B	D	A	K	
	5	K		D	I	F	H	G	C	E	B	A	
	6		H	A	K	E	G	I	D	F	C	B	
Wednesday.	1			D	E	G	K	I	F	C		H	A.B
	2		H	A	F	G	E	K		B	I		C.D
	3		I	C		B		K	G	A	H	D	E.F
	4		H	B	I	F	D	A	E		K	C	G
	5			F	G	E		B	A	C	K	D	H.I
	6		I	E		C	H	A	B	G	D	F	K
Thursday.	1		K	E	A	G	I	H	C	B	F	D	
	2	H		F	B	E	G	C	D	K	I	A	
	3	I	H	G	C	K	E	D	B	A	F		
	4		I	A	H	F	B	G	E	C	D	K	
	5	K	E	B	I	A	H		F	D	G	C	
	6		F	C	K	D	A	B	G	E	H	I	
Friday.	1		H	B	E	C	G	D	A	F	K	I	
	2		I	D	F	E	H	K	B	G	C	A	
	3	I	E		G	D	K	F	C	A	B	H	
	4	H	G	K	I	F	E	A		D	C	B	
	5		K	F	H	G	I	E	D	B	A	C	
	6		I	G	D	B	F	H	K	C	A	E	

Summary of result of Examination of 1869, *and the total number entered from all sources.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Entered.
2	33	30	32	28
3	9	7	8	8
5	18	14	17	15
7	8	1	5	5
11	26	20	23	21
13	45	35	45	44
14	13	12	12	11
17	14	14	14	14
20	26	20	25	24
	192	153	181	170

Transferred from Western School	4
One admitted " New York	1
One readmitted	1
From Grammar Schools	170
Total entered	176

EXHIBIT OF WEEKLY WORK (30 PERIODS) DONE BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

CLASSES.	Chemistry.	Astronomy.	Elocution.	English Literature.	Rhetoric.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry	Mensuration.	Natural Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	History.	Physiology.	Botany.	Constitution U. S.	Phys. Geography.	Etymology.	Grammar.	Milton.	Thompson.	French.	Drawing.	Writing.	Vocal Music.	Periods.
A			1			5				3		2	2	2			2	3			3	3	2	2	30
B			1			5				3		2	2	2			2	3			3	3	2	2	30
C			1			5				3		2	2	2			2	3			3	3	2	2	30
D			1			5				3		2	2	2			2	3			3	3	2	2	30
E			2		3	3	4			2		3	3							2	2	2	2	2	30
F			2		3	3	4			2		3	3							2	2	2	2	2	30
G			2		3	3	4			2		3	3							2	2	2	2	2	30
H	2	2	2	2	3		2	2				4							3		3	3		2	30
I	2	2	2	2	3		2	2				4							3		3	3		2	30
K	1	1	2	4		2		2	1		2	2			2	2					4	3		2	30

A, B, C, D Classes (First year) one page composition. E, F, G (Second year) two pages. H, I (Third Year) three pages. K (Fourth year) four pages.

Results of Examinations of Candidates for Admission into the Eastern Female High School from 1865 *to* 1869, *inclusive.*

Female Grammar Schools.	No. 2	“ 3	“ 5	“ 7	“ 9	“ 11	“ 13	“ 14	“ 16	“ 17	“ 20	Total.	
1865.........	18	9	17			23	45	25				137	Examined.
	4	1	6			8	1	1				21	Failed.
	14	8	11			15	44	24				116	Passed.
1866.........	22	16	16	5	7	28	32	20				146	Examined.
	1	6	1	4	0	2	2	0				16	Failed.
	21	10	15	1	7	26	30	20				130	Passed.
1867.........	26	12	18	4		25	38	17				140	Examined.
	3	0	2	1		2	1	0				9	Failed.
	23	12	16	3		23	37	17				131	Passed.
1868.........	28	13	21	8		28	36	18	1	4	2	159	Examined.
	2	0	3	3		1	0	2	0	0	1	12	Failed.
	26	13	18	5		27	36	16	1	4	1	147	Passed.
1869.........	33	9	18	8		26	45	13		14	26	192	Examined.
	3	2	4	7		6	10	1		0	6	39	Failed.
	30	7	14	1		20	35	12		14	20	153	Passed.

Year of Examination.	Number Examined.	Number Entered.	Number Graduated.	Year of Graduation.
1861		90	40	1864
1862		124	42	1865
1863		88	33	1866
1864		119	36	1868*
1865	137	107	45	1869
1866	146	121		
1867	140	131		
1868	159	143		
1869	192	170		

* Change to course of four years.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FIRST YEAR.

Classes A, B, C, D.

Aburn, Ida; Atkinson, Emma; Armstrong, Almira; Beatjer, Caroline; Burke, Sarah; Buckingham, Jane: Blades, Elizabeth; Burgan, Claribel; Bowen, Annie; Bateman, Estelle; Barrickman, Margaret; Brashears, Harriet; Brown, Ella; Burns, Catharine; Bennett, Alice; Brian, Mary; Cooper, Mary; Crookshanks, Julia; Crow, Eliza; Clarke, Mary; Cummins, Mary; Creamer, Sarah; Carter, Emma; Campbell, Maria; Cohan, Olga; Clements, Catharine; Cherry, Louisa; Day, Mary; Dobbs, Elizabeth; Deshields, Mary; Dukes, Sarah; Dill, Ida; Douglas, Ellen; Elyan, Caroline; Ellis, Mary; Ford, Alice; Fossett, Martha; Frank, Bertha; Ferguson, Charlotte; Fennell, Ella; Gotlert, Annie; Gibney, Annie; Gayle, Mary; Garrett, Margaret; Geer, Ida; Graham, Mary; Grove, Annie; Gaunt, Laura; Gibbons, Emma; Grindall, Clara; Horn, Mary; Hughes, Ida; Hill, Theresa; Humphreys, Mary; Hall, Marian; Helm, Isabella; Heindle, Margaret; Henderson, Mary; Hamberger, Frances; Hughes, Margaret; Hessler, Mary; Hubbard, Charlotte; Hallett, Ida; Hunter, Catharine; Irving, Jennie; Jones, Ella;

Killian, Susannah; Keen, Ada; Klatte, Theresa; Kidd, Margaret; Kann, Amanda; King, Mary; King, Roberta; Kenney, Mary; Kersinski, Mary; Kriete, Charlotte; Kypher, Mary; Llewellen, Mary; Lyle, Georgianna; Lamotte, Annie; Love, Eva; Leib, Ella; Lynch, Catharine; Little, Ida; Mitchell, Virginia; Martin, Mary; Martin, Annie; Mathai, Eva; Milburne, Mary; Michel, Caroline; Merchant, Sarah; Mailhouse, Cecelia; Metgrer, Pauline; McGregor, Annie; McCullough, Jane; McCullough, Mary; Miller, Laura; Meyer, Sarah; Macks, Celia; Maydwell, Josephine; Marfield, Annie; Melcher, Margaret; Monroe, Laura; McPherson, Annie; Maddox, Henrietta; McDonald, Mary; McDonough, Margaret; McKay, Elvza; Morgan, Sarah; Norris, Catharine; Nicholson, Mary; Nagle, Mary; Nicolai, Laura; Ould, Margaret; Peed, Clara; Pecor, Annie; Preiss, Catharine; Perry, Emma; Perry, Ida; Phillips, Catharine; Pope, Mary; Palmer, Alice; Piccolo, Helen; Quirk, Julia; Reifner, Mary; Rosenthall, Elizabeth; Rimbery, Virginia; Riddell, Mary; Robb, Mary; Richards, Emma; Ringgold, Jennie; Ricketts, Catharine; Reinicker, Annie; Reid, Mary; Roche, Annie; Strobel, Mary; Smith, Ella; Spafford, Isabella; Speake, Ida; Steibel, Rosa; Sweitzer, Hessie; Sindall, Lucy; Sanders, Ida; Swain, Mary; Sollers, Cornelia; Snyder, Martha; Sanner, Clara; Sturgeon, Clara; Scott, Ida; Stern, Clara; Sherwood, Annie; Schloss, Sarah; Spalding, Mary; Suter, Susan; Stewart, Martha; Teal, Laura; Thompson, Effie; Thompson, Laura; Thomas, Elizabeth; Thomas, Catharine; Talbott, Victoria; Trimble, Rhoda; Simpson, Catharine; Wilkes, Sydney; Wheatfield, Ida; Wooden, Augusta; Wight, Elizabeth; Welch, Frances; Waltren, Augusta; Whilson, Catharine; Woods, Mary; Willis, Elizabeth; Wake, Sarah; Steer, Mary V.

SECOND YEAR.

Classes E, F, G.

Beacham, Elizabeth S.; Badders, Mary C.; Booz, Marian J.; Brooks, Elizabeth ; Burton, Sarah A.; Brown, Mary J.; Brown, Margaret A.; Barrett, Florence G.; Bennett, Eliza V.; Barnes, Medora ; Barton, Caroline ; Bawden, Emma E.; Cooper, Mary N.; Cummins, Ella J.; Crean, Catharine ; Campbell, Mary J.; Campbell, Martha A.; Cullington, Annie ; Cunningham, Mary M.; Cromwell, Florence E.; Chapman, Mary M.; Crauner, Marian V.; Caskey, Annie ; Copenhaver, Emma ; Dobler, Mary J.; Drach, Annie E.; Ditman, Alice L.; Duff, Margaretta E.; Dix, Laura G.; Emick, Elizabeth A.; Ellinger, Laura ; Ewing, Ella R.; Eldridge, Alice ; Fay, Adeline ; Frazier Annie J.; Fowler, Laura V.; Foreman, Williemina ; Goshell, Annie E.; Greenbaum, Elizabeth ; Goldsmith, Pauline ; Glenn, Mary J.; Glenn, Rosa ; Gootee, Elizabeth M.; Helm, Agnes J.; Hazelip, Amanda A.; Herrman, Florence ; Hynes, Mary C.; Humphreys, Isabella V.; Hardy, Laura V.; Holland, Elizabeth C.; Haman, Sarah A.; Hall, Estelle S.; Johnson, Ella G.; James, Margaret E.; Jones, Elizabeth J.; Krebbs, Charlotte E.; Kerr, Mary E.; Kennedy, Hannah N.; Lyons, Annie M.; Lusby, Georgiana W.; Linsley, Lilian E.; Loney, Mary E.; Loder, Josephine E.; Loane, Annie F.; Logsdon, May P.; Leatherbury, Nicolena S.; Llufrio, Virginia S.; Martin, Orris H.; Mitchell, Annie E.; McCay, Mary M.; McCay, Lorenda ; McManus, Mary J.; McCarthy, Juliet V.; McCormick, Cordelia O.; McTaggart, Catharine ; Magers, Ida R.; Maxwell, Eupha T.; Maxwell, Matilda B.; Moxley, Annie E.; Ogier, Helen E.; Preis, Frances ; Pierce, Willana ; Parker, Annie D.; Palmer, Laura C.; Pitner, Louisa L.; Rennea, Georgiana ;

Renshaw, Ella E.; Roesninck, Emily; Reese, Lisette W.; Rosenblatt, Henrietta; Robertson, Emma O.; Snow, Cynthia; Shaw, Mary E.; Singley, Elizabeth; Smith, Elizabeth S.; Smith, Elizabeth E.; Sanner, Annie E.; Sultzer, Susan E.; Scudder, Sophia G.; Sutton, Cora A.; Seward, Indiana F.; Sinclair, Frances E.; Tysinger, Alice E.; Thirlkeld, Harriet C.; Tidy, Lavinia F.; Wolf, Albertine M.; Willis, Mary H.; Ward, Sarah O.; Wallenstein, Frances; Wells, Gertrude R.; Counselman, Mary A.; Laurence, Mary.—Total 112.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSES H, I.

Adams, Mary V.; Abbott, Anna S.; Baker, Laura; Baker, Rosa; Bateman, Clara V.; Bidlingmeyer, Margaret; Bowen, Isabella F.; Bennett, Emma; Brickman, Elizabeth; Barbour, Catharine G.; Coffin, Mary L.; Colfor, Mary C.; Connollee, Ella C.; Daugherty, Florence N.; Dosh, Annie N.; Ditman, Annie E.; Dobbins, Elizabeth A.; France, Elizabeth; Flynn, Rosa; Gorman, Ella M.; Gaunt, Mary E.; Heilburn, Bertha R.; Higdon, Annie; Hynson, Maria B.; Henry, Isabella; Kees, Louisa; Kelly, Louella; Kinsey, Ella; Lee, Sophia L.; Lewis, Linda; Lindsey, Catharine M.; Murray, Clara E.; Maddox, Emma J.; Noble, Mary B.; Norris, Lavinia; Peed, Laura V.; Price, Catharine E.; Rogan, Mary; Robb, Emma J.; Root, Emma L.; Riggin, Margaret; Rusk, Mary I.; Short, Maria C.; Taylor, Rebecca J.; Tysinger, Alice E.; Turner, Emma V.; Wight, Ida L.; Wrightson, Emma; Watson, Ida F.; Wilcox, Mary A.; Wagner, Margaret A.; Young, Catharine A.; Alford, Mira H.; Frazier, Ella; Gold, Pauline; Cullum, Anna; Hupp, Julia.—Total 57.

FOURTH YEAR.

CLASS K.

Bunting, Ettie K.; Brownley, Mary M.; Barrington, Josephine D.; Bastert, Amelia A.; Bennett, Mary E.; Bowen, Elizabeth; Bowen, Caroline M.; Brian, Emma F.; Carrigan, Laura V.; Cassady, Annie S.; Dobler, Ida D.; Deal, Eva; Eckert, Roselina M.; Foley, Mary A.; Gould, Laura F.; Gilmore, Letitia L.; Guider, Mary E.; Hurtt, Sarah A. C.; Hartogensis, Henrietta; Heller, Mary A.; Idding, Marian A.; Jones, Sophia O.; King, Adelaide; Keefer, Jessie E.; Lyle, Alice; Leaventon, Annie V.; Lansdale, Elizabeth; McTaggart, Mary A.; Norris, Margaret A.; O'Reilly, Mathilde; Platt, Mary B.; Pierce, Margaret; Phillips, Maria G.; Rodgers, Nora C.; Sanderson, Eva S.; Sinclair, Catharine R.; Smith, Frances A.; Smith, Jane R.; Treoger, Henrietta E.; Theban, Mary E.; Wilkinson, Merab H.; Wilkes, Mary A.; Wilson, Mary R.; Wilson, Caroline; Ward, Virginia; Williams, Catharine L.; Younger, Mary A.; Cox, Emma.—Total 48.

SUMMARY.

GRADUATES	45

UNDERGRADUATES:

First year	176
Second year	112
Third year	57
Fourth year	48
	393

WITHDRAWN:

First year	10	
Second year	4	
Third year	1	
Fourth year	1	
	—	16

Total on Roll at this date December 31st, 1869	377

NAMES AND WORK

Of Successful Candidates for Admission into the Eastern Female High School from Female Grammar Schools, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 17, 20.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 2.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of question......	10	6	10	10	10	20	66
No. marks, 4 to each ques	40	24	40	40	40	20	204
Number to be obtained..	24	16	24	24	24	15	...
Beatjer, Caroline.........	32	24	33	29	32	20	170
*Burke, Mary............	27	10	20	27	32	19	135
Burke, Sarah..............	38	24	28	24	37	18	169
Buckingham, Jane.......	39	24	31	33	35	17	179
Blades, Elizabeth.........	38	21	31	27	36	18	174
Cooper, Mary.............	37	21	35	37	38	19	187
Day, Mary.................	30	20	25	33	35	19	162
Ford, Alice................	38	24	34	39	40	18	193
Gayle, Mary...............	30	22	28	31	36	19	166
Horn, Mary................	37	20	26	24	32	15	154
*Herrman, Caroline.....	38	24	28	34	34	17	175
Hughes, Ida.............	30	17	24	32	28	18	149
Killian, Susannah........	37	24	38	35	38	19	191
Llewellen, Mary..........	38	20	31	28	35	16	168

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 2—Continued.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Lyle, Georgianna.........	27	19	35	37	35	20	173
Mitchell, Virginia........	26	21	29	25	30	19	150
Martin, Mary...............	40	24	37	30	39	19	189
Mathai, Eva................	38	24	31	35	39	18	185
Milburn, Mary............	36	22	36	29	39	18	180
Michel, Caroline..........	38	24	38	38	38	19	195
Merchant, Sarah..........	32	24	35	33	38	18	180
*McConn, Louisa..........	40	22	40	40	36	19	197
Mailhouse, Cecelia........	26	24	33	28	39	18	160
Peed, Clara.................	34	20	33	34	35	18	174
Reifner, Mary.............	36	21	27	16	38	17	155
Strobel, Mary..............	40	24	35	29	34	19	181
Smith, Ella..................	34	20	34	32	33	17	170
*Smith, Esther...........	40	24	36	35	37	20	192
Spafford, Isabella.........	38	24	34	36	40	18	190
Teal, Laura.................	34	24	34	33	40	17	182
Thompson, Laura..	31	23	29	34	37	20	174
Wilkes, Sydney............	30	17	24	27	34	18	150

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 3.

Burgan, Claribel...	36	24	28	33	35	16	172
Crookshanks, Julia.......	26	20	27	32	21	17	143
Garrett, Margaret.........	38	23	24	34	32	16	167
Metgzer, Pauline..........	28	21	24	37	29	18	157
Rosenthall, Elizabeth....	33	21	28	27	32	18	159
Speake, Ida M.............	37	20	28	30	32	17	174
Steibel, Rosa..............	29	19	28	35	30	14	154
Wheatfield, Ida	29	24	24	25	31	16	149

* Did not enter.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 5.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar.	Parsing.	Georgraphy.	Spelling.	Total.
Bowen, Annie............	33	20	38	36	39	15	181
Bateman, Estelle..........	31	24	26	34	33	11	159
Crow, Eliza...............	32	20	24	27	36	13	152
Dobbs, Elizabeth.........	39	24	31	33	38	15	180
Fossett, Martha............	32	19	26	28	34	19	158
Frank, Bertha.............	31	22	35	34	38	15	175
*Gordon, Haidee..........	33	20	34	35	40	16	178
Lamotte, Annie...........	32	20	26	28	31	17	154
McGregor, Annie.........	40	23	27	30	40	17	177
McCullough, Jane........	37	20	34	36	37	16	180
Miller, Laura..............	39	24	34	37	39	17	190
Meyer, Sarah..............	39	24	36	39	37	18	193
Macks, Celia...............	31	20	36	36	38	17	178
Pecor, Annie..............	40	24	32	34	38	15	183
Rimbey, Virginia.........	39	24	33	35	35	19	185
*Sparks, Mary.............	33	24	37	31	39	16	180
Wooden, Augusta........	33	24	34	30	35	11	167

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 7.

Clarke, Mary.............	28	16	18	24	30	16	132
Geer, Ida..................	21	18	24	29	24	15	131
Hunter, Catharine........	40	24	23	40	38	17	192
Keen, Ada..................	27	14	24	37	22	16	150
Klatte, Theresa...........	31	16	29	39	33	15	163

* Did not enter.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 11.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Aburn, Ida..................	36	20	29	35	36	15	176
Cummins, Mary...........	39	24	32	36	35	19	175
*Cummigs, Margaret....	37	22	28	34	37	18	176
Deshields, Mary...........	27	16	24	36	30	18	151
Ferguson, Charlotte......	40	20	32	34	35	18	179
Graham, Mary............	38	20	35	38	36	16	183
Hill, Theresa..............	30	24	24	28	34	18	158
Humphreys, Mary........	35	22	30	39	34	18	178
Irwin, Jane................	28	17	23	28	32	19	147
Kidd, Margaret...........	31	16	32	36	30	17	162
Kann, Amanda............	36	22	24	30	35	17	164
Maydwell, Josephine....	33	24	32	35	38	16	178
McCullough, Mary.......	39	24	38	38	31	17	187
Marfield, Annie...........	36	24	24	36	35	18	163
Nicholson, Mary..........	31	16	35	35	28	15	160
*Purvis, Isabella..........	38	24	40	40	38	19	199
Quirk, Julia................	36	24	26	33	38	13	170
Riddell, Mary.............	38	24	24	35	35	16	172
Sweitzer, Hessie...........	37	24	36	36	36	16	185
Sindall, Lucy..............	28	20	20	27	25	14	134
Thompson, Effie..........	30	24	32	25	36	19	156
Wight, Elizabeth.........	29	24	29	30	31	18	161
Welch, Frances...........	34	20	31	33	40	20	178

*Did not enter.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 13.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Atkinson, Emma	38	19	39	38	40	19	193
Armstrong, Almira	33	20	34	39	33	17	176
Barrickman, Margaret	33	16	25	29	34	18	155
Brashears, Harriet	37	20	40	34	37	17	185
Brown, Ella	30	16	30	32	37	17	162
Creamer, Sarah	26	16	24	26	29	16	137
Carter, Emma	35	19	34	37	33	19	177
Campbell, Maria	36	22	36	34	38	16	182
Dukes, Sarah	32	23	31	25	28	18	157
Dill, Ida	37	24	38	34	40	19	193
Douglas, Ellen	38	24	36	29	37	18	182
Eylau, Caroline	40	12	38	28	37	18	173
Fennell, Ella	36	24	30	26	37	18	171
Grove, Annie	26	8	22	26	30	17	129
Gaunt, Laura	31	17	32	26	33	18	157
Hall, Marian	39	14	33	32	35	18	171
Helm, Isabella	27	14	22	28	24	18	133
Heindle, Margaret,	30	16	25	32	30	17	150
Jones, Ella..	33	22	33	31	37	18	174
King, Mary G	35	24	34	37	32	17	179
King, Roberta	39	20	33	31	34	17	174
Love, Eva	33	24	35	35	35	17	179
Leib, Ella	37	19	33	24	38	17	168
Lynch, Catharine	39	16	34	33	28	17	167
Melcher, Margaret	30	23	32	34	37	15	171
Monroe, Laura	30	15	25	32	33	15	150
McPherson, Annie	30	20	35	36	30	19	170
Martin, Annie	28	24	24	37	31	14	158
Ould, Margaret	36	16	30	36	31	17	166
Preiss, Catharine	34	17	34	29	37	18	169
Perry, Emma	32	15	24	35	33	16	155
Robb, Mary	38	24	40	35	39	15	191

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 13—Continued.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Richards, Emma..........	33	12	27	29	11	17	129
*Reynolds, Eliza..........	39	24	34	37	34	19	187
Ringgold, Jane...........	35	19	36	27	37	16	170
Sanders, Ida..............	37	17	37	29	37	17	174
Swain, Mary..............	38	23	33	37	30	19	180
Sollers, Cornelia..........	34	20	37	32	39	18	180
Snyder, Martha...........	34	19	26	26	40	15	160
Sanner, Clara..............	37	20	37	32	28	17	171
Sturgeon, Clara...........	33	20	36	32	39	15	175
Thomas, Elizabeth.......	28	16	20	33	30	18	145
Talbott, Victoria..........	35	16	35	34	38	19	177
Waltzen, Augusta........	32	20	32	37	35	18	174
Wilson, Catharine........	29	20	27	35	24	14	149

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14.

Cohan, Olga...............	36	24	39	40	38	20	197
Henderson, Mary.........	39	24	33	35	35	19	185
Hanburger, Frances.....	40	23	39	40	37	17	196
*Hammett, Ida............	35	24	37	39	29	19	183
Hughes, Margaret........	37	24	35	34	37	17	184
Kenney, Mary.............	35	22	33	36	30	18	174
Maddox, Henrietta.......	39	23	32	40	37	19	190
Nagle, Mary................	34	24	39	39	40	20	196
Ricketts, Catharine.......	35	23	25	32	39	15	169
Scott, Ida....................	34	24	39	39	36	20	192
Trimble, Rhoda...........	33	24	37	40	36	18	188
Woods, Mary..............	40	24	39	35	38	20	196

*Did not enter.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 17.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Burns, Catharine.........	33	20	33	24	24	15	149
Ellis, Mary.................	36	24	30	32	31	17	170
Hessler, Mary...............	39	22	31	30	39	19	180
Hubbard, Charlotte......	27	20	28	25	26	16	142
Kersinski, Mary............	36	20	33	28	32	17	166
Kriete, Charlotte.........	32	22	26	30	26	16	152
McDonald, Mary.........	25	24	36	28	38	19	170
Nicolai, Laura.............	40	24	34	40	38	19	195
Phillips, Catharine.......	32	24	32	32	34	18	162
Stern, Clara................	32	20	28	27	33	18	158
Sherwood, Annie.........	28	24	34	31	34	16	168
Schloss, Sarah............	34	24	34	31	29	18	170
Willis, Elizabeth.........	36	24	30	32	38	20	180
Wake, Sarah..............	30	22	29	30	32	17	160

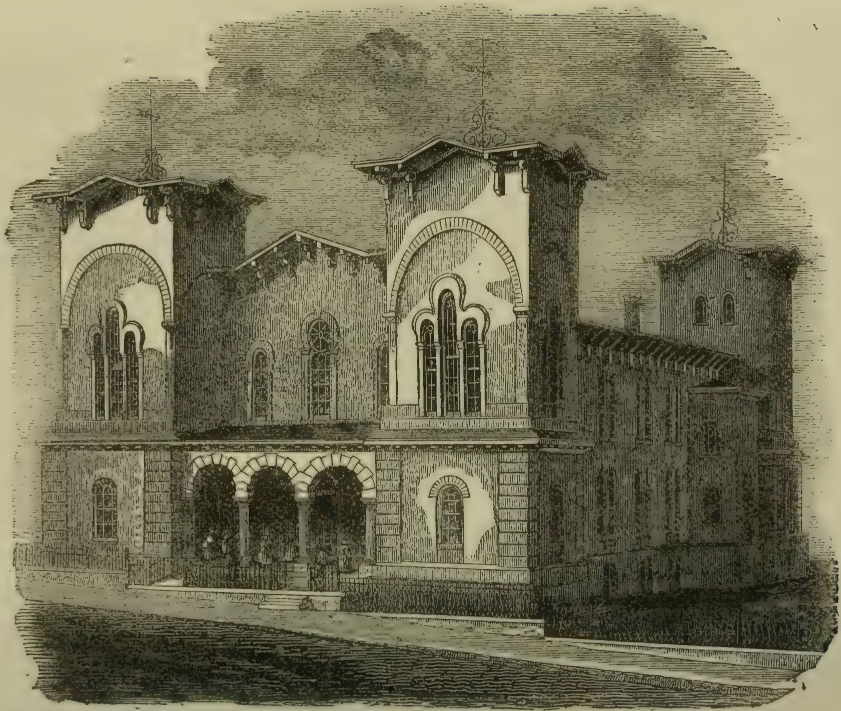
FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20.

Bennett, Alice............	39	20	39	36	38	13	185
Brian, Mary................	35	22	29	34	36	17	173
Clements, Catharine.....	38	23	29	35	30	19	174
Cherry, Louisa............	32	20	32	31	24	15	154
Gibbins, Emma...........	31	20	28	34	24	18	155
Grindall, Clara............	33	20	37	36	30	16	172
*Hughes, Ella............	34	20	28	37	38	18	175
Hallett, Ida...............	38	20	36	32	24	16	166
Kypher, Mary............	32	20	32	32	32	17	165
Little, Ida.................	34	22	36	33	32	17	174
Morgan, Sarah............	37	22	32	29	36	16	172
McDonough, Margaret..	39	24	37	36	40	18	194
McKay, Eliza..............	38	23	34	32	37	17	181
Pope, Mary................	36	22	40	37	38	18	191
Palmer, Alice..............	29	20	29	33	33	16	160

*Did not enter.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20—Continued.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Piccolo, Helen	25	16	24	24	26	14	129
Perry, Ida	40	23	38	31	36	15	183
Reinicker, Annie	27	20	27	24	29	11	138
Reid, Mary	33	20	24	32	38	13	160
Spalding, Mary	39	22	32	34	40	18	185
Suter, Susan	35	20	36	36	35	20	182
Stewart, Martha	27	20	30	36	37	13	163
Roche, Annie	31	18	30	26	30	16	151
Simpson, Catharine	36	20	36	35	29	12	168
Thomas, Catharine	38	24	38	36	35	17	188



Western Female High School.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF

Western Female High School,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR

THE YEAR MDCCCLXIX.

COMMITTEE

ON

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN B. TIDY, Sr.,
THEODORE S. BANTZ,
H. D. ROEMER,
S. JOHN CARROLL,
HENRY M. ADLER,
Captain JOS. E. TRIPPE,
JOHN T. MORRIS, (*ex-officio.*)

FACULTY

OF

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

D. A. HOLLINGSHEAD, A. M.,
Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy and Trigonometry.

ANNA E. FRANKLIN,
English Literature and Criticism, Rhetoric and Composition.

MARY A. McINTIRE,
Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Etymology and Constitution United States.

S. S. RICE,
Elocution, Analysis of Thomson and Milton.

PAMELA A. HARTMAN,
Algebra, Rhetoric and Composition.

EMMA COWMAN,
Physiology and Botany.

HENRIETTA C. ADAMS,
History, Physical Geography and Composition.

LOUISE C. SAUMENIG,
Geometry and Penmanship.

ISABELLA HAMPSON,
Grammar, Algebra and Composition.

ANNIE P. WISE,
Arithmetic.

ELIZA J. DAVIS and JANE S. WILLIAMS,
Drawing.

MADAME OCTAVIE DESPOMMIERS,
French Language and Literature.

PROF. J. HARRY DEEMS,
Music.

Names and Essays of Graduates.

HONORS.

H. LOUISE TORNEY	Honorary Address
MARY HIGGINS	Valedictory*
ALICE V. MARTIN	Salutatory

Rebecca Bond	"Look on this Picture and on this"
Emma J. Beck	A Summer Landscape
Kate Barrington	The Everlasting Hills
Emma Bankhead	Charity
Annie Black	Gertrude of Wyoming
Nettie Brown	The Way, the Truth, the Life
Mary Barnitz	Little Things
Laura Cadow	The Silence of the Snows
Jane Carr	Self-reliance
Matilda Cadow	Delights of Hearth and Home
Virginia Don Allen	Columbus' First Night in the New World
Emma L. Doll	Elizabeth at Kenilworth
Lelia Eareckson	Ghosts
Mary Ferguson	Manners of the Age
Mary C. Gibney	Before and After Dinner
Sarah L. Gillman	Visions of Glory
Ella Gill	The White Locks of Age
Mary Horner	Dress*
Carrie Hetzell	"Give and it shall be Given unto you"
Miriam Holtzman	Only Words
Mary Henessy	The Message of the Sunbeams
Fannie Hooper	The Forest Warblers
Annie Jessop	Giants
Ida Jordan	Selfishness
Lizzie Kinnamont	Military Heroes
Alice C. Love	The Power of Eloquence
Annie Loane	The Experience of a Day

NAMES AND ESSAYS OF GRADUATES—Continued.

Jennie Loane	The Boon of Existence
Mary Lou. McGee	Developments of Nature
Annie E. Mallonee	The Shifting Clouds
Emma McComas	A Voice from the Flowers
Jane McLean	Fireside Memories
Laura Owings	Genius and its Mission
Mary Oursler	Never and Forever
Sallie Paine	Do Good
Mary Patterson	Antique Manners and Costumes
Mary Porter	Influence of the Beautiful
Mary Quick	Common Things
Fannie Rutter	Sermons in Stones
Mary Ring	Love of the Beautiful
Maggie Stine	A Ramble with Wordsworth
Emma Snyder	Spare Moments
Ida Start	Evangeline*
Lizzie Seip	Poet, Painter and Sculptor*
Annie Smith	The Wars of the Roses.
Mary Tonge	Heroes Uuknown to Fame
Eugenie Travers	The Elizabethan Age
Mary Taliaferro	What might have been
Ida White	Education, its Power and Necessity*
Ella White	Nothing New
Mary Werdebaugh	Earth's Noblest
Maggie Wells	Landmarks of History
Laura V. Yager	The World-renowned
Jeannie G. Young	Napoleon and His Time

☞Essays marked thus (*) were read by invitation of the ladies who wrote them.

YOUNG LADIES

RECEIVING

Peabody Gold Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss H. Louise Torney,
Miss Mary Higgings,
Miss Alice V. Martin,
Miss Fannie Rutter,
Miss Maggie Stine.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss Mary Lou. McGee,
Miss Bebecca Bond,
Miss Lelia Eareckson,
Miss Mary Tonge,
Miss Laura Cadow,
Miss Ida White,
Miss Emma J. Beck,
Miss Mary E. Quick,
Miss Virginia Don Allen,
Miss Fannie Hooper.

ADDITIONAL PUPILS

Receiving Tickets to the Lectures of Peabody and Maryland Institutes.

Miss Sarah L. Gillman,
Miss Mary Horner,
Miss Annie E. Mallonee,
Miss Laura V. Yager,
Miss Mary C. Gibney,
Miss Jeannie G. Young,
Miss Ella B. White,
Miss Annie Black,
Miss Mary Werdebaugh,
Miss Alice C. Love.

REPORT.

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,
Baltimore, Dec. 30th, 1869.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

GENTLEMEN :

I take pleasure in submitting for your consideration, the twenty-fourth annual report of this Institution.

At the opening of the present session the number on roll was constituted as follows :

Former pupils returned to school	289
Of those admitted at the July examination, claiming their seats	168
Received by transfer from E. F. High School	3
Admitted by authority	8
Making the entire number	468

Since the close of the fall term, fifteen pupils have been withdrawn on account of personal sickness, and other unavoidable causes, and one has been admitted, consequently our present number is 454, being two more than we had on roll at the date of my last report.

The number of Teachers and pupils remaining the same, no essential change was found necessary, either in the different departments themselves, or in the order of exercises as presented in the schedule accompanying my last report. This greatly facilitated the organization of the school, the present session. It will be remembered that in my previous report, I called attention to our want of proper class room accommodation, at least two, being required, in order to secure a regular and uninterrupted working of the different classes; and as this greatly needed improvement has not been made, I am compelled from a sense of duty, again to call attention to it. I really hope that, during the coming year, circumstances may be such as to favor the object proposed. You will doubtless, be gratified to learn that the efforts made to lessen the amount of home study on the part of the pupils as compared with former years, has been measurably successful, and we believe that the general efficiency of the school, has been fully sustained.

Without desiring to be understood as dictating, I would suggest that still greater care is necessary in admitting pupils from the Grammar Schools. I am not certain that any plan of admission is likely to be devised to which objections may not be urged, yet the fact is patent, that every year, pupils are received quite unprepared to enter upon our course of study, and the good of those pupils themselves, and the scholastic standing of the school, both require that this evil, as far as possible, should be remedied.

It seems to me proper in this report, to make some reference to the late Mrs. C. R. Phillips, formerly Miss Veeder, whose resignation as a teacher in this institution was tendered to your Board during the present year. To those acquainted with her, either socially or professionally, it would be useless to say one word as to her worth, notwithstanding I cannot refrain from offering some slight tribute to one with whom we have labored so pleasantly for a number of years. She was a most energetic and faithful teacher, and every subject entrusted to her care received all the attention which its importance demanded. She possessed an unusual strength and clearness of mind, and freely used these powers in analyzing and explaining every difficulty in the way of her classes. Her moral influence in the school was unsurpassed.

Miss Henrietta C. Adams, the former Principal of Female Grammar School No. 1, whom you wisely selected to succeed Miss Veeder, has proved a most valuable acquisition to the school. Coming in contact with so many of her former pupils, she entered upon her duties more as a tried friend than as a stranger, and consequently her influence was the more quickly felt.

It may be worthy of remark, that with the exception to which I have just made reference, and that of the Teacher of Music, no change by resignation has taken place since I have had the honor of being Principal of this institution.

I presume, there are few schools of equal magnitude that have been, in this respect, so highly favored; and to the efficient co-operation of these experienced teachers, under the fostering care of our Committee and the Board, may its present prosperous condition be attributed. I feel assured that the status of the school, in every respect, is in advance of any previous year. We all feel, that to seem to stand still, is actually to recede, therefore every effort is being made to increase the excellence of the several departments. I must be allowed to express the pleasure which the lady-like deportment of the pupils generally, affords me. A more perfect state of discipline I do not desire.

Since I commenced the preparation of this report, the death of S. John Carroll, Esq., an efficient member of our Committee was communicated to me, and I desire here to bear testimony to the deep interest which he manifested, both in teachers and pupils. He was always ready to do whatever was found necessary to increase the efficiency of the one, or promote the interests of the other. His presence was at all times a source of pleasure, because of his genial bearing. Many an encouraging word was given during his visits. His death was a sad loss, and we are constrained to feel that, mysterious are the ways of Providence, notwithstanding they are all for the best.

In this connection I take pleasure in expressing, for myself and the teachers associated with me, our high appreciation of the uniform courtesy extended to us by the members of the Committee on Female High Schools, in all their relations to us. To the entire Board and its officers, would we also tender our thanks for their prompt response to all calls made upon them, in the discharge of official duty.

Your attention is especially invited to the accompanying papers, including tabular statements, as from them may be obtained much valuable information which could not be satisfactorily presented in any other way.

Our Annual Commencement was held on the evening of the 8th of July, in the Masonic Temple, North Charles street, when 57 young ladies, who had completed their full course of study, received the honors of the institution. The large hall was completely filled by the friends of the graduates, and others interested in the cause of public education. The names of the graduates, with their theses, will be found among the accompanying papers. Wm. Geo. Brown, Ex-Mayor, and Joseph Cushing, Sr., in the behalf of the Peabody Committee, presented the Peabody medals.

And here it seems proper for me to refer to the deep gloom, which was cast over our school, when the death of the philanthropist, George Peabody, Esq., was announced. How could it be otherwise, when we remembered, that while maturing his great plans of benevolence, and for elevating the moral and intellectual condition of thousands, he was not forgetful of the interests of the youth of our fair city. His name is embalmed in the hearts of many noble minded graduates of the Female High Schools, whose close attention to study, and superior excellence of deportment, entitled them to receive the Peabody medals, and others equally meritorious, are looking forward to the time when they too, hope to enjoy the same distinguished privilege.

All honor to him who conceived, and at his own expense carried out, a plan so eminently calculated to stimulate the young to emulate each other in all that is refining in its character. In view of these considerations, we were forcibly struck with the appropriateness of the action of your Board, directing the two Female High Schools and Baltimore City College to be draped in mourning for sixty days, as a mark of respect to the benefactor of two hemispheres.

Allow me in conclusion to express the hope, that the same kind Providence that has prospered us in the past, may continue to give direction to all our labors in the future, so that this College of the people may ever prove a blessing to the daughters of our City of Monuments.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

D. A. HOLLINGSHEAD.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FOURTH YEAR—59.

Rose Andrews, Francenia Atkinson, Parthenia Bell, Amelia Barnett, Sallie Baitzell, Nettie Barry, Betty Busey, Annie Brundige, Mary Cummings, Clara Chance, Georgie Coleman, Mollie Cordray, Lizzie Downey, Florence Fairall, Julia Friese, Lizzie Graham, Mollie Howser, Fannie Higgins, Mary James, Jennie Long, Sadie Landon, Grace Milburn, Annie McDonald, Lillie McGowan, Jennie Murray, Kate McGee, Carrie Maurer, Lizzie Makibbon, Emma McFarland, Ella Nicholson, Charlie Paine, Annie Polster, Fannie Raymond, Julia Ridgely, Susie Robb, Annie Stanley, Annie Thomiz, Hattie Todd, Virginia Tuttle, Bell Tudor, Annie Warfield, Nora Wise, Dollie Warner, Annie Roemer, Nellie H. White, Lulie Walker, Kate Wagner, Kate A. Watkins, Gertrude Yost, Annie Wilen, Regina Murty, Laura Edwards, Fannie Steele, Mary Forrest, Ella Oler, Carrie Williams, Fannie Wheeler, Kate Russell, Kate C. Watkins

THIRD YEAR—96.

Alverda Anderson, Nannie Armitage, Annie Baitzell. Sallie Bayly, Josephine Bell, Alice Boteler, Annie Bowman, Annie Barrett, Annie Brooks, Ella Cathers, Naomi

Cox, Martha Carson, Mary Crisp, Jennie D'Almaine, Fannie Dushane, Martha Daneker, Mary Durst, Annie Everson, Nannie Emmart, Jennie Ennis, Jennie Fisher, Ida Fuller, Emma Fales, Lucy Frazier, Maggie Floyd, Ella Fogler, Cora Garman, Katie Gavet, Lou Gault, Rachel Gist, Florence Gray, Mary Harris, Annie Hamilton, Ella Hardee, Lydia Harvey, Mollie Holden, Amanda Howser, Ida Hay, M. Ella Hollingshead, Cora Harman, Eliza Irvin, Sallie Ing, Louise Johnson, Ida Kimmell, Sallie Kelty, Mary King, Ellen Kelly, Maria Kendall, Sallie Kemp, Nellie Loane, Lizzie Lyons, Mary Myers, Ida Mincher, Sarah McHarry, Lizzie McClellan, Julie Martinet, Lottie Martins, Adele McLean, Clara Milburn, Annie March Emma Nicholson, Ida Neilson, Rosa Polster, Rachel Pumphrey, Annie Packie, Maggie Parker, Emma Roberts, Emma Russell, Nellie Ryan, Isabella Ross, Minta Ryland, Ginnie Ryan, Gertie Stearns, Annie Swindell, Annie Stewart, Emma Schields, E. C. Stewart, Mollie Spies, Rose Stromenger, Julia Shaw, Mollie Simpson, Lizzie Toner, Bettie Tall, Bettie Van Arsdale, Ella Vockey, Mollie White, Lizzie Wysham, Nellie Watson, Louise Wiener, Lizzie Wagner, Lillie Owens, Mary Chaney, Mary Higgins, Lizzie Pancoast, Annie Littlefield, Joanna Kirby.

SECOND YEAR—138.

Sadie Allen, Lizzie L. Andrews, Martha Anderson, Rachel Alexander, Sarah Bingham, Hattie B. Broome, Alice B. Bordley, Alice H. Booth, Annie Barton, Lina Bargar, Mary Bowen, Eugenie Bridener, Ida Billings, Sophie Barry, Ella Bond, Mary Bowman, Lettie Bell, Annie Cromwell, Bettie Corkran, Mary Coffroth, Mary V. Clark, Mary R. Clark, Maria Clark, Elizabeth Chickening, Mary Coleman, Julia Conklin, Isabel Colston, Ellen Cramblitt, Belle

Carr, Sarah Conner, Susie Delphy, Mary Davids, Emma Dyer, Carrie Donahue, Eliza Deaver, Ruth Dungan, Sophronia Disney, Ella Edmondson, Cora Everheart, Minnie Fink, Annie Graham, Ida Gorman, Mary Grice, Maggie Gardner, Sanetta Glanding, Ida Garitee, Maggie Gether, Helen Hernix, Lavinia Haslup, Noami Hoffman, Martha Haslup, Annie Hampson, Belle Harris, Kate Honeywell, Swann Harvey, Fannie Holmes, Hettie Hopkins, Elva Holden, Emma Hartlove, Ada Hemmick, Agnes Hoover, Nettie Hetzell, Clara Harvey, Nettie Hoffman, Sallie Harzberg, Hannah Jones, Maggie Jones, Florence Jacobs, Maria Kuhn, Alice Kelly, Mary King, Emma Lafferty, Emma Leese, Lina Lang, Addie Luddington, Rosa Landerman, Annie Landon, Lizzie Locher, Mary Maffit, Mary McCollum, Eliza Maynard, Lillie McPherson, Georgie Mackin, Clara Murray, Ida Mackee, Mary McGowan, Fannie Mathews, Jennie McMurray, Annie Mettee, Emma McGee, Kate Muller, Adele Nuitz, Nellie Norris, Emma Nugent, Lucretia Nagle, Emma O'Conner, Sallie Pouder, Laura Pewtner, Eliza Humphrey, Julia Pennington, Annie Paul, Carrie Pfeiffer, Kate King, Mary Rodenmayer, Clara Rodenmayer, Annie Richardson, Nellie Rogers, Laura Renshaw, Willie Rothrock, Angelic Reilly, Annie Shue, Ida Saumenig, Nannie Spilman, Emma Shorey, Carrie Shipley, Annie Simley, Ella Skinner, Hannah Somer, Lulu Showacre, Arabella Steele, Mollie Snowden, Maggie Sumwalt, Carrie Smith, Emma Swann, Amelia Torsch, Ida Travers, Etta Thomas, Flora Tucker, Clara Vansant, Kate Vandanicker, Amelia Werdebaugh, Virginia Warner, Sarah White, Ida White, Lucy Waterman, Fannie Waters, Mary Williams, Emma Zimmerman.

FIRST YEAR—176.

Lizzie Applegarth, Clara Arden, Louisa Adair, Ida Barton, Fannie Brown, Eva Barnitz, Laura Bier, Ella Browning, Fannie Bond, Dora Botterill, Minnie Brown, Lizzie Buckley, Rosa Brinkman, Fannie Bruster, Pamela H. Baitzell, Julia Blackiston, Alice Barton, Alice Chickering, Maggie Cook, Emma Craig, Ida Carter, Kate Cooper, Emma Cooper, Maggie Crudden, Ida Crampton, Nettie Chaney, Ella Dorsey, Lizzie Dawes, Ida Dundon, Jennie Davis, Josie Dare, Mary Driscoll, Josephine Downs, Lizzie Eichner, Sallie Evans, Clara Emmart, Belle Ely, Belle Emery, Rosa Earle, Helen Einstein, Ella Fifer, Olivia Fox, Mary Flynn, Ida Grove, Georgie Gailey, Emma Godfrey, Mary Graham, Ida Gardner, Maggie George, Ella Granbery, Ida Goodhand, Carrie Greasley, Ida Green, Phœbe Green, Gussie Gallagher, Hadie Gordon, Martha Harrington, Mollie Holland, Hannah Harzberg, Rachel Hancock, Lizzie Helsby, Annie Hoofnagle, Ida Holland, Sarah Hoffman, Ida Hoen, Katie Hays, Edith Haar, Sallie Harris, Mary Hampson, Annie Ijams, Annie Jardin, Agnes Jordan, Sarah Hammerslough, Rachel Keyser, Lizzie Kirman, Emma Kent, Emma Koehler, Clara Kincaid, Lizzie Knight, Fannie Kemper, Ella Karsner, Lizzie Kirkman, Kate King, Mary Kirby, Mary Laurence, Sarah Laurence, Stella Lewis, Mollie Lester, Mary Loenbach, Emma Logan, Annie Lindsey, Mary Love, Martha Long, Rachel Lieblick, Lizzie Leonard, Jennie Linthicum, Mary Linthicum, Mollie Lang, Belle McPherson, Sarah McDebitt, Mary Martin, Lillie Miller, Marcella Marriott, Mary Mills, Clara Macomber, Adele McVey, Mary Merker, Mary McCracken, Sarah McGee, Louise McConn, Mary Meredith, Marian Marsden, Maro McKin, Mary Nepier, Sarah Pearson, Nelle Porteous, Annie Parsons, Fannie Power, Emma Price, Alice Parkhurst, Mary Porter, Bessie Ridgley, Laura Rock, Henrietta Reitz, Tamsie Reese, Mary Reese, Mary Rothrock, Catharine Riggen, Kate Ryan, Maggie Ryan, Augusta Reynolds, Gertrude Stone, Mary Sheppard, Emma Schley, Fannie Spedden, Annie Skinner, Lizzie Smyth, Annie Simpson, Nellie Sewell, Roberta Stewart, Fannie Stewart, Ada Stewart, Addie Schad, Susie Shubbard, Louisa Smith, Esther Smith, Venie Supplee, Annie Stevens, Lillie Seguin, Clara Stewart, Ervinia Thompson, Bessie Thompson, Fannie Tittle, Ida Tall, Alice Turner, Joanna Vandanicker, Martha Vickers, Florence Weaver, Ada Wheatley, Belle Wheatley, Mary Webb, Clara Wheat, Kate Walker, Lillie Windsor, Louisa Wiener, Fannie Warner, Virginia Whitmarsh, Ella Wilson, Ginnie Warren, Maggie Warfield, Helen Wierman, Mary Wallace, Cecelia Wilkinson, Mary Weyforth, Maggie Wobiab.

SUMMARY.

Fourth Year Pupils	59
Third Year "	96
Second Year "	138
First Year "	176
Aggregate	469
Withdrawn	15
On roll at present	454

RESULT OF EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

From Female Grammar Schools Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18 *and* 19, *July*, 1869, *as follows:*

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Arithmetic.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions.....	6	10	10	10	10	20	66
No. marks, 4 to each ques	24	40	40	40	40	20	204
Number to be obtained..	16	24	24	24	24	15	...
Brown, Minnie............	20¾	33	30	28	40	16	167¾
Bond, Fannie..............	24	35	34	28	33	15	169
Baitzell, Pamela H.......	24	40	33	29	40	15	181
Cooper, Kate..............	22	33	30	35	33	20	173
Dawes, Lizzie..............	19	30	29	32	36	17	163
Ely, Belle..................	21¾	38	30	30	40	15	174¾
Granbery, Ella............	23¾	37	27	28	34	16	165¾
Gardner, Ida..............	22	35	28	35	36	19	175
Gallagher, Gussie........	18	40	37	34	36	18	183
Gailey, Georgie...........	24	36	26	39	40	15	180
Goodhand, Emma.......	22	35	26	31	35	20	169
Greasley, Carrie..........	24	37	29	40	36	18	184
Hammerslough, Sarah..	19¾	31	33	31	33	18	165¾
Holland, Mollie...........	19	28	24	30	31	17	149

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1—Continued.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Arithmetic.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Hays, Katie	22	36	29	34	36	15	172
Hampson, Mary M	20	37	27	33	39	15	171
Harris, Sallie	21¾	35	27	32	38	16	169¾
Judge, Agnes M	24	38	34	37	39	19	191
Cooper, Emma	18	25	28	29	33	16	149
Kemper, Fannie	18¼	36	31	29	25	17	146
Downes, Josie	24	37	38	36	36	19	190
Karsner, Ella	16	28	28	27	31	15	145
Koehler, Emma	23½	35	36	35	40	18	187½
Love, Mary A	16	34	28	33	29	17	157
Lindsay, Annie	23¾	38	24	28	31	16	160¾
Lieblich, Rachel	16	29	17	28	28	18	136
Merker, Mary	24	38	34	40	38	19	193
Rock, Laura	24	39	34	31	38	17	183
Sheppard, Mary C	17¼	35	24	26	36	15	153¼
Smith, Louisa N	23¾	38	29	36	35	18	179¾
Smyth, Lizzie K	24	40	34	36	40	17	191
Stone, Gertrude	21¾	37	28	33	33	15	167¾
Vickers, Martha M	24	38	26	35	35	19	177
Wilson, Ella	22	38	31	30	40	18	179
Webb, Mary	22	31	27	29	32	16	157
Williams, Mary E	16	35	30	35	36	18	170
Wiener, Louisa	22	38	33	30	35	18	176
Weyforth, Mary C	19¾	36	37	30	39	19	180¾
Wheat, Clara	20	38	36	33	37	19	184
Wheatley, Ada	22	27	29	37	30	17	162
Wheatley, Belle	22	36	30	37	29	15	169
Whitmarsh, Ginnie	22¼	33	30	37	32	16	170¼
George, Maggie	17¾	30	25	33	29	11	145¾
Craig, Emma	22	35	35	36	38	16	182

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Arithmetic.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Blackiston, Julia..........	24	40	37	37	38	18	194
Chickering, Alice.........	24	40	39	37	40	19	199
Einstein, Ellen............	19¾	39	37	32	38	19	184¾
Harzburg, Hannah.......	24	40	35	39	36	20	194
Holland, Ida...............	24	39	38	38	38	18	195
Jardine, Annie............	24	39	36	37	38	18	192
Heyser, Rachel............	21¾	38	39	39	36	19	192¾
King, Kate.................	24	40	37	39	34	16	190
Kirwan, Lizzie............	23¼	39	37	36	38	17	190¼
Lewis, Stella G............	24	39	38	36	38	19	194
Neepier, Mary.............	24	39	36	33	33	17	182
Pearson, Sarah E.........	24	39	39	37	38	18	195
Porter, Mary E............	24	36	36	32	37	18	183
Porteous, Nellie..........	22	39	38	37	38	18	192
Skinner, Annie R.........	24	40	37	34	38	18	191
Skinner, Sarah V..........	24	39	35	34	36	17	185
Ridgely, Bessie............	23¾	39	36	38	38	19	193¾
Walrab, Margaret........	22	39	38	35	32	19	185

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 6.

Ardin, Clara..............	22	40	35	38	33	19	187
Adair, Louisa.............	24	32	32	29	31	18	186
Barnitz, Eva A............	19¾	35	35	33	38	16	176¾
Brinkman, Rose...........	22	37	35	39	36	17	186
Botterill, Dora............	24.	36	29	28	34	17	168
Emmart, Clara............	23	39	33	32	38	18	182
Fifer, Ella N..............	22	30	30	29	27	15	153
Green, Phoebe...........	24	38	28	35	36	18	179

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 6—Continued.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Arithmetic.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Grove, Ida	24	39	35	39	36	20	193
Graham, Mary	20	38	35	37	40	20	190
Green, Ida J	24	38	34	36	31	16	184
Haar, Edith	24	39	38	35	32	18	186
Jordan, Agnes	24	40	35	35	40	17	191
Kreamer, Lina	21¾	38	35	38	36	19	187¾
Kirkman, Lizzie	24	39½	35	35	35	16	184½
Logan, Emma G	21¼	40	33	33	32	17	176¼
McVey, Adele	22	40	36	35	37	17	187
McPherson, Belle	22	40	39	36	40	18	195
Macomber, Clara	24	40	39	40	40	16	199
Newman, Mary	18¾	35	35	36	40	18	182¾
Parkhurst, Alice	21	31	33	34	35	18	172
Ryan, Kate	22	36	32	31	29	18	168
Sewell, Nellie	24	34	35	37	40	18	188
Thompson, Bessie	23¼	40	32	33	40	20	188½
Browning, Ella	23¾	38	32	35	27	15	170¾
Weaver, Florence	23	36	24	29	36	15	163

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 8.

Bender, Mary	22	36	26	35	30	18	167
Brown, Fannie	19½	39	32	36	30	1	175½
Dorsey, Ella	19	36	31	36	35	18	175
Emory, Belle	21¼	31	26	35	37	16	166¼
Eichner, Lizzie	21¾	38	34	37	40	19	189¾
Fox, Olivia	7¼	36	26	36	31	20	148¼
Hoofnagle, Annie	18¾	37	26	36	40	18	175¾
Kent, Emma	16¼	35	30	33	40	19	173¼
Lawrence, Sarah	21¾	34	24	31	39	18	167¾
Linthicum, Mary M	21¼	40	30	34	40	20	185¼
Loenbach, Mary	21¾	31	34	36	37	20	179¾
Medairy, Kate	20½	32	31	33	37	17	170½
Martin, Mary	19¾	36	30	37	32	18	172¾
Meredith, Mary	16¼	39	24	37	31	19	166¼

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 8—Continued.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Arithmetic.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Reese, Tamsie	22	36	31	34	36	15	174
Reese, Mary V	22	30	35	35	36	18	176
Schad, Addie	21	36	35	35	36	19	182
Thompson, Ervinia	21¼	39	35	34	40	20	189¼
Weirman, Helen J	22	40	32	38	37	20	189
Warfield, Maggie M	17	35	24	35	30	20	161
Walker, M. Kate	21½	37	29	35	40	20	182½
Linthicum, Jennie	22	34	29	33	34	20	172
Rothrock, Mary	19¾	32	30	32	35	17	163¾

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 9.

Evans, Sallie	20¾	39	35	38	40	15	187¾
Gottert, Annie B	20½	37	37	38	40	18	190½
Godfrey, Emma	24	40	35	40	36	17	192
Gibney, Annie	22	27	32	30	36	18	165
Flynn, Mary	20½	39	24	34	37	18	172½
Johnson, Ella	20	37	28	30	39	16	170
McDevitt, Sarah A	22	40	35	38	40	18	193
Miller, Lillie	22	40	33	33	38	18	184
Norris, Kate	22	38	36	39	38	19	192
Parsons, Annie	24	40	32	40	33	18	187
Power, Fannie	19	40	37	40	40	17	183
Vincent, Julia	24	40	37	38	40	20	199
Wallace, Mary A	19¼	39	27	32	37	18	172¼
Kerley, Mary A	19	40	33	36	40	18	186
Dare, Josie	24	39	33	35	40	15	186
Crampton, Ida	16	33	31	34	30	17	161

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 10.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Arithmetic.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Barton, Alice....	18½	36	32	35	40	15	176½
Bier, Laura.........	22½	32	30	35	38	15	172½
Carter, Ida.................	18½	33	35	35	40	20	181½
Hancock, Rachel	24	30	35	34	38	16	177
Hoffman, Sarah...........	19	34	26	27	33	17	155
Knight, Elizabeth........	20¾	29	24	34	38	15	160¾
McGee, Sarah.............	20¼	37	35	35	38	18	183¼
McCrachen, Mary........	19	30	31	32	38	15	165
Riggen, S. Catherine....	22¼	34	24	24	37	18	159¼
Reitz, Henrietta....... ...	23¾	38	33	34	35	18	181¾
Stuart, Clara A...........	22½	37	34	35	39	19	186½
Stevens, Annie L.........	22½	36	34	38	38	17	185½
Spedden, Fannie..........	20¾	24	27	25	27	18	141¾
Shubbard, Susie...........	24	38	35	34	36	16	183
Tittle, Fannie.............	22½	37	32	35	31	20	177½
Tall, Ida J..................	19¾	36	29	32	36	15	167¾
Warren, Ginnie..........	21½	30	37	26	40	18	172½
Wilkinson, Celia J......	24	39	31	32	27	17	170

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 12.

Applegarth, Lizzie S....	24	40	36	36	40	17	193
Brooks, Jane...............	24	36	34	37	39	18	188
Cook, Maggie.......	24	38	36	39	38	19	194
Clarvoe, Beulah...........	21	36	33	35	37	17	179
Dundon, Ida M............	18	34	28	29	33	19	151
Lang, Mollie L............	24	39	34	35	35	17	184
Love, Almira E...........	21¼	38	33	40	33	17	182¼
Plant, Kate................	24	37	31	28	37	16	173
Seguin, Lillie..............	24	40	31	35	34	19	183
Marriott, Marcella V. L.	24	40	39	39	40	19	201

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 15.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Arithmetic.	Definitions.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling.	Total.
Buckley, Lizzie	19¼	39	40	29	39	20	186¼
Driscoll, Mary	16¼	30	35	28	39	18	166¼
Harrington, Maggie A.	15¾	35	38	33	36	19	176¾
Hoen, Ida	16¼	39	39	35	35	18	172¼
Ijams, Annie H	17¾	39	40	35	35	18	184¾
Kincaid, Clara V	17¾	40	40	24	35	18	174¾
Leonard, Lillie	16	38	36	31	32	19	172
Mills, Mary K	19½	39	40	23	36	19	186½
Ryan, Maggie J	21¼	40	39	34	31	19	184¼
Strahan, Annie A	23¾	38	36	30	37	15	179¾
Supplee, Venie	21¾	35	40	30	35	15	176¾
Simpson, Annie M	22	40	40	31	38	19	190
Warner, Fannie S	20	33	35	31	34	16	169
Windsor, Lillie M	16	39	40	32	36	19	182
Miller, Jennie A	20	40	40	27	37	20	184

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18.

Barton, Ida	17¾	30	28	26	28	17	145¾
Crudden, Mary J	22	32	16	30	16	18	150
Helsby, Lizzie	21¾	31	33	39	33	19	176¾
Long, Martha J	17¼	32	24	31	24	18	156¼
Mackin, Mary A	16	25	17	31	17	15	132
Schley, Emma	16	30	24	27	24	17	144¾

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 19.

Bruster, Fannie M	21¼	37	32	37	36	15	183
Davis, Jennie	20	37	34	36	30	17	172
Price, Emma W	22	24	27	37	33	20	163
Vandaneker, Joanna	24	36	40	39	38	18	197
Lawrence, Mary	23	32	34	38	40	18	185

SUMMARY—1869.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.
1	45	43	44
4	18	18	18
6	26	26	26
8	24	22	23
9	16	16	16
10	18	18	18
12	10	10	10
15	15	15	15
18	11	4	6
19	5	5	5
	188	177	181

A Table showing the number of Pupils sent as candidates for admission to the W. F. High School, from Female Grammar Schools Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18 *and* 19, *with the number that passed and failed, respectively, at the examinations from* 1856 *to* 1869, *inclusive.*

Female Grammar Schools.	No. 1	" 4	" 6	" 8	" 9	" 10	" 12	" 15	" 18	" 19	AGGREGATE.
1856..............	31	17	32	24	13	7	17				141 Examined.
	12	5	4	0	1	1	1				24 Failed.
	19	12	28	24	12	6	16				117 Passed.
1857..............	26	19	27	20	5	7	20				134 Examined.
	4	0	2	0	1	1	0				8 Failed.
	22	19	25	20	4	6	20				126 Passed.
1858..............	15	18	30	34	9	8	24				138 Examined.
	13	15	11	10	4	4	17				74 Failed.
	2	3	19	24	5	4	7				64 Passed.
1859..............	45	15	37	29	13	5	22				166 Examined.
	0	2	1	0	0	2	0				5 Failed.
	45	13	36	29	13	3	22				161 Passed.
1860..............	60	27	35	27	14	14	18	18			195 Examined.
	1	0	1	0	4	2	0	0			8 Failed.
	59	27	34	27	10	12	18	18			187 Passed.
1861..............	41	20	33	17	6	11	23	7			158 Examined.
	5	2	5	2	4	4	6	0			28 Failed.
	36	18	28	15	2	7	17	7			130 Passed.

1862...............	76	24	41	18	6	14	21	12			212 Examined.
	2	0	5	0	0	5	0	0			12 Failed.
	74	24	36	18	6	9	21	12			200 Passed.
1863...............	44	19	28	25	5	12	18	18			169 Examined.
	18	5	15	6	3	10	6	1			64 Failed.
	26	14	13	19	2	2	12	17			105 Passed.
1864...............	47	18	34	22		11	20	4			156 Examined.
	1	0	1	3		2	4	0			11 Failed.
	46	18	33	19		9	16	4			145 Passed.
1865...............	48	15	26	21	8	14	17	13			162 Examined.
	1	0	2	2	1	3	3	0			15 Failed.
	47	15	24	16	7	11	14	13			147 Passed.
1866...............	55	12	39	21	4	25	10	5			171 Examined.
	5	0	5	5	1	3	3	0			22 Failed.
	50	12	34	16	3	22	7	5			149 Passed.
1867........... ...	61	13	34	34	6	32	13	21			214 Examined.
	7	0	7	5	0	15	0	0			34 Failed.
	54	13	27	29	6	17	13	21			180 Passed.
1868...............	51	24	43	24	13	17	13	13	5		203 Examined.
	3	1	5	5	2	1	0	4	2		23 Failed.
	48	23	38	19	11	16	13	9	3		180 Passed.
1869...............	45	18	26	24	16	18	10	15	11	5	188 Examined.
	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	7 Failed.
	44	18	26	23	16	18	10	15	6	5	181 Passed.

YEAR EXAMINED.	No. Examined.	No. authorized to Enter.	No. Entered.	No. continued to Second Year.	No. continued to Third Year.	No. continued to Fourth Year.	No. Graduated.	Date of Graduation.	No. failed to Graduate.
1851			87	54	17	1	14	1854	
1852			41	39	24		23	1855	
1853			76	44	34		32	1856	
1854			94	58	46		41	1857	
1855			105	83	64		56	1858	1
1856	141	117	115	81	66		55	1859	
1857	134	126	126	94	74		54	1860	
1858	138	64	61	55	38		36	1861	
1859	166	161	147	121	79		59	1862	
1860	195	187	179	120	96		51	1863	5
1861	151	123	114	82	56	18	37	1864	3
1862	212	200	190	127	73	23	44	1865	
1863	164	102	93	71	59	17	36	1866	
1864	156	145	136	106	68	46	15	1867	1
1865	163	148	146	106	77	62	39	1868	
1866	171	156	136	103	65	59	57	1869	
1867	214	180	174	147	96				
1868	204	202	193	138					
1869	188	181	168						

SCHEDULE OF WEEKLY EXERCISES,

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,

1869 and 1870.

Days.	Period	Hollingshead.		Franklin.		McIntire.	
Monday.	1			L	Literature.	E	Etymology.
	2	L	M. Philosophy	F	Lec.	D	"
	3	L	Astronomy.			C	"
	4			A	Lec.	H	N. Philos.
	5	I K	Astronomy.	L *a*	Dictation.	G	"
	6			I	Comp.	D	"
Tuesday.	1			I	Rhetoric.	F	N. Philos.
	2	K	Chemistry.			G	"
	3	L *a*	"	L *b*	Comp. L.	K	Astronomy.
	4	L *b*	"	Ex.	"	C	N. Philos.
	5	L *a*	Mensura.	H	Lec.	D	"
	6			K	Rhetoric.	I	Astronomy.
Wednesday.	1			D	Lec.	E	Philos.
	2	L	M Philosophy.	C	"	D	Etymology.
	3	L	Astronomy.	K	Comp.	C	"
	4	I	Chemistry.	L	Literature.	B	"
	5	L *b*	Mensura.	E	Lec.	A	"
	6			G	"	L	Constitu.
Thursday.	1			L	Comp.	E	Etymology.
	2	I K	Chemistry.	Ex.	"	F	N. Philos.
	3	L	"	K	Rhetoric.	C	"
	4	L	Use of Globe.	Ex.	Comp. L.	G	"
	5	F H G	Ex. in Ph.	Ex.	"	K	Astronomy.
	6			I K	Literature.	H	N. Philos.
Friday.	1			L *b*	Literature.	F	N. Philos.
	2			L *a*	"	A	Etymology.
	3	L	Trigonometry.	Ex.	Comp.	B	"
	4	L	Use of Globe.	I	Rhetoric.	E	N. Philos.
	5					H	"
	6			B	Lec.	I	Astronomy.

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES—Continued.

Days.	Period	Rice.		Hartman.		Cowman.	
Monday.	1	H	Thomson.	F	Rhetoric.	D	Botany.
	2	G	Elocution.		Record.	C	"
	3	H	"	G	Algebra.	B	"
	4	C	"	I	"	G	Physiology.
	5	Ex.	Comp. H.	L *b*	Dictation.	F	"
	6	L	Elocution.	K	Algebra.	H	"
Tuesday.	1	K	Milton.	G	Algebra.		Prep Lec. Phys
	2	I	Elocution.	Ex.	Comp. K.	B	Botany.
	3	I	Milton.	Ex.	Comp. I.	A	"
	4	Ex.	Comp. G.	K	Algebra.	D	"
	5	Ex.	Comp. F.	Ex.	Comp.	E	"
	6	G	Thomson.	H	Algebra.	C	Physiology.
Wednesday.	1	F	Thomson.	H	Rhetoric.	C	Botany.
	2	H	"	Ex.	Comp. I.	F	Physiology.
	3	G	Elocution.	Ex.	Comp. F	H	"
	4	F	"	H	Algebra.	A	"
	5	K	Milton.	I	"	G	"
	6	I	"	K	"	D B	"
Thursday.	1	I K	Elocution.	G	Rhetoric.	D	Physiology.
	2	D	"	H	Algebra.	C	"
	3	Ex.	Comp.	F	Rhetoric.	B	"
	4	F	Thomson.	I	Algebra.	A	Botany.
	5	A	Elocution.	Ex.	Comp.	E	"
	6	L	"	A	Dictation.	E	Physiology.
Friday.	1	K	Elocution.	H	Rhetoric.	G	Dictation.
	2	E	"	G	"	F	"
	3	H	"	I	Algebra.	A	Physiology.
	4	F	"		Recon.		Prep. Lec.Phy.
	5	Ex.	Comp.	G	Algebra.	E	Physiology.
	6	G	Thomson.	K	"	H	Dictation.

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES—Continued.

Days.	Period	Adams.		Saumenig.		Hampson.	
Monday.	1	G	History.	I	Geometry.	B	Grammar.
	2	H	"	K	"	A	"
	3	K	"	A	Writing.	E	"
	4	B	"	E	"	D	"
	5	E	"	H	"	C	"
	6	A	"	B	"	F	Algebra.
Tuesday.	1	L *a*	P. Geography.	C	Writing.	D	Dictation.
	2	F	History.	E	"	A	N. Philosophy.
	3	C	"	D	"	B	"
	4	I	"	B	"	E	Comp.
	5	L *b*	P. Geography.	A	"	F	Algebra.
	6	A	History.	F	"	Ex.	Comp. E.
Wednesday.	1	G	History.	I	Geometry.	B	Grammar.
	2	E	"	K	"	A	"
	3	B	"	A	Writing.	E	"
	4	D	"	E	"	Ex.	Comp. D.
	5	F	"	D	"	C	Grammar.
	6	Ex.	B. Comp.	C	"	F	Algebra.
Thursday.	1	A	Comp.	C	Writing.	B	N. Philosophy.
	2	L *b*	P. Geography.	B	"	A	"
	3	I	History.	G	"	E	Dictation.
	4	H	"	E	"	D	Grammar.
	5	L *a*	P. Geography.	D	"	C	Comp. C.
	6	C	History.	Ex.	Specimens.	B	Dictation.
Friday.	1	Ex.	A. Comp.	I	Geometry.	D	Comp.
	2	B	Comp.	K	"	Ex.	"
	3	Ex.	"	C	Writing.	Ex.	"
	4	K	History.	B	"	Ex.	"
	5	D	"	A	"	B	
	6	Ex.	Comp.	D	"	C	Dictation.

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES—Concluded.

Days.	Period	Wise.		Davis & Williams.		Despommiers.		Deems.	
Monday.	1	A	Arithmetic	K	Drawing.	C	French.		
	2	E	"	I	"	B	"		
	3	D	"	F	"	I	"		
	4	F	"	L	"	K	"		
	5	B	"	A	"	D	"		
	6	G	"	C	"	E	"		
Tuesday.	1	E	Arithmetic	H	Drawing.	L *b*	French.	A B	Music.
	2	H	"	L *b*	"	L *a*	"	C D	"
	3		"	G	"	H	"	E F	"
	4	A	"	L *a*	"	F	"	G H	"
	5	C	"	B	"	G	"	I K	"
	6	B	"	D	"	E	"	L	"
Wednesday.	1	A	Arithmetic	L*a* & K	Drawing.	L *b*	French.		
	2	G	"	I	"	B	"		
	3	D	"	F	"	I	"		
	4	C	"	G	"	K	"		
	5	B	"	H	"	L *a*	"		
	6	H	"	E	"	A	"		
Thursday.	1	F	Arithmetic	H	Drawing.	L *b*	French.		
	2	E	"	G	"	L *a*	"		
	3	D	"	A	"	H	"		
	4	C	"	B	"	K	"		
	5	B	"	L *b*	"	I	"		
	6	G	"	F	"	D	"		
Friday.	1	E	Arithmetic	C	Drawing.	L *a*	French.	A B	Music.
	2	H	"	I	"	L *b*	"	C D	"
	3	D	"	K	"	G	"	E F	"
	4	A	"	D	"	C	"	G H	"
	5	C	"	L	"	F	"	I K	"
	6	F	"	E	"	A	"	L	"

All work to be confined to the regular periods. No back lessons to be required, but questions for the Semi-Annual Examinations to embrace the part of the text studied during the preceding part of the term or session. No written work to be exacted from the pupils out of School, except the preparation of the regular Compositions and French Exercises. Compositions and French Exercises to be considered as recitations. Public readings twice a month, at such times as may be indicated by the Principal. Limit of requisition for Composition, 1 page for first year; 2 pages for second year; 3 pages for third year and 4 pages for fourth year. For errors in Spelling and Grammar, marking on a scale of 100, deduct 1, 2, 3 and 4, according to the years, and for all other errors one each. No change to be made in the order of Exercises, as laid down on the above Schedule, without the approval of the Principal. By order of

COMMITTEE ON FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

RECITATIONS

IN

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,

1869 AND 70.

RECITATIONS HEARD EACH WEEK BY THE TEACHERS.

Prof. HOLLINGSHEAD—Moral Philosophy, 2 times; Lecture and Experiments in Natural Philosophy, 1; Chemistry, 6; Astronomy, 3; Mensuration, 2; Trigonometry, 1; Use of Globes, 2..................17

Miss FRANKLIN—English Literature, 5 times; Rhetoric, 4; Composition, 9; Lecture to lower classes on personal neatness, 8; Dictation, 1..................27

Miss McINTIRE—Etymology, 10 times; Natural Philosophy, 15; Use of Ter. Globes, 4; Constitution U. S., 1..................30

Miss RICE—Elocution, 15 times; Milton, 4; Thomson, 6; Ex. Composition, 5..................30

Miss HARTMAN—Rhetoric, 6 times; Recording, 2; Algebra, 14; Dictation, 2; Ex. Composition, 6..................30

Miss COWMAN—Physiology, 15 times; Botany, 10; Dictation, 3; Prep. Lecture on Physiology, 2..................30

Miss ADAMS—Modern History, 10 times; Ancient History, 10; Physical Geography, 4; Composition, 2; Ex. Composition, 4..................30

Miss SAUMENIG—Geometry, 6 times; Penmanship, 23..................29

Miss HAMPSON—Grammar, 10 times; Algebra, 3; Natural Philosophy, 4; Composition, 3; Ex. Composition, 5; Dictation, 3..................30

Miss WISE—Arithmetic, 29 times..................29

Miss DAVIS—Drawing, 30 times..................30

Miss WILLIAMS—Drawing, 30 times..................30

Madame DESPOMMIERS—French, 28 times; Ex. French Exercises, 2...30

Prof. DEEMS—Music, 10 times..................10

Annual Report of the Teacher of Music

FOR THE

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Eastern Female High School,
Baltimore, Dec. 23, 1869.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools:

Gentlemen:

Appointed by you to the position of Teacher of Music in the Eastern District, I entered upon the duties of my office in September with a determination to perform them in such a manner as would justify your confidence and kindness in conferring on me the situation. From my first visit to the Eastern Female High School, the aid and co-operation of Mr. Thayer and his associates, have been of such a refined and pleasing character, that I can only say, it is my greatest pleasure to visit and teach my classes there, and my sincerest regret to leave them. The pupils are correct and ladylike in deportment, advanced in scholarship, and attentive to the dry details, as well as to the more cheerful song singing. I have never had occasion to reprove one of the young ladies of the graduating class; nor have the other classes failed in proper attention to their musical studies, and when it is borne in mind that all their instruction is oral and demonstrative, their improvement is encouraging.

The work of Hohman recently introduced, contains some portion of the science of music, as well as instruction in vocalization, and requires study at home.

The graduating class are looking forward with much interest to my short lectures on the master spirits of the last and present centuries. Music has its literature. Mozart, Beethoven, Bellini, Spohr, Bishop, Haydn, Mendelsson and a host of great men whose genius and power have enriched our age, aided civilization, and filled our churches with their wonderous conceptions, ought to be known, and the purity of their lives, and beauty of their character, properly presented to the pupils of our schools.

In the Primaries I can say with pleasure, that in every instance I have met with much encouragement. The perfect discipline and attention shown by both boys and girls is alike creditable to themselves and to their devoted and excellent teachers. Every facility has been afforded me by both principals and assistants, who have spared no pains to instruct their pupils in their music lessons. It is a source of pride and satisfaction to me to state, that on entering my schools I am always met by pleasant faces and kind greeting. Having no text books for these schools, the course has been oral, with the use of the blackboard. Lines, spaces, staff, cleff, the three scales used in vocal exercises, their origin, proper place of each note, tones, half tones, the constitution of scale, time, length of notes, rests, song and scale singing, form the groundwork of my instruction. Labor, patience, kindness and perseverance, are still required. Conscientiously and I trust faithfully am I laboring, having given up all that could impair my proficiency, or interfere in the slightest degree with the duties of the situation I have the honor to hold.

Since the above was written, Commissioner Carroll has been called to his final account. A noble, generous, warm-hearted man, whose deeds of charity and manliness are recorded in many a heart, has ceased to exist. A true friend to the educational interests of the State; alive to the true interests of humanity, he was stricken down suddenly by the hand of relentless death, and I would prove derelict to my duty, if remembering the living I should forget the dead.

CHAS. FRED. PERCIVAL, M. D.,
Teacher of Music, Eastern District.

Annual Report of the Teacher of Music

FOR THE

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

BALTIMORE, January 1st, 1869.

To the Board of Public School Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN :

In submitting this my Second Annual Report, it gives me pleasure to state that the first or highest classes of the Eastern Grammar Schools, are about as far advanced in music now, as the first classes (now in the High School), were at the close of the last Scholastic year.

We have reasons to expect some improvement by the end of the present year.

We are yet in our musical infancy, compared with the Western District, but when I refer back fifteen months, I feel satisfied with the result of my labor, knowing that much has been accomplished.

The insufficient supply of music books operates against us. The teacher requires no book, he should be a book within himself, but the pupils need music books as well as arithmetics, for practice.

You will please excuse my brevity, as what I wished to say has been already better said by my colleague of the Western District.

Respectfully yours,

E. HEGINBOTHAM.

SCHEDULE OF VISITS

FOR THE

TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

Eastern Female High School—Monday and Wednesday. The Eastern Primaries, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

First Week.

Male and Female	Primary	No. 2—	Tuesday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 8—	"	P. M.
"	"	No. 3—	Thursday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 6—	"	P. M.
"	"	No. 13—	Friday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 20—	"	P. M.

Second Week.

Male and Female	Primary	No. 5—	Tuesday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 7—	"	P. M.
"	"	Nos. 23 & 28—	Thursday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 26—	Thursday,	P. M.
"	"	No. 25—	Friday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 30—	"	P. M.

Monday morning until 12 M. every 2d week, for Primaries 16 and 24.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL SCHEDULE.

Male and Female	Grammar	No. 2—	Monday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 3—	"	P. M.
"	"	No. 5—	Tuesday,	A. M.
Female Primary No. 27 & 7 Gram.			"	P. M.
Male and Female		No. 11—	Wednesday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 20—	"	P. M.
"	"	No. 14—	Thursday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 16—	"	P. M.
"	"	No. 17—	Friday,	A. M.
Female		No. 13—	"	P. M.

Annual Report of the Teacher of Music

FOR THE

WESTERN DISTRICT.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1869.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

Since the beginning of the present scholastic year, I have taught music in the Western Female High School and Primary Schools of the Western District.

On Tuesdays and Fridays, I devote my sole attention to the Western Female High School, where I have the A and B classes during the first period, C and D the second, E and F the third, G and H the fourth, I and K the fifth, and L the sixth period of both days. Some of the classes are quite large, yet all are making satisfactory progress.

I visit each Primary School once every two weeks, where I devote the most of my attention to teaching the first and second classes. For the first classes I write exercises on the black board, which they learn by note, also beating time. In the lowest classes, simply the rudiments are taught.

On Monday of the first week, I teach at Nos. 1, 15 and 29; Wednesday at Nos. 17, 31, 18 and 21; Thursday at Nos. 4 and 32. On Monday of the second week, I teach at

Nos. 12 and 22; Wednesday at Nos. 14, 19 and 9; Thursday at Nos. 10, 13 and 11.

In some schools I teach only one class at a time, while in others, I take two or three together. Most of them are supplied with Cabinet Organs, which materially assist the children in singing. I hope it will not be long before they will be found in every school.

Only one teacher can be found in some schools who can give instruction in music; in others there are two or three; and in some each teacher instructs her own class.

Some schools are supplied with music boards while others are not; it is very desirable to have one for the first classes that the writing of the exercises may be facilitated.

I hereby tender my acknowledgements to the Board and its Officers.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Harry Deems.

Annual Report of the Teacher of Music

FOR THE

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

I have given instruction in all the Grammar Schools in the Western District, according to accompanying schedule.

It has been my pleasure to witness increasing interest manifested on the subject of music, almost without exception by Principals and Assistants. The advancement made by the scholars, surpasses all that could be reasonably expected under attendant circumstances.

The lowest classes understand the scales, and most of them are capable of *transposing*, and are rapidly acquiring a correct knowledge of the different kinds of *time* and *measures*.

The middle classes understand practically *transposition*, calculate readily the relative value of notes and rests, count and beat correctly the various kinds of time.

Most of the highest classes are acquainted with the different *scales and modes*—transpose into all the different keys—understanding the names, character and contents of the various *intervals* and *triads*, also, the *common chord* and its *inversions*, and are acquiring very correct ideas of *modulation*.

As far as circumstances permit, vocal culture suited to the various grades of pupils, is constantly attended to ; developing and cultivating the powers of the voice, so essential to the Speaker and Reader, as well as to the Singer.

Every branch of the subject has been attended to in proportion to its importance, according to the age and attainments of the various grades of learners ; following strictly the *Pestalozzi* or *Inductive system* of *Instruction* ; the shortest and most sure, if not the only method for permanent success. The Pestalozzian method secures gradual and certain advancement from the very commencement through all the different degrees of attainment to the highest. Thoroughly carried out, it illustrates the subject, communicates instruction, secures knowledge to the students, and does not crowd the memory with a fixed routine of questions and answers without moving one faculty of the mind.

The principal disability that existed last year, has attended my labors and retarded the progress of my efforts *this*, viz : the want of music books adequate to the need of the various grades of learners.

The largest school in the city has had no music books this season ; many others are very deficient, and not one has a sufficient supply.

Part 1, of the " Young Singer" was furnished to most of the classes in my department. It is adapted to the Primaries and the lowest Grammar classes, but is not at all suited to the higher classes; exciting no interest in those qualified for a higher order of music.

Every teacher acquainted with the advantages of blackboard illustration, knows the shortest and most efficient method of communicating instruction. He knows also, that in order to secure and make permanent what the scholar has learnt, many reviews and repetitions are necessary, and that this can be done with book in hand in much less time than would be requisite to write exercises on the board.

Pupils should be advanced just as fast as the mind is capable of apprehending, the intellect of adjusting the subjects presented, and the physical abilities able to bear the labor, and no faster.

Common sense shows the folly of trying to attain to the highest knowledge of science or literature without a proper understanding of first principles, and a systematic, progressive advancement through all the successive degrees.

The most profound scholars, *worked* their way up gradually through all the various degrees of knowledge by systematic, *well directed persevering* effort.

Great labor will accomplish very little, unless properly applied.

No branch of science, or literature or art has more definite and connected principles, theoretical or practical, than music, or that requires more systematic, progressive, and even critical instruction, or persevering effort to arrive at high attainments.

It should be the constant aim and earnest effort of the teacher to impart *knowledge* to the pupil of the *subject* taught, instead of crowding his memory with answers to questions.

It affords me much pleasure to say that in my intercourse with the teachers, I have met with uniform respect and kindness from Principals and Assistants, and from some have received valuable aid.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

R. SHAW.

SCHEDULE OF VISITS

FOR THE

TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL—Tuesday and Friday The WESTERN PRIMARIES, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

First Week.

Male and Female	Primary	No. 1—	Monday,	A. M.
"	"	Nos. 15 & 29—	Monday,	P. M.
"	"	Nos. 17 & 31—	Wednesday,	A.M.
"	"	Nos. 18 & 21—	"	A. M.
"	"	No. 4—	Thursday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 32—	"	P. M.

Second Week.

Male and Female	Primary	No. 12—	Monday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 22—	"	P. M.
"	"	Nos. 14 & 19—	Wednesday,	A.M.
"	"	No. 9—	"	P.M.
"	"	Nos. 10 & 33—	Thursday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 11—	"	P. M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL SCHEDULE

Male and Female	Grammar	No. 1—	Monday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 4—	"	P. M.
"	"	No. 6—	Tuesday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 8—	"	P. M.
"	"	No. 9—	Wednesday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 10—	"	P. M.
"	"	No. 12—	Thursday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 15—	"	P. M.
"	"	No. 18—	Friday,	A. M.
"	"	No. 19—	"	P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE CITY,

For the Year 1869.

The Committee on Accounts deem it proper to state that, of the amount received from State Taxes, for the support of the Public Schools, about $30,000 was not paid to the City Register until after January 1st, 1870, and therefore will not be included in that officer's statement. It, however, properly belongs to the account for 1869, and will be included in this Report.

REPORT.

To the President and Members of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore:

The Committee on Accounts respectfully submit the following Annual Statement of Expenditures for the Public Schools of Baltimore city, with various statistics connected therewith, for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

The appropriations made by the City Council for the support of the Public Schools, for all purposes, (excepting new buildings and repairs of the old school buildings under the direction of the City Commissioner,) including the appropriation for the Colored Schools, amounted to $469,000. The expenditures authorized by the Board amounted to $466,342.61, being $2,657.39 *less* than the appropriations.

The total cost of the white schools during 1869, including Evening Schools, was about $440,000, being $5,194 more than during 1868, caused by an increase in the number of schools and pupils, compared with that year; there being an increase of three (3) schools and 947 pupils.

The total cost of the Colored Schools has been $26,322.08; being an increase of $4,155 compared with 1868. The increase in the number of pupils in those schools has been 309.

The expenditures by the City Commissioner for new buildings and repairs have been about $132,000, including the amount expended upon the new Eastern Female High School; making the total expenditures for all purposes, on account of the Public Schools, during the past year—including Evening and Colored Schools—about $598,000.

The total receipts for the support of the Public Schools amounted to $567,168.

LEVI S. WHITE,
G. A. MOORE,
J. E. TRIPPE,
JOHN B. TIDY,
BRICE H. HOBBS,
Committee on Accounts.

BALTIMORE, *January* 25, 1870.

TABLE A—REPORT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Showing the number of Schools; number of Pupils on Roll—free and paying—and number of Teachers employed, January 1st, 1870.

Several Grades.	Schools.	Teachers.	Free Pupils	Pay Pupils.	Total No. of Pupils.
Baltimore City College.	1	8	24	274	298
Female High Schools...	2	25	129	701	830
Male Grammar " ...	17	95	1212	2464	3676
Female " " ...	20	97	1617	2471	4088
Unclassified " ...	2	6	87	174	261
Male Primary " ...	28	133	3442	2502	5944
Female " " ...	32	138	3128	3313	6441
Evening " ...	4	18	530	224	754
Colored " ...	13	34	745	876	1621
Music Teachers...........		4			
Total.................	119	558	10,914	12,999	23,913

TABLE B.

Receipts from Pupils; cost of Books and Stationery, and amount paid for Salaries from Jan. 1*st to Dec.* 31*st*, 1869.

Several Grades.	Received from Scholars.	Cost of Books and Stationery.	Amount Paid for Salaries.
Baltimore City College..	$ 871 00	$1,558 33	$18,500 00
Female High Schools...	2,522 00	2,660 75	26,232 00
Male Grammar " ...	9,310 16	8,241 85	71,835 75
Female " " ...	9,650 73	7,691 26	63,003 36
Male Primary " ...	8,505 50	4,601 73	65,219 73
Female " " ...	10,226 37	4,905 18	74,895 97
Evening " ...	129 60	99 72	3,079 00
Music Teachers...........			4,500 00
Colored Schools...........	2,042 05	2,363 20	19,328 99
General Account.........	190 00	1,142 58	5,990 00
Total..................	43,447 41	33,264 60	352,584 80

TABLE C.

Comparison with previous year—including Evening Schools, and Schools for Colored Children.

YEARS.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils on Roll.			Received from Pupils.	Cost of Books and Stationery.
			Free.	Pay.	Total.		
Jan. 1st, 1869...	116	555	10,480	12,297	22,777	$43,651 44	$37,720 81
" " 1870...	119	558	10,914	12,999	23,913	43,447 41	33,264 60
Increase......	3	3	534	702	1,136		
Decrease.....						$204 03	$4,456 21

EVENING SCHOOLS.

During the present season the Evening Schools were not opened until November 22d, 1869, as no appropriation had been made at the regular session of the City Council for their support; but the present City Council having made provision for them, they were opened, as above stated. At the present time there are four (4) schools in operation, which will be continued until February 25th, 1870. The teachers employed therein are also employed in the day schools.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR EVENING SCHOOLS.

Paid for Salaries, during 1869	$3,079 00
" " Books and Stationery	148 99
" " Incidental Expenses	272 01
Total	3,500 00

Received from Scholars—$129 60.

For the number of Schools, Pupils, &c., see *Table A.*

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Paid for Salaries of Teachers, &c., during 1869..	$19,328 99
" " Rents of School-houses, " " ..	2,581 68
" " Books and Stationery, " " ..	2,363 20
" " Fuel, " " ..	723 84
" " Incidental expenses, " " ..	1,324 37
Total cost of Colored Schools	26,322 08

Received from Pupils during 1869, $2,042 05; being $814 76 *less* than during the previous year. A comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year shows an increase of 309 in the number of Pupils. *See Table A.*

TABLE D.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,

Showing the Number of Pupils on Roll on the first day of each School Month during 1869.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec.31.
Baltimore City College	296	264	249	239	238	223	313	312	300	298	298
Female High Schools	811	769	760	759	737	723	845	854	860	836	830
Male Grammar Schools	3,903	3,931	4,335	4,145	3,849	3,771	3,481	3,780	3,795	3,675	3,676
Female Grammar Schools	4,120	4,158	4,417	4,453	4,228	4,221	3,858	4,146	4,213	4,103	4,088
Unclassified Schools	137	140	147	155	165	175	182	235	249	256	261
Male Primary Schools	5,046	5,291	4,974	5,137	5,211	5,341	4,800	5,495	5,803	5,933	5,944
Female Primary Schools	6,278	6,464	6,053	6,276	6,302	6,548	5,287	6,191	6,485	5,979	6,441
Total	20,591	21,017	20,935	21,164	20,730	21,002	18,766	21,013	21,705	21,080	21,538
COLORED SCHOOLS.											
Male Schools	745	860	898	913	852	833	533	720	805	883	918
Female Schools	567	657	644	684	677	721	371	583	664	700	703
Total Colored	1,312	1,517	1,542	1,597	1,529	1,554	904	1,303	1,469	1,583	1,621
Total in all Schools	21,903	22,534	22,477	22,761	22,259	22,556	19,670	22,316	22,174	22,663	23,159

The above Table does not include the Evening Schools, which, on December 31st, had 754 Pupils on Roll; and shows only the number of Pupils actually on Roll, in the Day Schools, at the time specified; the Report of the Superintendent fully shows the number on Roll the last quarter of the year, and also the number that has been admitted during the year. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year (December 31st) there has been an increase in the number of Pupils attending the various High, Grammar and Primary Schools of 947. Increase in the number of colored children attending the Colored Schools, 309. Total increase in the Day Schools, 1,256.

TABLE E.

Teachers employed in the Public Schools.

MALE TEACHERS.	Number.	Salaries.
Principal Baltimore City College,	1	$2,700
Vice-Principal " " "	1	2,200
Professors " " "	2—each	2,000
" " " "	4 "	1,800
Principals Female High Schools,	2 "	2,200
" Male Grammar Schools,	11 "	1,500
" " " "	4 "	1,404
" " " "	2 "	1,296
First Assistants Male Grammar Schools	3 "	900
" " " " "	4 "	804
Total Number of Male Teachers	34	

FEMALE TEACHERS.		
First Assistants Female High Schools,	2—each	$1,000
Second " " " "	20 "	900
Special Teacher " " "	1	500
Principals Female Grammar Schools,	15 "	900
" " " "	5 "	804
First Assistants Male Grammar Schools,	10 "	672
Second " " " "	17 "	516
Third " " " "	40 "	504
First " Female " "	19 "	648
Second " " " "	20 "	504
Third " " " "	37 "	480
Principals of Primary Schools,	56 "	696
" " " "	6 "	600
Assistants " " "	131 "	468
" " " "	47 "	432
" " " "	42 "	408
Total Number of Female Teachers	468	

There are also 4 Music Teachers employed, salaries $1,250 and $1,500.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

There at present (December 31st, 1869,) employed in the Evening Schools 4 Male Principals; 2 Male Assistants; and 12 Female Assistants. Salaries of Principals, $3.00 per night; of Assistants, $2.00 per night. All of these Teachers are selected from those employed in the day schools.

COLORED SCHOOLS—GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY.

Male Principals of Male Schools	7—each	$900
Female " " Female "	6 "	696
Female Assistants	4 "	468
" "	10 "	432
" "	7 "	408
Total Number of Teachers	34	

The total number of Teachers employed in all the schools, exclusive of Evening Schools, is as follows:

Male Teachers, 41; Female Teachers, 495; Music Teachers, 4; Total, 540. The Evening Schools employ 18 Teachers.

TABLE F.---EXPENDITURES FOR 1869.

Authorized by the "Commissioners of Public Schools" from January 1*st to December* 31*st*, 1869, *and compared with corresponding period of previous year :*

	1868.	1869.
For Books and Stationery	$36,193 41	$30,901.40
“ School Furniture	17,041.91	19,192.96
“ Rents and Ground Rents	14,920.94	17,820.78
“ Fuel	11,765.54	11,717.07
“ Cleaning and Repairs	10,035.23	9,256.55
“ Printing, Supplies & Incidentals	21,521.12	17,875.96
Total	$111,478.15	$106,764.72
For Salaries of Officers, Teachers, and Janitors, including Evening Schools	323,348.42	333,255.81
	$434,826.57	$440,020.53
For Colored Schools	22,166.62	26,322.08
Total	$456,993.19	$466,342 61

Compared with 1868, the above shows the following result:

Decrease in the ordinary expenditures	$4,713.43
Increase in the amount paid for Salaries	9,907.39
Net increase	$5,193.96
Increase in the cost of Colored Schools	4,155.46
Total increase	$9,349.42

EXPENDITURES BY CITY COMMISSIONER.

For General Repairs to Public School Buildings	$15,528.36
For New School Buildings—Nos. 4, 19, 21, 30, 31 and Eastern Female High School*	116,479.83
	$132,008.19

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Authorized by School Commissioners	$466,342.61
“ “ City Commissioner	132,008.19
	$598,350.80
Received from Pupils in Public Schools and Legacies	45,537.54
Net cost of Public Schools	$552,813.26

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* Nearly all of these buildings were commenced the previous year, but completed and paid for in 1869; hence the large expenditure for that purpose.

TABLE G.

Appropriations, Expenditures and Receipts for Public Schools.

	Appropriated.	Expended.
For Salaries of Officers, Teachers, &c., including Evening Schools	$335,000	$333,255 81
For Books and Stationery	25,000	30,901 40
" School Furniture	30 000	19,192 96
" Rents and Ground Rents	16,000	17,820 78
" Cleaning and Repairs	10,000	9,256 55
" Fuel	15,000	11,717 07
" Incidentals	10,000	17,875 96
	441,000	440,020 53
For Colored Schools	28,000	26,322 08
	$469,000	$466,342 61

CITY COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

For Repairs to School Buildings	$ 15,000	$ 15,528 36
" New School Buildings*	125,113	116,479 83
Total	$609,113	$598,350 80

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the State Treasurer—State Taxes†	$119,682 38
" " City Collector—City Taxes	401,948 09
" " Pupils in the Public Schools	43,464 06
" " Legacies, &c	2,073 48
Total	$567,168 01
Excess of expenditures over receipts	31,182 79

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* Other appropriations were made, but not being provided for, are not included. In that list was the *annual* appropriation for the Baltimore City College Building, which has been so frequently made and as frequently not provided for; the only exception was the expenditure upon the lot on Park street, but which was afterwards sold and the proceeds used *for other purposes—the purchasing of the old Masonic Hall.*

† See page 174 of this Report.

TABLE H.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Showing Cost of Books and Stationery for each School, and Receipts from Pupils, from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.

SCHOOLS.	Cost of Books, &c.	Received from Pupils.	SCHOOLS.	Cost of Books, &c.	Received from Pupils.
Baltimore City College	1558 33	871 00	Fem. Gram'r No. 1...	694 42	1401 00
East. Female H. School	1496 47	1033 00	“ 2...	670 55	636 86
West. Fem. H. School.	1164 28	1489 00	“ 3...	299 02	328 00
Male Gram'r No. 1...	549 22	1033 00	“ 4...	309 48	477 84
“ 2...	670 80	727 00	“ 5...	420 33	270 75
“ 3...	499 48	706 75	“ 6...	258 63	659 00
“ 4...	538 55	547 00	“ 7...	287 04	137 16
“ 5...	385 06	262 45	“ 8...	681 02	614 50
“ 6...	374 14	932 52	“ 9...	505 68	277 25
“ 8...	432 35	596 50	“ 10...	264 87	551 25
“ 9...	589 28	366 00	“ 11...	479 79	498 15
“ 10...	325 05	515 30	“ 12...	244 00	391 75
“ 11...	676 33	437 00	“ 13...	298 41	799 50
“ 12...	487 54	356 70	“ 14...	376 12	468 50
“ 14...	307 12	514 25	“ 15...	472 70	818 25
“ 15...	633 36	714 00	“ 16...	133 79	33 75
“ 17...	524 69	315 15	“ 17...	353 83	236 82
“ 18...	265 45	599 00	“ 18...	234 71	499 40
“ 19...	507 39	386 04	“ 19...	241 00	297 00
“ 20...	476 24	301 50	“ 20...	465 87	254 00
M. Unclas'fi'd No.21...	179 04	265 95	F. Unclas'fi'd No.21...	284 51	257 70
Male Primary No 1...	172 57	1208 00	Fem. Prim'ry No. 1...	226 29	957 37
“ 2...	175 94	257 08	“ 2...	113 88	185 62
“ 3...	183 87	359 02	“ 3...	222 36	470 69
“ 4...	254 49	321 00	“ 4...	107 98	459 50
“ 5...	113 11	129 75	“ 5...	165 87	159 25
“ 6...	159 02	276 57	“ 6...	152 02	318 00
“ 7...	160 84	396 09	“ 7...	129 55	385 50
“ 8...	167 61	406 00	“ 8...	108 93	339 75
“ 9...	188 47	330 25	“ 9...	228 23	175 50
“ 10...	185 83	341 25	“ 10...	242 00	381 15
“ 11...	122 43	359 47	“ 11..	103 09	249 56
“ 12...	122 51	332 86	“ 12...	177 31	446 30
“ 13...	140 91	341 00	“ 13...	132 65	318 00
“ 14...	275 20	349 75	“ 14...	138 56	372 25
“ 15...	161 00	368 13	“ 15...	75 40	305 27
“ 16...	207 02	140 75	“ 16...	144 56	187 75
“ 17...	196 87	263 00	“ 17...	137 60	386 20
“ 18...	189 14	366 05	“ 18...	129 34	363 87
“ 19...	157 04	135 75	“ 19...	146 36	163 65
“ 20...	258 50	358 25	“ 20...	153 61	351 50
“ 22...	171 31	220 26	“ 22...	114 73	192 50
“ 23...	91 35	229 50	“ 23...	65 27	297 75
“ 24...	49 03	46 52	“ 24...	34 09	12 40
“ 25...	73 35	167 46	“ 25...	104 02	156 81
“ 26...	192 03	244 75	“ 26...	148 34	268 98
“ *30...	104 00	156 19	“ 27...	161 22	290 46
“ *31...	34 77	24 75	“ 28...	59 91	42 65
“ *32...	114 48	110 10	“ 29...	182 79	404 35
Evening Schools........	99 72	129 60	“ 30...	267 71	298 59
			“ 31..	196 98	336 50
			“ 32...	181 19	358 25
			“ 33...	68 83	332 75

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* Nos. 30, 31 and 32 have been recently formed from the Female Schools of same numbers.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Cost of Books and Stationery for each School, and Receipts from Pupils from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.

SCHOOLS.	Cost of Books, &c.	Received from Pupils.	SCHOOLS.	Cost of Books, &c.	Received from Pupils.
Male No. 1...........	$131 60	$183 40	Female No. 1........	$120 55	$239 64
" " 2...........	206 34	235 65	" " 2........	375 68	319 24
" " 3...........	204 36	255 75	" " 3........	127 11	177 77
" " 4...........	159 11	139 90	" " 4........	180 13	269 25
" " 5...........	340 30	25 25	" " 5........	73 52	6 00
" " 6...........	166 75	44 95	" " 6........	82 64	58 25
" " 7...........	116 95	87 00			
Total...............	$1325 41	$971 90	Total....	$959 63	$1070 15
				1,325 41	

General Expense Account.................................... 78 16

Total Cost of Books and Stationery............ ....$2,363 20
Total Receipts from Pupils................................ 2,042 05

For Total expenses of Colored Schools, Number of Teachers, Pupils, &c., see page 177.

Summary of Expenditures for the Public Schools—exclusive of New Buildings—during the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869. Also Number of Schools, Teachers employed, and Pupils on Roll, December 31st of each of those years.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Schools..	87	87	97	116	119
Teachers......	377	411	478	555	558
Pupils on Roll................	16,523	18,307	18,896	22,777	23,913
EXPENDED FOR					
Salaries..........................	$179,004	$205,069	$283,519	$323,348	$333,256
Books and Stationery.......	32,494	38,350	49,863	36,192	30,902
Rents and Ground Rents...	10,576	11,035	17,162	14,921	17,821
Furniture........................	2,397	5,781	18,749	17,042	19,193
Cleaning and Repairs.......	25,756	36,016	59,902	*24,562	*24,784
Fuel................................	12,568	9,591	18,423	11,765	11,717
Incidentals	13,173	10,736	15,252	21,521	17,876
Colored Schools................				22,168	26,322
Total............................	$275,967	$316,578	$462,870	$471,519	$481,871

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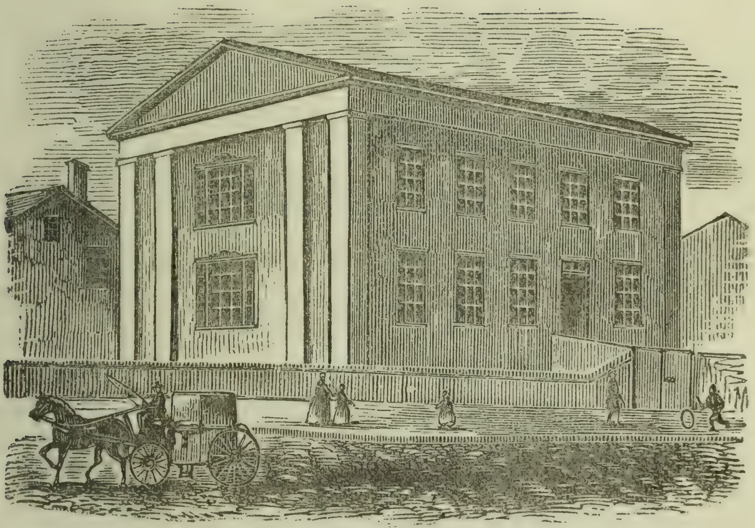
* Including Repairs by the City Commissioner.

Office of the Commissioners of Public Schools,
Baltimore, January 25th, 1870.

The Committee on Accounts have carefully examined the accounts of Henry M. Cowles, the Secretary of the Board, for the past year, 1869, and compared the same with the returns from all the Schools, and find that he has received from all sources the sum of Forty-Three Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-Four Dollars and Six Cents ($43,464.06) the full amount of which has been paid to the City Register, for which receipts have been given by that officer.

LEVI S. WHITE,
G. A. MOORE,
J. E. TRIPPE,
JOHN B. TIDY,
BRICE H. HOBBS,
Committee on Accounts.



MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.

Location of Public Schools,

NAMES OF TEACHERS, &c.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of Fayette and Holliday Streets.

Teachers, 8; Scholars, 286.

Thomas D. Baird, LL. D., Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. Asbury Morgan, A. M., Vice Principal and Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

James McIntire, M. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Wm. Elliot, Jr., A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

James R. Webster, Professor of Writing and Book-keeping.

Geo. A. Witte, A. M., Professor of the German and French Languages.

D. T. Millard, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

H. E. Shepherd, Professor of English Literature and History.

Eastern Female High School,

N. E. corner of Aisquith and Mullikin Streets.

Teachers, 12; Scholars, 376.

Nathaniel H. Thayer, A. M., Principal.
Elizabeth A. Baer, First Assistant.
S. L. Bassford, Second "
L. De Valin, " "
M. Geddes, " "
Emma C. Lang, " "
P. J. Tompkins, " "
V. Wentz, " "
Rebecca Tucker, " "
L. M. Mullen, Drawing.
A. Dubreuil, French.
O. Keach, Drawing.

Western Female High School,

Fayette Street, west of Paca.

Teachers, 13; Scholars, 454.

D. A. Hollingshead, A. M., Principal.
Anne E. Franklin, First Assistant.
Mary A. McIntire, Second "
Sarah S. Rice, " "
Pamelia A. Hartman, " "
Jane S. Williams, " "
Emma Cowman, " "
H. C. Adams, " "
Louise C. Saumenig, " "
Isabella Hampson, " "
A. P. Wise, " "
C. Despommiers, French.
E. J. Davis, Drawing.

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 1,

N. E. corner of Fayette and Green Streets.

Teachers, 8; Scholars, 290.

Wm. G. Cox, Principal.
Anne E. Porter, First Assistant.
E. L. Hugg, Second "
L. A. Ennis, Third "
L. V. Caldwell, " "
Maggie Crowley, " "
E. F. Gilbert, " "
A. J. Morgan, " "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2,

S. W. corner of Broadway and Bank Street.

Teachers, 7; Scholars, 312.

Wm. T. Markland, Principal.
A. F. Wilkerson, First Assistant.
Sallie Weathers, Second "
H. Gallup, Third "
K. Miller, " "
J. A. Griffith, " "
Annie Willis, " "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3,

Aisquith Street, near Fayette.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 249.

George B. Loane, Principal.
B. T. Hanna, First Assistant.
F. C. Myles, Second "
Helen A. Preston, Third Assistant.
M. H. Moore, " "
Eliza Heeps, " "

Male Grammar School No. 4,

Sharp Street, near Montgomery.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 220.

Henry Cragg, Principal.
John O. Pace, First Assistant.
A. E. C. Daneker, Second “
Mary Fort, Third “
A. D. Banks, “ “
J. P. Ferguson, “ “

Male Grammar School No. 5,

N. W. corner of Monument and Forrest Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 192.

Andrew S. Kerr, Principal.
Mary Snider, First Assistant.
E. A. Clarke, Second “
Mary McDermott, Third “

Male Grammar School No. 6,

Druid Hill Avenue, near Biddle.

Teachers, 7; Scholars, 280.

W. F. Wardenburg, Principal.
Chas. M. Elliott, First Assistant.
S. W. Tudor, Second “
M. A. Holtzman, Third “
O. A. Colston, “ “
Jennie Graham, “ “
S. F. Turner, “ “

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 8,

N. W. corner Fremont and Ridgely Alley.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 215.

John E. McCahan, Principal.
E. Welty, First Assistant.
Hattie W. Martin, Second Assistant.
Helen M. Bankhead, Third "
Selina Cole, " "
Sallie J. Cunningham, " "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 9,

Courtland Street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 198.

C. C. Wight, Principal.
S. E. Grape, First Assistant.
E. E. Evans, Second "
Emily Hyde, Third "
H. M. White, " "
C. E. O'Conner, " "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10,

S. E. corner of William and Warren Streets.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 200.

J. J. G. Webster, Principal.
Laura Tapman, First Assistant.
M. A. E. Jackson, Second "
P. A. Forsyth, Third "
Eliza Loane, " "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 11,

N. W. corner Bond and Jefferson Streets.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 211.

John W. Hooper, Principal.
S. G. Carr, First Assistant.
M. L. Mullen, Second "
M. L. Burnett, Third "
Agnes Berry, " "
Annie Coleman, " "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 12

Barre Street, west of Eutaw.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 192.

E. W. Newman, Principal.
A. T. King, First Assistant.
E. Miller, Second "
A. R. Linthicum, Third Assistant.
Maggie McFarland, " "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 14,

N. E. corner of Gough and Stiles Streets.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 186.

J. F. Arthur, Principal.
Kate Dobler, First Assistant.
Sarah Sollers, Second "
Kate E. Dorman, Third Assistant.
Sarah E. Clark, " "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 15,

Corner Republican Street and Wagon Alley.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 256.

Thomas A. Gatch, Principal.
J. W. Fowlkes, First Assistant.
M. W. Watkins, Second "
R. Knight, Third Assistant.
M. A. Selby, " "
Kate M. Collum, Third Assistant.

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 17,

N. E. Corner Bank and Bond Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 158.

H. D. Reese, Principal.
Mary E. Black, First Assistant.
P. A. Williams, Second "
S. E. Dawson, Third "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18,

Mulberry Street, near Fremont.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 208.

Alexander Hamilton, Principal,
R. K. Hollingshead, First Assistant.
A. C. Hugg, Second Assistant.
S. E. Barnes, Third "
L. D. Bullock, " "
K. Baum, " "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 19,

Grundy Street, near Lanvale.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 149.

O. P. Robinson, Principal.
M. W. Wallace, First Assistant.
Josephine Norris, Second "
Fannie Brown, Third "

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20,

N. W. corner John and Eden Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 160.

Michael Connolly, Principal.
Eliza J. Ireland, First Assistant.
Martha J. Hardy, Second "
Sallie E. Roose, Third "

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1,

S. W. corner of Green and Fayette Streets.

Teachers 9; Scholars, 402.

H. A. Carl, Principal.
Mary Hartman, First Assistant.
E. J. Ballard, Second "
Delia J. Foulk, Third "
Alice M. Thompson, Third Assistant.
Virginia Hopkins, " "
Mary C. Nelson, " "
C. E. Aisquith, " "
L. V. Ballard, " "

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2,

S. W. corner of Broadway and Bank Street.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 276.

L. Browning, Principal.
G. C. Baker, First Assistant.
A. D. Binney, Third "
S. C. Sherwood, Third Assistant.
O. Spamer, " "
R. A. Spencer, " "

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3,

N. E. corner of Fayette and Front Streets.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 137.

Margaret Snyder, Principal.
M. E. Burnett, First Assistant.
Nora Jones, Third "

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 4,

Sharp Street, near Montgomery.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 232.

Mary A Crangle, Principal.
S. F. Keavens, First Assistant.
Delmar Neal, Second "
M. J. Henrix, Third "
Belle T. Crangle, Third "
Maggie B. Smyth, " "

Female Grammar School No. 5,

N. W. corner of Monument and Forrest Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 184.

Mary Rice, Principal.
Mary A. Pindell, First Assistant.
Maria L. Stewart, Second “
Annie J. Walton, Third “

Female Grammar School No. 6,

Druid Hill Avenue, near Biddle Street.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 219.

Eliza Adams, Principal.
A. H. Graham, First Assistant.
Martha Bailey, Second “
Amelia Mackee, Third “
Clara Carl, “ “
Agnes B. Tolson, “ “

Female Grammar School No. 7,

S. E. corner of Chesapeake and Hudson Streets, (Canton.)

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 128.

E. M. Jackson, Principal.
E. D. Norville, First Assistant.
H. R. Buck, Second “

Female Grammar School No. 8,

N. W. corner of Fremont Street and Ridgely Alley.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 263.

Adelaide L. Hall, Principal.
Hattie A. Hosmer, First Assistant.
Lucretia A. Crawford, Second Assistant.
Sallie M. Tudor, Third "
Sarah E. Marshall, Third "
Florence Rutter, " "

Female Grammar School No. 9,

Courtland Street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 133.

Annie G. Chappell, Principal.
Virginia Cassady, First Assistant.
Eugenia Hyde, Second "
Agnes V. Parsons, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 10,

S. E. corner of William and Warren Streets.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 219.

Mary A. Reside, Principal.
Margaret E. Thomiz, First Assistant.
Sarah Sewell, Third Assistant.
Josephine Ringgold, Third Assistant.

Female Grammar School No. 11,

N. W. corner Bond and Jefferson Streets.

Teachers, 7; Scholars, 282.

N. W. Smith, Principal.
Martha J. Hanna, First Assistant.
Laura J. Atkinson, Second "
Fannie E. Loane, Third "
Rennis L. Pope, " "
M. N. Steadman, " "
L. V. Keller, " "

Female Grammar School No. 12,

Barre Street, west of Eutaw.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 199.

L. D. Brian, Principal.
Eliza S. Moody, First Assistant.
M. J. W. Brian, Second Assistant.
Mary C. Dushane, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 13,

Corner Lloyd and Baltimore Streets, at present.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 226.

Elma Jenkins, Principal.
E. J. Mitchell, First Assistant.
Helen E. Taylor, Second Assistant.
Ella C. Lee, Third "
Laura E. Roche, " "

Female Grammar School No. 14,

N. E. corner of Gough and Stiles Streets.

Teachers 4; Scholars, 174.

Henrietta J. Brewer,	Principal.
E. H. Wilson,	First Assistant.
Annie A. Colbert,	Second "
L. N. Hoskins,	Third "

Female Grammar School No. 15,

S. E. corner Republican Street and Wagon Alley.

Teachers 6; Scholars, 245.

Mary W. Storke,	Principal.
Mary E. Crawford,	First Assistant.
Emma E. DeLacour,	Second "
A. B. Nicholson,	Third "
Eva T. Tuttle,	" "
Laura V. Hobbs,	" "

Female Grammar School No. 16,

Locust Point.

Teachers, 2; Scholars, 91.

Georgia A. Duvall,	Principal.
M. E. Callender,	Assistant.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 17,

N. E. corner of Bank and Bond Streets.

Teachers 4; Scholars, 158.

Mary Henderson,	Principal.
Lucy R. Fuller,	First Assistant.
Amelia Cline,	Second "
A. M. Pulley,	Third "

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18,

Mulberry Street, near Fremont.

Teachers 5; Scholars, 196.

A. Sappington,	Principal.
Amelia Kirk,	First Assistant.
Mary R. Pagels,	Second "
Annie E. Krause,	Third "
Mary O'Brien,	" "

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 19,

Park Avenue, near Hoffman Street.

Teachers 3; Scholars, 115.

H. A. Musselman,	Principal.
Mary Templeton,	First Assistant.
Belle Davis,	Third "

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20,

Corner of John and Eden Streets.

Teachers 4; Scholars, 186.

A. S. Kenny,	Principal.
L. M. Kelly,	First Assistant.
F. E. Scott,	Second "
A. E. Nones,	Third "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 1,

N. E. corner of Fayette and Green Streets.

Teachers 8; Scholars, 419.

Catharine E. Small,	Principal.
M. L. Robinson,	Assistant.
Sallie Williamson,	"
Rebecca Haswell,	"
Laura Holtzman,	"
M. Richmond,	"
Vallie Miller,	"
Belinda Roberts,	"

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 2,

Stiles Street, near High.

Teachers 4; Scholars, 189.

A. E. Gallup,	Principal.
Rebecca Smith,	Assistant.
Debora Allyn,	"
Laura Spencer,	"

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 3,

N. E. corner of Gough and Wolf Streets.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 234.

Margaret A. Hand,	Principal.
Mary L. Maxwell,	Assistant.
Lizzie V. Abey,	"
Hattie Hall,	"
L. W. Thirlkeld,	"

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 4,

N. E. corner Hanover and Lee Streets.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 244.

Sallie A. E. Pattison,	Principal.
Ella A. Bradecamp,	Assistant.
A. E. Thornton,	"
Laura Mann,	"
Annie Roony,	"
S. W. Deitch,	"

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 5,

S. E. corner of Bond and Chew Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 177.

Margaret Sherwood,	Principal.
Emma F. Armstrong,	Assistant.
G. C. A. Campbell,	"
M. D. Culnan,	"

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 6,

Ann Street, near Canton Avenue.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 221.

Evelena L. Supple, Principal.
Mary Gilbert, Assistant.
Annie M. Auburn, Assistant.
M. E. Brown, "
————, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 7,

Mullikin Street, near Aisquith.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 233.

Josephine Evans, Principal.
A. E. Johnson, Assistant.
A. R. C. James, "
Camilla Wright, "
Sallie J. Gorsuch, "
C. A. Knight, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 8,

Caroline Street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 202.

Sarah E. Smith, Principal.
Sarah V. Mettee, Assistant.
Harriet M. Snyder, "
Eliza Michael, "
Laura Fuller, "

Male Primary School No. 9,

Courtland Street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 5 ; Scholars, 240.

Marietta Barrickman, Principal.
Cornelia Grape, Assistant.
Margaret Baker, "
Fanny Green, "
Sallie Harrison, "

Male Primary School No. 10,

Hollins Street, near Schroeder.

Teachers, 6 ; Scholars, 275.

Priscilla J. Owens, Principal.
Mary E. Porter, Assistant.
Ellen L. Ross, "
Kate Riall, "
C. Woodward, "
Ada Royston, "

Male Primary School No. 11,

N. E. corner Pierce and Schroeder Streets.

Teachers, 5 ; Scholars, 244.

Mary C. Mullikin, Principal.
————————, Assistant.
Caroline R. Driscoll, "
Sarah Conrad, "
Annie Scott, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 12,

Barre Street, near Eutaw.

Teachers, 6 ; Scholars, 270.

O. Wright, Principal
F. Nicholson, Assistant.
M. Sue Valiant, "
Annie Jackson, "
M. B. Stansbury, "
Sarah Saumenig, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 13,

Jefferson Street, near Caroline.

Teachers, 5 ; Scholars, 236.

Sarah E. Day, Principal.
Alice Lilly, Assistant.
Kate A. Slattery, Assistant.
Mary C. Altvater, "
Mary A. Scott, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 14,

Eutaw Street, near Preston.

Teachers, 5 ; Scholars, 184.

Clara Tucker, Principal.
E. C. R. Cahoon, Assistant.
Emma Crumbacker, "
M. C. Graham, "
E. Warfield, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 15,

Corner Republican Street and Wagon Alley.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 220.

M. L. Hiskey, Principal.
Rebecca Ward, Assistant.
M. Stembler, "
Emily Cole, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 16,

Hillen Street, near High.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 237.

Mary Jones, Principal.
Rosa Weise, Assistant.
Ella J. Faulac, "
Margaret J. Early, "
Fannie Eccles, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 17,

S. W. corner of Light and Poultney Streets.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 255.

H. Byers, Principal.
L. Forsyth, Assistant.
L. H. Elmer, "
M. L. McGee, "
A. O. Sollers, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 18,

Walsh Street, near Lanvale.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 173.

Annie N. Frederick, Principal.
Jennie S. Oliver, Assistant.
Susan McCann, "
Maggie Drummond, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 19,

Park Avenue, near Hoffman.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 160.

A. B. Leister, Principal.
E. Tull, Assistant.
C. W. Cromwell, Assistant.

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 20,

Corner John and Eden Streets.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 301.

E. T. McAllister, Principal.
Mary A. Regester, Assistant.
Annie B. Hooper, "
E. C. Kenney, "
L. A. Hamilton, "
S. E. Stone, "

GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 21 (MALE),

Pennsylvania Avenue, corner Robert Street.

Un-classified School.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 115.

Marcella Emich, Principal.	
Alverda M. Shaw, Assistant.	
E. M. Carey,	"

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 22,

Ramsey Street, near Scott.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 217

Ellen S. Moffett, Principal.	
Laura Bangs, Assistant.	
Kate Wright,	"
Lydia A. Mark,	"
L. Bower,	"

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 23,

High Street, between Fayette and Low Streets.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 118.

Emma Gillen, Principal.
J. Lantz, Assistant.
Jennie Towson, Assistant.

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 24,

Frederick Street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 2; Scholars, 81.

S. V. Fleury, Principal.
K. M. Stewart, Assistant.

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 25,

Caroline Street, near Bank.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 107.

E. J. Fraser, Principal.
M. M. Hamilton, Assistant.
M. E. Barnes, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 26,

N. W. corner of Caroline and Holland Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 177.

Laura A. Ball, Principal.
Josephine Hankey, Assistant.
Emma J. Brown, "
Elmira Doged, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 27,

S. W. corner of Fayette and Chester Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 188.

Kate Mackintosh, Principal.
A. Wilkinson, Assistant.
S. Copenhaver, "
M. C. Reed, "

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 28,

Corner of Battery Avenue and Clement Street.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 164.

D. C. Short,	Principal.
L. J. Colston,	Assistant.
N. D. Jarvis,	"
Cornelia Waters,	"

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 29,

Hill Street, between Hanover and Sharp.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 182.

————,	Principal.
M. Bradekamp,	Assistant.
Marian Wolcott,	"
Cora Skinner,	"

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 1,

S. W. corner of Green and Fayette Streets.

Teachers, 7; Scholars, 315.

Elizabeth D. Kirk,	Principal.
Mary H. Baily,	Assistant.
Kittie B. Holden,	"
Kate Brundige,	"
Lizzie Otter,	"
Lillie Heaflch,	"
Josephine Seline,	"

Female Primary School No. 2,

Stiles Street, near High.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 164.

Annie J. Groscup,	Principal.
Josephine H. C. Shaw,	Assistant.
Kate Reed,	"
S. C. C. Christhilf,	"

Female Primary School No. 3,

N. E. corner of Gough and Wolf Streets.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 236.

Eliza Holbrook,	Principal.
Sallie A. Stoner,	Assistant.
Rebecca Lutz,	"
S. S. Sinclair,	"
Emma Mitchell,	"

Female Primary School No. 4,

N. E. corner of Hanover and Lee Streets.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 265.

Mary H. Thomiz,	Principal.
Carrie A. Drought,	"
M. V. Sturgeon,	"
M. C. Hanway,	"
M. E. McGee,	"

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 5,

S. E. corner of Bond and Chew Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 192.

I. C. Ford, Principal.
J. Fleehearty, Assistant.
Fannie Bouldin, "
Annie M. Murray, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 6,

Ann Street, near Canton Avenue.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 225.

Margaret Clendenin, Principal.
Martha A. Bond, Assistant.
F. J. Cralle, Assistant.
S. N. Foxwell, "
Annie Roesninck, Assistant.

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 7,

Mullikin Street, near Aisquith.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 194.

Amanda Harker, Principal.
Lucy V. Johnson, Assistant.
Sallie E. Mitchell, "
Eugenia Bennett, "

Female Primary School No. 8,

Caroline Street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 195.

Annie E. Driscoll, Principal.
Julia M. Westwood, Assistant.
Annie E. Foreman, "
L. V. White, "

Female Primary School No. 9,

Courtland Street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 169.

S. S. Bouldin, Principal.
Rosa B. Shepherd, Assistant.
C. J. Shaw, "
Fannie A. Shepard, "

Female Primary School No. 10,

Hollins Street, near Schroeder.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 278.

E. P. Martin, Principal.
Annie D. Lieutard, Assistant.
Mary V. Collier, "
Kate L. Smith, "
E. Wheatley, "
Maggie Maxwell, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 11,

N. E. corner of Schroeder and Pierce Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 186.

Kate Siemering, Principal.
Florence Allen, Assistant.
Fannie T. Markland, Assistant.
F. Barry, Assistant.

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 12,

Barre Street, near Eutaw.

Teachers, 6; Scholars, 314.

Laura Wameling, Principal.
Anna Doll, Assistant.
Maggie Siemering, Assistant.
Maggie V. Wellham, "
Emma Ware, "
Mrs. Louisa Lang, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 13,

Jefferson Street, near Caroline.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 209.

Mary A. Joice, Principal.
Virginia Whitelock, Assistant.
Jane McKenzie. "
Julia A. Loane, "
M. I. Beard, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 14,

Eutaw Street, near Preston.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 156.

Emily L. Ellis, Principal.
Bertha Gees, Assistant.
Emma M. Fairall, Assistant.
Fannie Preston, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 15,

Corner Republican Street and Wagon Alley.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 162.

Annie Whitworth, Principal.
Lizzie Whitworth, Assistant.
Mary H. Houston, "
E. Evans, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 16,

Hillen Street, near High.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 235.

M. Hanna, Principal.
C. E. Towson, Assistant.
E. R. C. Cook, "
E. J. Jevins, "
Alice V. Davis, "

Female Primary School No. 17,

S. W. corner of Light and Poultney Streets.

Teachers, 7; Scholars, 323.

E. Virginia Addison, Principal.
L. Laughton, Assistant.
L. Spedden, "
F. Lohrfink, "
M. Sheckels, "
V. Don. Allen, "
M. Ray, "

Female Primary School No. 18,

Walsh Street, near Lanvale.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 160.

Isabella C. Fort, Principal.
Clara A. Somers, Assistant.
Ada Bramham, "
S. E. Barnes, "

Female Primary School No. 19,

Park Avenue, near Lanvale Street.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 126.

A. V. Turner, Principal.
E. Crumbacker, Assistant.
E. M. Slack, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 20,

N. W. corner John and Eden Streets.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 236.

Sarah E. Bradbury, Principal.
Melvina D. Eldridge, Assistant.
Susie H. Bowen, "
Martha K. Storch, "
A. E. Gilmore, "

GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 21 (FEMALE),

Pennsylvania Avenue, corner Robert Street.

Un-classified School.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 146.

Sarah G. Pryor, Principal.
Martha B. Fringer, Assistant.
M. Pouder, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 22,

Ramsey Street, near Scott.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 212.

S. Nelson, Principal.
Annie E. Duvall, Assistant.
Annie Nicholson, "
Mary E. Frame, "
S. V. Delacour, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 23,

N. E. corner of Fayette and Front Streets.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 125.

O. A. Shaw, Principal.
E. M. Pierce, Assistant.
Mary C. Crozier, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 24,

Frederick Street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 2; Scholars, 77.

Esther Wheeler, Principal.
Sarah A. Mitchell, Assistant.

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 25,

Caroline Street, near Bank.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 153.

Mary E. Foster, Principal.
A. E. Wardenburg, Assistant.
M. E. Grape, "

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 26,

N. W. corner of Caroline and Holland Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 171.

Rosalia Barrett, Principal.
Susie M. Lohrfink, Assistant.
Rachel A. Atkinson, "
Isabella Joice, "

Female Primary School No. 27,

Corner of Chester and Fayette Streets.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 151.

E. W. Martin, Principal.
Catherine Beatty, Assistant.
Sue Browning, "

Female Primary School No. 28,

Corner Battery Avenue and Clement Street.

Teachers, 8; Scholars, 151.

A. S. Ambrose, Principal.
J. L. Armager, Assistant.
Emma V. Delanty, "

Female Primary School No. 29,

Hill Street, near Sharp.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 150.

Sarah R. Webster, Principal.
Mollie Delanty, Assistant.
A. E. Taylor, "
L. Kirwan, "

Female Primary School No. 30,

Corner of Hudson and Chesapeake Streets, (Canton.)

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 263.

Alice E. Ford, Principal.
Kate W. Leary, Assistant.
Atha Day, "
L. Sherwood, "
Minnie Wrightson, "

Female Primary School No. 31,

East Street, near Douglas.

Teachers, 3 ; Scholars, 122.

Annie M. German, Principal.
E. Torrington, Assistant.
L. V. Ray, “

Female Primary School No. 32,

Corner of Gilmor and Baltimore Streets.

Teachers, 5 ; Scholars, 258.

Kate J. Martin, Principal.
Florence Emich, Assistant.
E. Ijams, “
Fannie Gale, “
L. Hildebrandt, “

Female Primary School No. 33,

S. E. corner Green and Lombard Streets.

Teachers, 3 ; Scholars, 120.

Mary E. Walter, Principal.
Emma Wheeler, Assistant.
E. W. Woodward, “

MUSIC TEACHERS.

C. F. Percival, High & Prim. Schools, E. Dist.
J. H. Deems, High & Prim., W. Dist.
R. Shaw, Grammar, W. Dist.
Ed. Heginbotham, Grammar, E. Dist.

Evening School No. 2,

S. W. corner of Broadway and Bank Street.

Teachers, 5; Scholars, 209.

A. F. Wilkerson,	Principal.
Sallie Dawson,	Assistant.
S. Browning,	"
Iola Beard,	"
Anna Ambrose,	"

Evening School No. 5,

N. W. corner of Monument and Forrest Street.

Teachers, 7; Scholars, 250.

A. S Kerr,	Principal.
Chas. G. Edwards,	Assistant.
S. S. Bouldin,	"
A. S. Kenney,	"
E. V. Addison,	"
L. T. MacAllister,	"
A. J. Pittman,	"

Evening School No. 6,

Druid Hill Avenue, near Biddle.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 170.

R. K. Hollingshead,	Principal.
M. W. Wallace,	Assistant.
Mary Jackson,	"

Evening School No. 8,

N. W. corner of Fremont and Ridgely Alley.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 125.

John E, McCahan,	Principal.
E. Welty,	Assistant.
M. Barrickman,	"

Male Colored School No. 1,

S. E. corner of North and Saratoga Streets.

Teachers, 2; Scholars, 92.

Chas. G. Edwards,	Principal.
Alvira J. Pittman,	Assistant.

Male Colored School No. 2,

S. E. corner of Douglas and East Streets.

Teachers, 4; Scholars, 200.

D. Jas. Cummings,	Principal.
E. M. Harris,	"
M. L. Mackin,	"
A. Long,	"

Male Colored School No. 3,

Sharp Street, South of Lombard.

Teachers, 3; Scholars, 110.

John L. Yater,	Principal.
Maria A. Roberts,	Assistant.
M. L. Gibbs,	"

Male Colored School No. 4,

Biddle Alley, near Pennsylvania Avenue.

Teachers, 2 ; Scholars, 91.

S. B. Wolf, M. D.,	Principal.
J. M. Thompson,	Assistant.

Male Colored School No. 5,

Eastern Avenue, near Broadway.

Teachers, 3 ; Scholars, 145.

W. V. Walton,	Principal.
Sarah Walker,	Assistant.
Alice Roberts,	"

Male Colored School No. 6,

Montgomery Street, near Hanover.

Teachers, 3 ; Scholars, 150.

J. M. Armstrong,	Principal.
E. W. Waterhouse,	Assistant.
Sallie Cahill,	"

Male Colored School No. 7,

Stockton Alley, near Baltimore Street.

Teachers, 2 ; Scholars, 130.

George Scott,	Principal.
H. Penniman,	Assistant.

Female Colored School No. 1,

Douglass Institute.

Teachers, 2 ; Scholars, 98.

E. M. Dudley,	Principal.
Annie Burgan,	Assistant.

Female Colored School No. 2,

Corner Thompson and Young Streets.

Teachers, 4 ; Scholars, 191.

S. M. Hope,	Principal.
T. A. Foster,	Assistant.
A. G. Fallon,	"
G. Keefer,	"

Female Colored School No. 3,

Sharp Street, South of Lombard.

Teachers, 2 ; Scholars, 43.

Sarah E. Campbell,	Principal.
Alice H. Bandell,	Assistant.

Female Colored School No. 4,

Orchard Street, near Druid Hill Avenue.

Teachers, 3 ; Scholars, 153.

C. W. Reed,	Principal.
Lillie Hiser,	Assistant.
M. T. Baker,	"

FEMALE COLORED SCHOOL NO. 5,

Eastern Avenue, near Broadway.

Teachers, 2 ; Scholars, 103.

———————	Principal.
Sarah V. Wise,	Assistant.

FEMALE COLORED SCHOOL NO. 6,

Montgomery Street, near Hanover,

Teachers, 2 ; Scholars, 95.

M. E. Beauford,	Principal.
N. Fitzgerald,	Assistant.

SCHEDULE OF SALARIES.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

Principal	$2,700
Vice Principal	2,200
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy	2,000
" "	2,000
" Rhetoric and History	1 800
" Natural Sciences	1,800
" French and Latin	1,800
" German	1,800
" English Literature	1,800
" Writing, and Secretary to Faculty	1,800

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Principals	$2,208
First Assistants	1,008
Second "	900
Teachers of French and Drawing, (each)	900

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.
Principals	$1,296	$1,404	$1,500
First Assistants, (male)	804	900	
" " (female,)	588	672	
Second "	456	516	
Third "	444	504	

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

	1st year.	2d year.
Principals	$804	$900
First Assistants	564	648
Second "	444	504
Third "	432	480

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES.

	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.
Principals	$600	$696	
Assistants	408	442	$468

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

Composed of Primary and Grammar Scholars.

	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.
Principals	$696	$780	$840
First Assistants	504	552	600

COLORED SCHOOLS.

	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.
Principals	$840	$900	
Assistants	408	432	$468

Number of Pupils Transferred during the year 1869, *from Grammar to High Schools.*

Male Grammar School, No. 1...16	Female Gram. School, No. 1...44
" " " 2...15	" " " 2...32
" " " 3...10	" " " 3... 8
" " " 4...12	" " " 4...18
" " " 5... 7	" " " 5...17
" " " 6...24	" " " 6...26
" " " 7... 3	" " " 7... 5
" " " 8... 3	" " " 8...23
" " " 9... 9	" " " 9...16
" " " 10... 7	" " " 10...18
" " " 11...12	" " " 11...23
" " " 12... 1	" " " 12...10
" " " 14...19	" " " 13...45
" " " 15... 3	" " " 14...12
" " " 18...16	" " " 15...15
" " " 19... 1	" " " 17...14
" " " 20... 2	" " " 18... 6
	" " " 19... 5
Total.......................160	" " " 20...25
	Total.......................362

Number of Pupils Transferred during the year 1869, *from Primary to Grammar Schools.*

Male Primary School, No.	1	68	Female Prim. School, No.	1	78
" " "	2	10	" " "	2	21
" " "	3	42	" " "	3	51
" " "	4	47	" " "	4	64
" " "	5	14	" " "	5	22
" " "	6	48	" " "	6	43
" " "	7	46	" " "	7	50
" " "	8	47	" " "	8	33
" " "	9	43	" " "	9	41
" " "	10	29	" " "	10	39
" " "	11	32	" " "	11	47
" " "	12	33	" " "	12	48
" " "	13	27	" " "	13	32
" " "	14	59	" " "	14	45
" " "	15	27	" " "	15	39
" " "	16	41	" " "	16	47
" " "	17	14	" " "	17	40
" " "	18	28	" " "	18	38
" " "	19	12	" " "	19	11
" " "	20	40	" " "	20	28
" " "	*21	...	" " "	*21	...
" " "	22	40	" " "	22	37
" " "	23	17	" " "	23	26
" " "	24	10	" " "	24	11
" " "	25	38	" " "	25	36
" " "	26	43	" " "	26	36
" " "	32	7	" " "	27	46
			" " "	28	3
Total		862	" " "	29	22
			" " "	30	43
			" " "	31	19
			" " "	32	29
			" " "	33	34
			Total		1,159

*Unclassified.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY

USED IN THE

Public Schools of Baltimore City.

FOR BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

Harkness' Introductory Latin Book.
" Latin Reader.
" Latin Grammar.
Cæsar, (Chase & Stuart's.
Sallust, (Andew's.)
Cicero's Orations, (Anthon's.)
Ovid, (Andrew's.)
Virgil, (Chase & Stuart's.)
Horace, (Anthon's.)
Crooks & Schem's Latin Dictionary.
Bullions' Greek Lessons.
" " Grammar.
" " Reader.
Xenophon's Anabasis, (Owen's.)
Herodotus, (Johnson's.)
Anthon's Homer's Iliad.
Anthon's Latin Prose Composition
Grove's Green Lexicon.

Adler's German Dictionary.
Progressive German Reader, by G. S. Adler.
German Conversations—Grammar—by Emil Otto. Boston, S. R. Urbino.
Collection of Exercises for translating English into German, by J. G. Tiarks.
Iphigenia and Torquato Tasso, by Goethe.
Second Course, Theoretical Part Ahn's new practical and easy method of learning the German Language, by J. C. Oehlschlaeger.
Ollendorf's Method for German.
Ahn's Method for German.
Woodbury's Method for German.
Levizac's French Grammar, (Lippincott & Co.)
Le Brun's Telemaque (Lippincott & Co.), revised by Stephen Pasquier.
De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
Jewett's Ollendorff's French Grammar.
Pensees de Blaise Pascal.
Flemming & Tibbin's French Dictionary.
Reed's English Literature.
Spalding's English Literature.
Sargent's Standard Speaker.
Lovell's United States Speaker.
Newell & Creery's Sixth Reader.
Zachos' New American Speaker.
Pinnock's Goldsmith's England.
Weber's Outlines of Universal History.
Smith's Student Greece.
Liddell's Student Rome.
Alexander's Moral Science.
Haven's Mental Philosophy.
Norton's First Book of Natural Philosophy.
Well's Natural Philosophy.

Silliman's Chemistry.
Cutter's Physiology, (Large.)
Goold Brown's Institutes of Grammar .
Webster's High School Dictionary.
Quackenbos' Composition.
Constitution of the United States, (First Book,) by Furman Sheppard.
Crittenden's Book-Keeping,
Ray's New Higher Algebra, (Part 2d.)
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
" Analytical Geometry, and Calculus.
" Surveying.
McIntire's Astronomy.
Fewsmith's Large Grammar.
Ray's Geometry and Trigonometry.
Ray's Differential and Integral Calculus.

FOR FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionary.
Fasqeulle's French Grammar Course, (Large.)
Spalding's English Literature.
Boyd's Thompson.
Boyd's Milton.
Worcester's History, (General.)
Cornell's High School Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Moral Philosophy, (Alden's.)
Coppee's Rhetoric.
Fasquelle's French Reader.
Fewsmith's Large Grammar.
Willard's Universal History.
Well's Chemistry.
" Natural Philosophy.

Rolfe & Gillett's Natural Philosophy, (Large.)
" " " " (Small.)
" " Chemistry, (Large.)
" " " (Small.)
Phelp' Botany, (Small.)
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Cutter's Physiology, (Large.)
Webster's High School Dictionary.
Constitution of the United States, by Sheppard.
Ray's New Elementary Algebra.
Brockelsby's Astronomy.
Brooks' Normal Geometry and Trigonometry.
McIntire's Astronomy.
Brooks' Normal Written Arithmetic.
" " Mental "

FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Newell & Creery's Third Reader.
" " Fourth Reader.
" " Fifth Reader.
" " Sixth Reader.
Creery's Grammar School Speller.
Creery's Catechism of the History of the United States, with Questions on the Constitution of the U. S.
Cornell's Primary Geography.
" Intermediate Geography, (Md. Edition.)
Parker's Natural Philosophy.
Fewsmith's Grammar, (Small.)
Rolfe & Gillett's Natural Philosophy, (Small.)
Brooks' Normal Primary Arithmetic.
" " Mental "
" " Written "
" Elementary "

Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Webster's School Dictionary.
Ray's New Elementary Algebra, (Male Schools.)
Bibles, (12 mo.—sheep.)
Douay Bibles, (12 mo.—sheep.)
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's System of Penmanship.
McSherry's History of Maryland, abridged by Onderdonk.

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Newell & Creery's First Reader.
“ “ Second Reader.
“ “ Third Reader.
Creery's Illustrated Primary School Spelling Book, with Exercises in Arithmetic.
Webster's Primary Dictionary.
Cornell's Primary Geography.
Cornell's First Steps in Geography.
Spelling and Alphabet Cards, (See sample.)
Bibles and Testaments and Douay, do., (12 mo.—sheep.)
Brooks' Normal Primary Arithmetic.

STATIONERY FOR ALL THE SCHOOLS.

Cap Paper—Good Quality—Sample to be Furnished.
Letter Paper “ “ “ “
Commercial Note “ “ “ “
White Envelopes “ “ “ “
Buff “ “ “ “ “
Large Size (Official) Envelopes—Good Quality—sample to be furnished.
Amber Mucilage—Good Quality—8 oz. Bottles.
Ink-Wells—with Covers, (to suit Desks.)
Steel Pens—Good Quality—Samples to be furnished.

Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencils, (Faber's.)
Accommodation Pen-Holders.
Principals' Gongs.
Assistants' Gongs.
Slates—Good Quality—Wired—Round Corners—6½ by 9.
" " " " 8 by 12.
" " " " 8½ by 12½.
Black Board Rubbers, (Round,) see sample.
" " (Long,) " "
Teachers' Inkstands.
Chalk, (Crayons.)
Writing Fluid, (Good Quality.)
Excelsior Copy-Books, (Round and Small Hand,) see sample.
Composition Books—½ Quire each, (see sample.)
Blank Books for Book-Keeping—12 Sheets, (see sample.)
Blanks Books for Transcribing—2 Quires.
Teachers' Roll Books, (see sample.)
Principals' Registers. " "
Pelton's Outline Map of U. S. (Muslin Mounted.)
" " " E. H. " "
" " " W. H. " "
" " " Europe " "
" " " S. A. and Africa, (Muslin Mounted.)
Webster's unabridged Dictionary for Principals of Grammar Schools.
Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary for Principals of Primary Schools.
Lippincott's Gazetteer, (New Revised Edition.)

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL,

AND

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners for Opening Streets

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1870.

To the Honorable
the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The Commissioners for Opening Streets present, respectfully, their Second Annual Report.

The Commissioners have opened and made their award of damages and benefits upon the following streets, viz:

Hoffman street, from Belair avenue to Mine Bank lane.
Calhoun street, from Winchester to Presstman street.
Carey street, from Winchester to Presstman street.
Albemarle street, from Plowman to Baltimore street.
Harrison street, east of Harris creek, from Lancaster street to the Philadelphia road.
Lexington street, from North to Holliday street.
McCulloh street, from McMechen street to North avenue.
Druid Hill avenue, from Wilson street to North avenue.
Stoddard alley, from McMechen to Gold street.
Mulberry street, from Republican to Gilmor street.
Chase street, from Gay street to Point lane.
Bond street, from Chase to Hoffman street.

Baker street, from Gilmor street to Wilson's lane.
Biddle street, from Dallas to Bond street.
Register street, from Orleans to Jefferson street.
Straightening Lanvale street, at its intersection with Fremont street.
Durst alley, from Cross to West street.
John street, from Caroline street to Belair avenue
Monroe street, from Baker to Pressbury street.
Stockton street, from Cooke to Presstman street.
Milliman street, from Dallas to Bond street.
Goldsmith alley, from Baker to Pressbury street.
Closing Monroe street, from Baker to Pressbury street.
Closing Liberty road, from Gilmor to Monroe street.

We also report the following streets in process of opening, and sewers in process of constructing, which will be completed by about the first of March, 1870, viz:

Park street, from Richmond to Biddle street.
Light street, from Pratt to Lee street.
Oregon street, from Saaatoga to Mulberry street.
Chester street, from Fayette to Eager street.
West street, from Johnson street to Hall alley.
Baltimore street, from Gist street to the eastern limits of the city.
Oregon street, from Smith to Fremont street.
66-foot street, from Gilmor to Monroe street.
20-foot alley, from Decker to Oak street.
20-foot alley, from German to Lombard street.
Wells street, from Jackson to Claggett street.
Closing an alley 170 feet south of Baltimore street, from Light street to Wine alley.

SEWERS.

Constructing a sewer from the intersection of Howard and Lexington streets to the basin.

Constructing a sewer from the north side of Wilson street to North avenue.

Constructing a sewer from the intersection of Oliver and Decker streets to Jones' Falls.

The Commissioners will present for the consideration of the Council, during its present session, an ordinance in lieu of that approved April 3d, 1866, which will, in their judgment, greatly facilitate and simplify the duties of their department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. WAGGNER,
JOHN T. DURDING,
JAMES R. BUSEY,
Commissioners.

MARRIOTT BOSWELL, *Clerk.*

Monastery Hill Bindery

Monastery Hill Bindery

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